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BRETON NEWS



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The Breton Information Bureau

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DUBLIN

November, 1963.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE HENBONT FOUNDRIES.

Breton News No. 42 reported about the struggle to save the Henbont foundries near Lorient.

Demonstrations were organised on October 25-26th in a number of Breton towns and in Paris in order to impress on the French government how concerned the whole Breton people are in this matter.

About 20,000 people, workers, farmers, tradesmen, were mobilised by their unions and the political parties and marched from Henbont to Lorient carrying posters among which, according to eye-witnesses, those of the Movement for the Organisation of Brittany were conspicuous.

In a resolution, they approved the action of the Committee for the Defense of the Foundries. They declared that the promised installation of new industries in the Lorient area would not solve the problem of readaptation of skilled metallurgical workers, nor provide enough jobs to solve the present unemployment problem in the area. Light industries would soon reach a point of saturation. To industrialise Brittany seriously a basic heavy industry of the Henbont type was necessary. They called for the creation of a joint commission representing the workers' interests and the government to discuss the future of the foundries.

Mr. Piriou, speaking on behalf of the Breton workers' unions (CFTC, CGT, FO.) said: "If we allow the closing of the foundries, it will mean that we cannot prevent the government from transforming all of Brittany into a reserve of cheap labour".

Mr. Pogam, representing the Farmers' Unions of Morbihan, said: "The Breton farmers want Brittany to be industrialised so that their sons can have work in their home country. Brittany will be saved only by a strong union of all the Bretons, at home and abroad". (Ref. *La Vie Bretonne*, Nov. - Dec. 1963).

FRENCH COLONIALISM IN BRITTANY. Brittany is surrounded on 3 sides by a tariff wall preventing the entry of Polish and USA coal, English industrial products, iron from Labrador, Brazil and Africa, at a much lower cost than their French equivalents.

A 45 HP English Tractor worth £700 at St-Malo is sold £1500 to the farmer.

But the Breton agricultural products meet on the French markets unhindered competition from Dutch eggs, butter and chickens, Italian early vegetables, Moroccan frozen fish.

Brittany exports her men as seasonal workers to Jersey and the Paris area, as farmers to Normandy and Aquitaine, as soldiers and seamen to the French forces, as labour to the Rouen and Paris factories, as dish washers to New York etc.

Her savings are spent in Bank Investments elsewhere, on high prices for electricity, coal, gas and petrol, on rents to absentee-landlords, on the education of young people who emigrate, on high transport tariffs (remember last year's railway battle), on profits for foreign chain stores ...

Among Brittany's useless imports are a public authority totally dependent on Paris, an ill-adapted and defective school system and equipment, a centralistic press, French political parties ...

Some figures

The real monthly income of a farmer in Tremel (near St-Brieg) in 1962 was £15, while that of the miners in Northern France was £39 when they went on strike with strong popular support.

An investigation in the Collinee area SE of St-Brieg showed that the income per active worker varied from £10 to £30 per month in farms of over 30 ha.

If 1 represents the average French income, the figure for Paris is 2 and for Morbihan (S.Brittany) 0.5.

In some areas of Brittany, there is a latent wish to return to serfdom. Even communist electors want big landowners to buy their land and they would become salaried workers.

In the Collinee area, the infantile mortality rate is 5.6% as against 2.2 for France. This revelation caused a scandal.

Numerous patients in psychiatric hospitals are farmers' wives who became mental cases because of their debts.

The Breton question is a social question. Our people is being smothered. The French straight-jacket must burst. Brittany needs self-government.

(Ar Vro, No. 21).

IS FRENCH PRESTIGE NOT AT STAKE IN BRITTANY?

An investigation by the INSEE Statistics Office revealed that in Brittany 40% of the dwelling-houses were overcrowded, 30% of the families live in one-room houses, 25% in 2-room, and 20% in 3-room houses. Only half of the families have running water, 17% have gas, 8% central heating, 80% have no baths; 7% have no electricity. Other points of comparison are: vacuum cleaners (15% in Brittany as against 32% in France); refrigerators (10% as against 30%) washing machines (11% - 27%)

AR VRO lists also radio and TV sets, but in view of the deleterious effect of the RTF on the Breton culture, one need not mind too much the discrepancy ... (AR VRO, No.19)

OPEN LETTER TO MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Mr. Fouchet, Minister of French Education, got an agitated reception when he visited Brittany at the end of October. His inauguration of the new Science faculty in Rennes was boycotted by half the professors and students demonstrated because of the lack of teaching staff, lecture rooms, accommodation facilities. The intervention of special police (CRS) was necessary to disperse the students.

Following his visit, the Breton Cultural Foundation wrote to the Minister an open letter denouncing his department's hostility towards the Breton language. The letter listed the following facts:

- a) In 1961, the French Prime Minister opposed the tabling of a bill for the teaching of regional languages (Breton, etc.);
- b) A promise in November 1961 by the then Minister of Education to introduce a few measures to encourage the teaching of these languages was not held;
- c) The French UNESCO Commission ignored the appeal addressed to them by the "French" Council for the Defense of Regional Languages, an appeal based on a Scandinavian petition to UNESCO.
- d) Multiple petitions by Breton secondary school students (one signed this year by 1500) were turned down on the pretext that the programmes were too crowded;
- e) The department refused to hold a round-table conference with the above-mentioned Council.

"The young Bretons are fed-up with your administration's hostility and dodging ... The question is no longer a cultural one : it is now political".

The Breton Cultural Foundation was devoted until now to "purely" cultural action. It warns (!) the minister that its members are taking a new orientation.

(La Vie Bretonne, Nov. - Dec.)

The 5th Congress of the Movement for the Organisation of Brittany was held at Brest on November 17th. On the agenda were reports from the M.O.B. students and Youth Sections, and speeches about Brittany's place in the European economy, particularly in its agriculture.

The Breton literary magazine AL LIAMM celebrated the publication of its 100th issue on November 11. The event was commemorated by the Breton branch of the Celtic Congress at a dinner in Rennes. AL LIAMM is now in its 17th year and has withstood many pressures from "loyalist" quarters. It has published about 10,000 pages. It receives contributions from the best Breton writers.

AL LIAMM No. 99 contains a masterly adaptation by R. Hemon of fragments of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. R. Hemon uses a type of versification that was common in Middle Breton; the first, second and fourth verses rhyme with one another while the last syllable of the third verse rhymes with the last but one of the fourth. The verses themselves are alliterative. Notwithstanding this severe discipline the language remains extremely flexible.

However the university of Rennes ignores the modern Breton literature. And the French government pursues doggedly its policy of eradication of Breton.

PREDER No. 41-42, 170 pp. contains the lectures delivered in Breton and English at the Landreger Inter-Celtic Congress in 1962. The Breton texts are also given in English translation. Price £1. PREDER No. 45-46 publishes the Middle Welsh tales of the MABINOGION together with a Breton translation by Abeozen and a Cornish translation of the first two "branches" by Caradar. Price 18/6.

PLUNDERING OF BRETON WORKS OF ART.

Deputy P. Bourdellez protested in the French parliament against the plundering by an unknown "old stones gang" of the Breton monuments and works of art (calvaries, religious statues, crosses, etc.) some of which are priceless and attract tourists to Brittany.

(La Vie Bretonne, Nov. - Dec.)

Breton culture is officially despised, but highly valued by these gangsters.

The Association Skaouted Bleimor which represent Brittany in the Federation of European Scouts is expanding, but the Bishop of St-Brieg has forbidden the group which had been founded at the preparatory Seminary of Kintin. A teacher of the St-Joseph secondary school in Lanuon wrote to request an explanation from the Bishop, warning that this decision could be dangerous at a time when anti-clerical forces are beginning to take part in the defense of Breton interests. Bleimor trains its young members in a Breton and Christian spirit, in accordance with Papal Encyclicals such as "Pacem in Terris".

(L'Avenir, 16-11).

Delete Budget Request To Remove CU Kiosk

City Planning Commission Rejects Appropriation To Replace Kiosk with Sidewalk Entrances

By Donald H. Shapiro

Funds for removal of the 116th St. IRT subway kiosk have been deleted from the City Planning Commission's proposed capital budget for 1964-'65 which was released yesterday.

A budget request of \$600,000 had been made in October by the Highway Department for removal of the kiosk on the center mall and construction of sidewalk exits and entrances.

The Planning Commission will hold a public hearing Dec. 18 on its proposed budget before a revised version is sent to the Mayor in January. A spokesman for the Highway Department said the department has not decided what action it will take at the hearing.

Franz, Leichter, Democratic district leader of the 7th Assembly District, called the deletion "very unfortunate, especially since we had been led to believe that funds would finally be made available." Mr. Leichter said that he and Eugenia Flatow, district co-leader, will submit a statement to the Planning Commission and probably attend the public hearing.

Morningside Heights, Inc. and most of the institutions on the Heights also expect to be represented at the hearing.

A Planning Commission representative noted that sixty per cent had to be cut from the Highway Department's total budget request of nearly \$58,200,000. The kiosk project was listed as seventh in priority, the lowest level, in the department's request.

For the past few years Columbia has been seeking City action for destruction of the kiosk, which has been termed a safety hazard. Agitation for removal of the structure increased last fall after sophomore James Stallman was struck and killed by a taxi while attempting to cross Broadway to College Walk.

Opponents of the kiosk noted that the structure completely obstructed a view of oncoming south-bound traffic. A protective railing was installed this fall.

New Hall Council Considering A Ban On Mailbox Stuffing

Litterbugs in New Hall Dormitory may have less to litter with if a proposal before the New Hall Dormitory Council is accepted.

The council voted Thursday night to consider whether it should ban the stuffing of mailboxes with unaddressed fliers and advertisements. The action was taken because the students had been throwing these announcements on the floor.

Under consideration as an alternative is a system in which unaddressed matter would be placed in a tray near the mailboxes.

Exceptions would be made, however, for mail from the Dean's Office and the Residence Halls Office, for student publications, and for student-organization notices addressed specifically to members.

Elect Ann Becker Freshman Queen



Photo by Larry Goldman

Ann Susan Becker has been chosen the first annual Barnard Frosh Queen by a panel of four judges.

The contest, sponsored by Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity and the Barnard Class of '67, initiates a tradition that has flowered at other schools.

About one hundred students were present at the fraternity house when Bob Marcus '64, social chairman of Phi Ep, introduced the seven contestants, who had been chosen by the Barnard Executive Committee.

The other six contestants were Pat Shen, Nancy Gertner, Ilene Rubin, Adele Sharfstein, Tondra Carlson and Linda Steinberg.

Coin Scarcity Now Problem At Columbia

Associate General Manager of John Jay Food Services James MacDonald said yesterday that there is "no letting up in sight for the severe shortage of change that has been plaguing this area for nearly a month."

Mr. MacDonald's statement reflected the opinion of a number of campus business officials. Mr. D. Wall, head cashier of the Columbia University Bookstore, said that his supply of change "has been cut down to the bone" and that the continuing shortage of small coins has made it necessary for him to ask people to bring dimes with them to pay their check-cashing fee.

The coin shortage, a national phenomenon, will not be alleviated until a new U. S. mint now under construction is completed in about eighteen months. The two U. S. mints now in use are operating at capacity.

All the campus business officials indicated that the coin shortage is not now having and probably will not have any major effect on the operation of services. "This lack of change just inconveniences our cashiers, but it will never cause us any real problems," said Mr. Donald Mendelau, supervisor of the Lion's Den.

Columbia Applicants Evenly Treated by CU Grad Schools

By Stanford N. Sesser

(First in a series)

Students from Columbia College applying to the School of Law, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the School of Business are considered on the same basis as applicants from the other top Ivy League schools.

But Columbia College applicants have a definite advantage over those from other schools in admission to Graduate Faculties.

These conclusions were drawn from interviews with admissions directors of the four Columbia graduate schools. Succeeding articles will deal with the admissions criteria of these four University divisions, and with some of the problems that the applicants to these graduate schools must face.

All four admissions directors interviewed thought very highly of the undergraduate preparation given a student at Columbia College. Frank K. Walwer, assistant dean of the Law School, said that the College offers "as fine an education as one can obtain in the country." W. D. Quesenberry Jr., director of graduate admissions at Graduate Faculties, noted that "by and large, our best graduate students come from the College."

But statistically, the percentage of Columbia College students accepted by the University graduate schools varies widely. At the Business School, according to Assistant Dean Walter D. Smith, 34 College students applied for the current academic year, and nineteen enrolled. At the College of Physicians and Surgeons, competition was much more intense. Associate

(Continued on Page 3)

Shriver Announces New Training Plan

Peace Corps to Initiate Senior-Year Program to Raise Trainee Quality

Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, announced at McMillin Theater last night a new Senior-Year Program which will enable juniors to enroll for special summer training prior to graduation.

Shriver said, "In the past, the Peace Corps has come to colleges and universities primarily to talk to graduating seniors and graduate students. Through the Senior Year Program, we hope to make a particular appeal to juniors as well."

"The Senior Year Program represents a major effort on our part to increase the quality of Peace Corps training programs," he added.

This spring, a selected number of college juniors who have applied for the special program will be invited to participate in a summer training program at one of six colleges or universities to be selected within the next few weeks.

The institutions will train secondary school teachers of mathematics and science for both English-speaking and French-speaking Africa, Spanish-speaking urban and rural community development workers for Latin America, and teachers of English as a foreign language.

The training programs will also



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.

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.

Speakers Clash on Africa



Photo by Ken Feldman

DEBATE COLONIALISM: Dr. Martin L. Camacho (r.) defends Portuguese rule in Africa following charges by Dr. Yoseph Ben Jochannon (c.) of a history of Portuguese brutalities. Moderator of the debate, William Goring '65 (l.) is also shown.

Martin L. Camacho, a member of the Portuguese American Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Yoseph Ben Jochannon, associated with African Nationals in America, Inc. clashed yesterday in debate over the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The debate was arranged and moderated by William Goring '65 of Political Assembly.

Dr. Jochannon charged that Portugal had "no right to remain in Africa." The audience, many of them African Nationalists, applauded loudly when Jochannon declared that if Portuguese don't leave Africa "we are going to put them out." About 75 persons attended the debate. Many of them vocally supported

(Continued on Page 3)

COLUMBIA SPECTATOR

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There will be a meeting of the Assistant News Staff and candidates today at 5 p.m. in 308 Ferris Booth Hall. Attendance will be taken and is compulsory.

Editorial policy is determined by a majority vote of the Editorial Managing Board.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1963
 Vol. CVIII — No. 50

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.

CU ORCHESTRA PERFORMS

Accent on Unusual

By David Denby

The Columbia University Orchestra celebrated an anniversary at its concert in McMillin Theater Saturday night. For ten years, the orchestra, under Howard Shanet's leadership, has maintained a policy of playing works from all periods, including the present, which have been "unjustly neglected" by commercial performing groups. Included in the program notes Saturday was a list of the orchestra's complete repertory for the ten year period; over sixty works from the list fall into the "unusual" category.

As an additional observance of its ten years of adventure, the orchestra concluded a program devoted to "Rare Music of the 19th Century" with a performance of one of its proudest "finds," the Symphony No. 1 in D of Charles Gounod. After reviving the symphony in 1955, Professor Shanet brought the score to the attention of George Balanchine, who subsequently used the music for a new ballet, "Gounod Symphony"; the work was later recorded by the New York City Ballet Orchestra.

It is a work of buoyant rhythms and graceful melodic invention, and Professor Shanet and the orchestra gave it a crisply efficient performance.

Earlier in the evening the orchestra gave us works by three "forgotten" men: Niels Gade (1817-1890), a Dane; Carl Czerny (1791-1857), an Austrian; and Louis Spohr (1784-1859), a German. Each knew remarkable success as a composer and performer in his own lifetime, only to be tossed aside by the judgment of future generations.

Gade is usually considered the father of the various Scandinavian schools of composition that were to flourish later in the century; during his lifetime he was closely associated with Mendelssohn, whom he replaced as leader of the famous Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig, and with Schumann, who praised him rather extravagantly in his critical writings.

The orchestra performed his first published composition, the "Echoes of Ossian" Overture, a remarkable for its similarities to the dark brooding orchestral style of Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave Overture" and Schumann's "Manfred." Yet one can also detect intimations of the characteristically "Nordic" melodic contours of Grieg and even Sibelius.

The finest performance of the evening was lavished on Czerny's Concerto for Piano, Four Hands, and Orchestra, Op. 153. In this unusual piece, two soloists sit together at a single piano, rather than at separate pianos as in several concertos by Mozart. The natural result of this arrangement is an exploration of unusual piano sonorities and rhythms. Unfortunately, the music fell just below that level of imaginative power that raises a stunt to artistic significance. The first movement was very impressive — Beethoven was successfully evoked more than once. But thereafter the composer was rather seriously hampered by his inability to compose a really distinctive melody, and no amount of tripping up hill and down dale (by all four hands) could compensate for the lack of musical substance in the finale. Professors Genevieve Chinn and Hubert Doris of the Barnard Music Department were the two soloists, with Miss Chinn commanding the upper-half of the keyboard and Mr. Doris the lower-half — although occasionally Czerny has them cross hands just for fun. They both played with remarkable power and rhythmic precision, and one can only regret that the musical material was not of a higher order.

Louis Spohr's "Notturmo for Wind Instruments and Janizary Music," Op. 34, is a light entertainment piece, in the same vein as Mozart's superb serenades; "Janizary" refers to the inclusion in the performing group of a triangle, bass drum, and cymbals, instruments that were played by the "Janizaries," or Turkish soldiers. Czerny also provides for a brief appearance of a post horn, which must have been a good gag in the middle of the last century (about the same as the appearance of an automobile horn in Gershwin's "American in Paris.") To make Spohr's folk-style melodies come alive, execution must be sharper than it was Saturday. The number of wrong notes and uncertain entrances (particularly near the end) was rather surprising to those of us who remembered the orchestra's wonderful performance of Dvorak's Serenade for Winds last March. One must single out, however, oboist John Crane for very fine work.



Howard Shanet

INTERVIEWS FOR BI-LINGUAL STUDENTS INTERESTED IN WORK AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITS AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR WILL BE HELD ON CAMPUS ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11th AND THURS. DEC. 12th.

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BOARD OF MANAGERS

Labour aim to build 45 universities

By THOMAS PAKENHAM
Our Universities Correspondent

A PLAN for creating 45 new universities—more than double the present number—within the next 20 years has been drawn up by the Labour Party.

The plan is the work of a committee under Lord Taylor. It is likely to form the basis for Labour Party policy on higher education—the key point for educational expansion.

The party's national executive, however, will not be officially committed to it automatically, as it has been decided that a Labour Government should not be tied in advance to detailed long-term proposals.

Other main points of the plan are:—

1. A massive crash programme to cope with the population bulge crisis in 1964-67.
2. University status to be given to colleges of advanced technology, teacher-training colleges, and specialised national institutions.
3. The Minister of Education to be responsible for universities as well as other sectors of higher education.
4. The creation of a National University Development Council with far wider powers than the present University Grants Committee, which it would replace.

The Taylor Committee was set up by Mr. Gaitskell last year to lay the foundations for the party's policy on higher education. Among its members are the following M.P.s: Mr. Richard Crossman, Mr. Fred Willey, Mrs. Irene White, Mr. James Boyden and Miss Margaret Herbison.

The proposals will be published by the Labour Party on March 7, and Mr. Harold Wilson will give his official blessing in a foreword to the document. It will precede by three or four months the publication of the report on higher education by the Robbins Committee, which was set up by the Government.

The report translates into detailed plans a simple educational philosophy: higher education is a right for all able to benefit from it; discrimination must be ended; the school system will be starved unless more teachers are trained; and the nation's economy will become increasingly stagnant without more skilled manpower.

More pay, more teachers

To cope with the Bulge, which will precipitate an acute crisis in the universities and other branches of higher education, from next year till 1967, it is proposed that there should be a five-year emergency programme, similar to that started after the war.

The report says an emergency building programme should be started using the techniques of rapid economic industrialised building pioneered by the Ministry of Education. For arts and social sciences teaching could be accommodated in converted buildings, such as houses or office blocks.

Much better use, the report says, should be made of existing buildings. Forms of double-shift teaching could be tried, and perhaps a fourth university term added in the long vacation.

Extra staff would be needed and existing staff might have to work harder to cope with the emergency. Not only would staff need better pay than at present, but extra pay might be necessary for extra teaching work during this abnormal period.

Part-time teachers, including post-graduate students, would be needed in the universities. (At present they are used in the technical colleges.) These teachers could be drawn from business firms, the Civil Service and so on. Much more use should also be made of mechanical teaching aids like the filmed lecture and closed circuit TV teaching.

Following the U.S. pattern

The most difficult problem, the report goes on, might well prove to be finding places for the students to live. Though the long-term objective was two years' residence for all students, this would have to be halved during the emergency. It might even be necessary to encourage some students to go to universities near their homes. After all, a good home might be better than bad digs.

A long-term plan for the future must, says the report, be started concurrently. All universities would have to expand, and the maximum would not be reached before 8,000-10,000, if then. (Many universities

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Schools poll challenge

The 1963 Campaign for Education will this month carry its battle into the pending four by-elections by holding meetings in the constituencies and inviting candidates to address them and state their educational policies.

Meanwhile the campaign is taking the form mainly of a series of big provincial meetings—recent ones in Cardiff and Newcastle are to be followed on Tuesday in Bristol and on Friday in Manchester. More than 50 local committees have been formed, on the initiative either of teachers' organisations or of parents.

As 40 per cent of educational spending is in the hands of local authorities, the campaign aims to educate the public to accept an increase in rates for local budgets.

Spain puts up price of bases

From NEAL ASCHERSON

MADRID, February 9

THE heat is on between Spain and America. Today's sudden postponement of the visit to Spain of Mr. Roswell Gilpatric, United States Deputy Secretary of Defence, showed that the Spanish really mean business when they speak of extracting a higher price to renew the 1953 defence agreement permitting U.S. bases in Spain.

The unfortunate Mr. Gilpatric, who planned to arrive in Madrid on St. Valentine's Day, was deterred by a series of broadening Spanish hints.

First, it was put about that several of the Ministers he wanted to see would be out of town—shooting birds with the Caudillo—during his stay. Then the Spanish, invited to prepare a programme for Mr. Gilpatric to follow in discussing a new treaty, did not oblige.

Finally, at a Press conference called last night at his customary hour of 2.30 a.m., the Minister of Information, Señor Fraga Iribarne, made it clear that talks with Mr. Gilpatric could only be "preliminary."

Washington then threw in the sponge, and struck Madrid off Mr. Gilpatric's itinerary.

No 'client role'

A high Spanish source explained to me this morning that Spain could no longer accept a "client role" from the U.S. Spain demanded a status at least equivalent to America's other European allies. If Nato membership was not practical at the moment, some special but similar relationships should be devised.

He did not say so, but one obvious implication would be a degree of control over weapons based on Spanish soil.

The official added that Spain felt that the 1953 agreement had not been properly observed by the U.S., economically. Direct aid had ceased in 1958, yet the new Spanish development plan obviously deserved financial assistance.

"This is not blackmail," he said earnestly, "but it is a matter which should concern the U.S."

America's position is not promising. Even if President Kennedy does not take very seriously Spain's ostentatious contacts with France in recent weeks, it remains true that he badly needs the naval base at Rota (Cadiz) to develop a Polaris command of the Mediterranean.

Hostile Congress

It is also true that Congress is now thoroughly hostile to most foreign aid schemes, let alone the idea of reviving a cancelled subsidy. Loans and technical assistance might give Congress less offence, but it looks as if General Franco wants hard cash.

On the other hand, Spain has no intention of becoming a French puppet. The visit last week of General Ailleret, French Chief of Staff, does not appear to have produced spectacular results.

An idea that France should supply Spain with conventional weapons such as armoured cars (the sort of article hitherto supplied by the U.S.) reportedly broke down over the question of cost. Furthermore, the Madrid Press denies that France will be granted military rights in the Canaries.

It is not yet true to say that Spain is playing France off against the U.S., as the surest way for her to get blackballed from E.E.C. association by the Five would be to look like a Gaullist satellite. The reality is that Spain is tacking to a freer diplomatic position, up-wind of both France and the U.S., from which a more positive foreign policy can be planned.

U.S. denial

WASHINGTON, February 9

Government sources here still hope that Mr. Gilpatric, who is due to retire to private law practice in July, will still be able to go to Spain in a month or so.

The sources deny rumours here that the talks in Spain were broken off because he was unable to arrange the interviews he sought, and claim that neither side was ready to start talking. Privately it is suggested that the Americans hoped to reduce financial aid to Spain's military defence.

Iraq co

BEIRUT, February 9

IRAQ'S new revolutionary Government is of extreme Arab nationalist colouring.

Its advent brings Egypt's President Nasser a powerful ally at a critical moment when he is fighting a hot war in Yemen and a cold war with Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

It will also allow four problems which Kassim failed to resolve and which were in varying degrees responsible for his downfall to be tackled afresh.

Kuwait relieved

There are his abortive bid for Kuwait, his failure to put down the Kurds, his stalemate with the oil companies and, last but not most important, his inability to establish relations with other Arab States in accordance with prevalent nationalist sentiment, notably with the United Arab Republic, which he considered his principal rival.

Kuwait has been among the first Governments to recognise the new regime. But while Kassim's fall relieves pressure on Kuwait, it brings no long-term solution to the problem.

The new Iraq Government will probably re-establish relations with countries which recognised Kuwait, but Iraq's claim to Kuwait is unlikely to be explicitly dropped.

The Kurds, too, have welcomed



Mr. Khrushchev during his visit to the Kremlin with members of his business party yesterday.

Partition Kashmir, says India

From our Correspondent

KARACHI, February 9

MR. SWARAN SINGH, India's chief negotiator at the third round of Indo-Pakistani talks on Kashmir now being held here, has submitted a written partition proposal to Pakistan's chief delegate, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Foreign Minister.

In two earlier sessions the Pakistani delegation argued the almost unanswerable case for self-determination by referendum. This was consistently rejected by India and finally nailed by Mr. Nehru himself in an interview last week.

Border access

"There is no possibility of a settlement being reached on the basis of a plebiscite which would be held largely on communal grounds," he said.

The Pakistani delegation therefore expected some kind of partition proposal, and if none had been forthcoming the talks might have broken down there and then. But the extent of the partition proposal has probably taken Mr. Bhutto by surprise.

A reliable source said the plan aimed at partitioning Kashmir so that India would retain Srinagar, and with it access to Ladakh and the Chinese border. Pakistan would get the Wular Line, the Handal forests and Kishenganga River, so that in effect Pakistan would have guaranteed access to the waters of both the Jhelum and the Chenab.

It is virtually certain that the Pakistani delegation's immediate answer will be that this territorial adjustment still falls short of the Kashmiri's own inclinations to join Pakistan.

Ayub seeks plebiscite

From GUY WINT

KARACHI, February 9

EARLY in the week I questioned President Ayub Khan about his attitude to the Kashmir dispute.

"What will Pakistan do if the talks with India break down?"

"We will go back to our present state, which is bad enough. The tension will go on. Pakistan is an aggrieved party. We will not give up the struggle until settlement is reached. My hope is that it will be peaceful."

"Does every effort include collaboration with China?"

"I do not think so. I hope India does not force us to."

"Would you consider a scheme which would make Kashmir an independent State?"

One entity

"An independent Vale of Kashmir, in the present context, would become a hot-bed of international intrigues. It would be worse; Kashmir Vale cannot remain independent. It is close to China, close to Russia."

"So one comes to partition of the Vale?"

"No. It should be one entity. If you cut it, you will do terrible damage. Partition can be only on the basis of natural barriers. In this case you will just cut families in two. We have no right to say that people should come this way or that. Pakistan is saying: 'Ask the people. They should decide.' They are human beings, and very intelligent."

"Is there any indication that the talks will succeed?"

"I only hope they do. It is in the interests of India and of Pakistan, and their friends. Let us see what India does."

"India has a great deal of prestige to lose if it surrenders the Vale?"

"It is no loss of face. It is realism. Look at 15 years of struggle between India and Pakistan. Has it brought any good to India? India says: 'We have held three free elections.' Did they ask the people whether they want to be a part of India?"

Caste-ridden

"India's argument is that to give up the Vale puts its case in question—the principle of a secular State."

"If India claims that it has become a secular State, it is a conversion. It will take two to three centuries. The fact is that India is caste-ridden and not a secular State."

"Surely a settlement would involve a large movement of Hindu population to India?"

"We do not visualise any large flight of Hindus. We are always prepared to give them all reasonable guarantees."

"Would you consider associating the U.N. with a settlement?"

"The U.N. will involve too much international politics. Take the Congo. The U.N. will create another Congo situation."

"Would you accept a Commonwealth participation in Kashmir?"

"That's another matter. It's possible."

Fighting the 'muck merchants'

From GAVIN YOUNG

NEW YORK, February 9

IT was claimed this week that a popular crusade against New York's thriving pornography empire is successfully under way.

A Catholic priest with a parish in central Manhattan, Father Hill, of Saint Ignatius Loyola Church on fashionable Park Avenue, is the driving force behind "Operation Yorkville"—a citizens' campaign to thwart publishers and pedlars of obscene magazines in the city.

The pornography business, including books sent through the post, sold in book stores and peddled on the streets, last year reached an all-time high for America of £180 million.

Yorkville comprises a large central chunk of Manhattan between East 59th and 96th Streets. According to Father Hill the area is cluttered with news stands selling salacious literature to adults and teenagers.

Legal action sought

This week he explained that the object of his body of civic and religious leaders—they include Protestants and Jews—is to exert popular pressure on the city and State authorities for more stringent legal action against the profiteering "Merchants of Muck." "We've had great public support," he said.

At present much more questionable literature is openly on sale in New York than in London, although much of it is imported from England. Father Hill's crusade is now directed at the more blatant crudities. But he is clearly unhappy about such books as "Lady Chatterley's Lover" as well.

This week a middle-aged woman member of his committee sat in an office confronting a table full of lurid magazines. They had titles like "Frenchy," "Screaming Flesh" and "The Whipping Chorus Girl."

Huge profit

Most imported pornography—largely photographs—comes from Scandinavia, England, France, Canada or Mexico.

The profits are enormous. Some dealers have 50,000 to 100,000 subscribers, many of them juveniles. They may charge more than £3 for a picture that costs only 8d. to produce from an old, much used negative. One New York firm was averaging £3,600 a week profit from mail orders alone until the law caught up with it.

Critic raps Ehrenburg

From MARK FRANKLAND

Moscow, February 9. — Recent attacks on the 72-year-old Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg seem to show the highly political nature of the party's present concern about the state of the Soviet creative intelligentsia, and also the extent to which individual attitudes to the Stalin period are still impermissible.

It was expected that any attempt to bring the erring young back on the straight and narrow path should involve criticism of Ehrenburg, who has something of a reputation as patron of the liberal young.

Nearly two weeks ago *Izvestia* printed an analysis of Ehrenburg's latest memoirs in the "People, Years, Life" series by the Soviet critic V. V. Yermilov. This week Ehrenburg's reply to his critic and the latter's reply to him were also printed by the same paper.

Adenauer E.E.C. R

From RA

BONN, February 9

THE West German Defence Minister, Dr. von Hassell, has started a row with the report that he has said that Chancellor Adenauer wants to keep the new Europe from becoming Socialist. Angry Social Democrat Opposition Deputies are today asking for an explanation.

At a closed session of the Christian Democratic Union in his own Schleswig Holstein, Dr. von Hassell is quoted as having said that the Chancellor would agree to British membership of the Common Market only if Denmark and Sweden were definitely excluded.

With doubts whether Britain and Italy would stay on the right, the introduction of Denmark and Sweden could produce a "European Community" dominated by "Socialists and neutralists."

The closed session was held a few days after the Defence Minister had returned from accompanying Dr.

By a Staff Reporter

WHEN the talks on a nuclear test ban reopen in Geneva this week, the Americans are likely to insist on at least six unmanned seismic control stations on Russian territory, backed up by eight to 10 on-the-spot inspections per year.

There would be a network of manned stations outside Soviet territory.

According to well-informed American scientific sources, this is the minimum system which could survive a hostile Congressional committee.

Fewer inspections might still provide a considerable deterrent to cheating—but scientists opposed to any test ban would be able to pick large enough holes in the system in front of a Congressional committee to undermine its chances.

Net with holes

The six unmanned stations would be ranged along the natural earthquake belt. They would probably contain up to six detection instruments, and would have to be visited and serviced by International civil servants every four to eight weeks.

Even with the most elaborate system some seismic tremors are likely each year which cannot be identified with certainty. Some earthquakes register almost exactly like nuclear explosions.

Test detection is thus like fishing with a net which has holes in it. What the American scientists must demonstrate to Congress is that their net can prevent a significant number of fish slipping through.

No system could guarantee to detect an isolated clandestine underground explosion. But the six-station 10-inspection system could guarantee to catch at least one of a series of clandestine tests, if such a series were being secretly carried out during the course of a year. And only a series is significant for weapons development.

Godfrey Hodgson cables from Washington that in a report published yesterday, a group of Republican Congressmen criticised the Administration's negotiating position for failing to offer "a realistic probability of detecting violations" and "a realistic probability of detecting violations" and "a realistic probability of detecting violations".

Smuggled letter on Spanish 'tortures'

By our own Reporter

A copy of a letter of protest from 16 Spanish political prisoners in the Central Prison of Burgos, to the Minister of Information and Tourism, alleging tortures and beatings, has been smuggled out of the prison and has reached this country.

It was received in London by Appeal for Amnesty in Spain. The original letter was handed by the political prisoners to the director of the prison and as a result it is now reported that they have all been sentenced to 42 days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

Señor Don Fraga Iribarne, the Minister of Information and Tourism is due in this country on an official visit as guest of the Foreign Office on Sunday. The protest says that news of his controversy with the 102 Spanish intellectuals over the alleged torture of Asturian miners has reached the prison. It recalls that in answering the intellectuals' letter, the Minister had invited anyone to visit a miner detained in the Carabanchel prison.

"On the basis of this suggestion we beg the Minister to permit visits to political prisoners in Burgos and other gaols so that a public and guaranteed inquiry could be made as to the use of torture and other illegal actions in police interrogations for political purposes. There should be nothing in the way of this inquiry, since Señor Fraga Iribarne assures us that torture is not used in Spain."

More than torture

The problem concerns more than tortures, the letter goes on. "The absence of security in the public life of a citizen has been experienced for a long time by Spaniards." In addition to being tortured, people whose opinions differed from those of the Government, people who had demanded higher wages, trade union and political freedom were judged by courts-martial and accused of military rebellion.

"There, on the basis of testimony extorted by the police without any possibility of civil defence or security of evidence, people are condemned to imprisonment for a number of years, unheard of in any civilised country, with the death sentence still being imposed in political trials."

The tortures alleged to have been inflicted on the signatories, described as "a group of Spanish intellectuals," are described in detail. Their full names are given, their occupations and length of sentences, which vary from 30 years to six years. They include lawyers, physicians, painters, a sculptor, a journalist, a writer, an engineer, a musician, a translator, a designer, and a syndicalist.

It is stated that one of them, Agustin Ibarrola, a painter who received a nine-year sentence last year, "went temporarily

insane in Bilbao in 1962 as a result of several days' beatings and psychological tortures." He denounced these tortures at his court martial, requesting an investigation. An exhibition of Ibarrola's paintings, done in prison and smuggled out, is to be held in London soon.

Wife went mad

Another signatory, Jose Ruiz de Galarreta, a translator sentenced to 15 years, "was beaten up at various interrogations in Madrid in 1961. His feet were whipped with a pizzle (penis of a bull used as a lash) until he lost consciousness and long after his feet became swollen. His wife, who was also imprisoned, became insane. Several of his ribs were broken, for a long time he spat blood. It took him months to recover and he is left with a chronic talalgia."

Joaquin Fernandez Palazuelos a sculptor sentenced to 11 years who has also signed the letter, "was stripped to the waist and beaten with wet towels by Señor Soler, the chief of the Politico-Social Brigade, in Santander in 1960. When he fell to the ground he was kicked by various policemen."

In Madrid in 1961, Meliton Morena Alcoroche "was brutally beaten up by a group of persons, making him lose consciousness several times. They kept him kneeling on pebbles for several hours. Finally, they suspended him by his arms. Meliton Moreno, a man with a powerful constitution, never regained his health. Ever since his arrival in Burgos he has had to remain in the infirmary. He had an attack of insanity and partial paralysis."

13 cases

In Madrid this year "Enrique Lerma Monroy became insane owing to excessive and continuous tortures. He attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself in various places with broken spectacles lens."

Thirteen cases of torture are listed, six of them signatories of the letter. The writers say that the greater part of those who have signed the document have been beaten. The cases of torture, they state, are "not exceptional" and the catalogue could be continued indefinitely. They add: "We should like to make it clear that we all draw a line between these small groups of specialists in torture and the armed forces and similar bodies."

The letter says that political prisoners are continuously subjected to "scandalous treatment" and gives a list of prisoners who, because they refused to take part in mass on conscientious grounds, had their hair cropped, suffered 40 days solitary confinement, and lost their remission of sentence for one year. Several have been in solitary confinement since September 15 and October 13 this year.

DON MANUEL: LE ENVIÓ ESTE RECORTA NO PARA PUBLICARLO EN DE OPIE. USA COMO "APPEAL FOR AMNISTY IN SPAIN" SABEN CONTAR UN CUENTO DE MIEDO QUE EN CUATRO LINEAS LO EXPLICA EN OPIE DE 15-11-63. EN EL FONDO "APPEAL AMNISTY" HACE PROPAGANDA PARA SACAR LO DE LA EXHIBICION DE LAS PINTURAS DE IBARROLA SIN DECIR QUE ES COMUNISTA Y CON TAMBORIL PUBLICARAN A LOS CUATRO VIENTOS QUE ES VASCO

THE TIMES
21-11-63

WELSH NEEDS PROTECTING BODY

LANGUAGE REPORT

Welsh as a working language is gradually fading away in spite of the anxiety of most people in Wales that it should survive and flourish. This paradox is examined by the Council for Wales and Monmouthshire in a report on the Welsh language published yesterday.

Not all the 26 members of the council are Welsh speaking, but they all want to preserve the language. Their final recommendation to Sir Keith Joseph, Minister for Welsh Affairs, is that the task should be entrusted to a permanent official body whose task would be to care for the interests of the language.

They have in mind a body of not more than 10 members elected by the council, though not solely from among the members. It should have its own secretary provided by the Welsh Office of the Ministry for Welsh Affairs, and meetings should be held at least once a quarter to consider all matters relevant to the well-being of the Welsh language.

The council, under their former chairman, Professor R. I. Aaron, have looked for a policy for the language on which the whole of Wales could unite and recognize that the task would be easier if the people of Wales were able to speak with one voice on the means to be adopted.

THE ATMOSPHERE

The survival and strength of a language depend primarily on the exercise of the general will of the community and if they did not favour the use of it, government and other institutions could do little. Language could not be imposed on people, but neither should its use be thoughtlessly or deliberately undermined. The aim should rather be to create an atmosphere in which local and individual wishes to use the language could flourish.

To do that, the report says, implied the adoption of two guiding principles: the firm protection of individual rights to use the language and a positive and practical sympathy towards the aspirations of those who wished to see it survive and flourish. "In all this", the council add, "we take the view that those who do not speak the language have corresponding rights and that these rights should be fully acknowledged."

Another recommendation is that the language be given official status. By that they mean that since there is already a considerable degree of official recognition there should be a greater readiness on the part of administrators to exercise the discretion already vested in them to make use of these facilities.

Census returns showed that at the beginning of the century almost half the population of Wales could speak Welsh. By 1951 fewer than a third could speak the language, but in the last decade the rate of decline has been slower and in 1961 the figure was a quarter.

The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire: Report on the Welsh Language Today: Stationery Office, 8s. 6d.

LE MANDARÉ EL
LIBRO

Solidarity with the Asturian miners!

Free Franco's political prisoners!

The National Confederation of Labour exiled in Great Britain invites you to support all protests against the official visit of Franco's minister Fraga Iribarne

From 24th to 28th of November Franco's envoy will be in London. By demonstrating we will express our solidarity with the Spanish people

ASSEMBLE at MARBLE ARCH

Sunday, November 24th at 2 p.m.

for a

PROTEST MARCH

to the Spanish Embassy

**¡En Solidaridad con los
mineros de Asturias!**

**¡Libertad para los presos
políticos y sociales!**

La Confederación Nacional del Trabajo en el exilio,
le invita a todos los actos de protesta contra la visita
oficial del ministro franquista Fraga Iribarne

Desde el 24 al 28 de Noviembre el enviado de Franco
estará en Londres. Estemos con el pueblo español
mostrándonos solidarios con los mineros y los
intelectuales españoles

ACUDA a MARBLE ARCH

**Domingo, 24 de Noviembre a las 2 de la tarde
para una**

MANIFESTACION DE PROTESTA

a la Embajada Española

BASQUE DELEGATION,
39, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

TEL. ABBEY 5223.

With Compliments

law were Cardinal Frings from Cologne, Cardinal König from Vienna, and Cardinal Alfrink from Utrecht, three Cardinals who were aware of the oppressive nature of the mixed marriage question in their own countries. "Thus I am confident," said Bishop Janssen, "that they will find a way that is practicable from the pastoral point of view and one that, if it does not completely solve existing tensions, at least alleviates them."

More Light on the Nazis and the Church

The diplomatic notes that passed between the Holy See and the Nazi Government are to be published by the committee for contemporary history of the Catholic Academy of Bavaria: it is thought that about a year's work will be needed before the documents are ready for publication. The notes concerned cover the years from the autumn of 1933, when the Concordat was ratified, to early 1937, the publication of *Mit brennender Sorge*.

Spain: The Abbot of Montserrat's Views

The Spanish régime "calls itself Christian but does not obey the basic tenets of Christianity," said Dom Aureli Escarre, Abbot of Montserrat, in a recent interview with *Le Monde*. Even though the Civil War had ended in 1939, Spain was still divided in two, the Abbot stated. "We do not have twenty-five years of peace behind us, but only twenty-five years of victory. The victors—including the Church, which was obliged to fight on their side—have done nothing to put an end to this division between the conquerors and the conquered." The majority of the régime's leaders were "honest men and Catholics of good faith, but they do not have a clear idea of what it is to be a Christian when it comes to political principles." They had not meditated on the encyclical *Pacem in Terris*. Asked why he thought the Spanish Government was not Christian, he said: "The people should choose their government and be able to change it if they so wish: this is liberty. There is a need for freedom of the press and objective information. What happened, for example, to the letter from the intellectuals? Why were there attacks in the press? Why these judicial instructions...? The Government does not have the right to abuse its power: it should be an administrator in the name of God and a servant of the people. To withhold information is contrary to the doctrine of the Church, and this should be a problem of conscience for the Catholic leaders of a State which, unless it changes its political principles, cannot call itself Catholic. I am very concerned, and even more concerned at the moment, with the political prisoners whose existence constitutes one of the most distressing aspects of the régime. Their presence in the prisons has a direct bearing on the peace which the State has not succeeded in establishing. What is worrying me at present is the non-believing prisoners at Burgos penitentiary, who are confined to their cells for having followed their conscience and refused to attend Mass."

Asked about the abbey's role as a centre of Catalan culture, the abbot said that the monks were in the course of publishing a monumental critical edition of the Bible in Catalan, while a hundred thousand copies of a popular edition of *Pacem in Terris* in Catalan had been sold in two months. Catalan seemed to be a problem for the Government, which forbade daily newspapers to be published in the language. "Catalonia is one of the typical examples to which the encyclical can be applied with regard to ethnic minorities," said the abbot. "The State should favour these minorities and their cultural life: the régime is hindering the development of Catalan culture. Using the right of petition recognised by law, I myself with a hundred other people wrote a letter several months ago to the vice-president of the Government, Captain-General Muñoz Grandes, asking him for complete freedom for Catalan culture: up to now we have received no reply. It was our right as Catalans. Now, talking to you as a man of the Church, and no longer as a Catalan, for whom it is not

just a duty but a necessity to defend his language: when a language dies out, religion has a tendency to die out also. This has already happened in other places... On the whole, we are not separatists, we Catalans. Catalonia is a nation among the Spanish nationalities. We have a right, like all other minorities, to our culture, our history, and our customs, which have their proper place inside Spain. We are Spaniards, not Castilians."

The Council was bringing about a new climate: it was bringing us face to face with reality. The Spanish people had changed and, especially in the north, were much more European in outlook than was thought.

Talking about the future, the abbot said: "At first, the opposition feared another Civil War, but now, after so many years and so much injustice, the people are getting angry... In principle, no one wants a Civil War, but as for me, I am afraid... Everything depends on the circumstances: neither the law, nor the Government, have done anything to avoid another war. The Government's legislation is on the whole correct, but it does not ensure that the law is applied. The standard of living has risen, but cultural standards have not, nor has the sense of mutual respect. The lack of social justice is frightening. I was in Andalusia recently and was able to see this for myself... The future depends on the way in which today's problem will be solved. It is a social problem, a problem of democracy, of liberty and, consequently, of justice... Basically it is a problem of Christianity: whether to be authentic Christians or not, as much individually as collectively, which is to say politically. Collectively, our politicians are not Christians... I am only a monk: my mission is to preach the truth and pray to God that it is accomplished."

Four More Polish Bishops for Council

Four more Polish bishops have been allowed by the authorities to leave for Rome, thus bringing the number of Polish bishops taking part in the Council up to twenty-five. The four are: Bishop Muszynski, auxiliary of Kielce; Bishop Wójcik, auxiliary of Sandomierz; Bishop Wycisk, auxiliary in Opole (Oppeln); and Bishop Majdanski, auxiliary of Wloclawek. At the same time, Bishop Grzondziel, another auxiliary based on Opole, is reported to have returned to Poland from the Council. No permission has yet been granted for Archbishop Kominek, who resides in Wroclaw (Breslau), to travel to Rome.

Two More Czechoslovak Bishops Traced

The whereabouts of two more members of the Czechoslovak hierarchy has become known recently: both are staying with relatives in Slovakia, and both are in the care of doctors. One is Bishop Barnáš, auxiliary of Spish, the ordinary of which see, Mgr. Jan Vojtashshák, was one of the five bishops whose release was announced last month. The other is Bishop Hopko, auxiliary of the eastern-rite see of Preshov or Pryashiv, who was last heard of as a prisoner at Leopoldovo in February this year.

Hungarian Priest Blames Cardinal Mindszenty

Cardinal Mindszenty's intransigence was blamed for the failure of Church and State to reach agreement in Hungary by Fr. Vitanyi, one of the fifteen priests and fifteen laymen who, as we reported last week, have been on pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome. There was a return to Catholicism among intellectuals and leaders, said Fr. Vitanyi in Lourdes last week. "However," he continued, "so long as the Mindszenty case remains unsettled, the Hungarian clergy and the Catholics will not be able to obtain anything but a few concessions instead of recognised rights... The Cardinal has put the Hungarian clergy in a dilemma because of his intransigence. He never wanted to come to terms with the Governments ruling Hungary. Most of the priests who have been imprisoned have been freed under amnesty; others, convicted of treason, have been able to ask for freedom for themselves, and most have obtained it. The Cardinal could have asked for it himself, but he did

not want to. He was offered the opportunity of leaving the country. He wouldn't accept this unless his rights were restored and he was given the honours due to his rank. This is something impossible for our Government."

Fr. Vitanyi, who is parish priest of St. Imre, Budapest, was optimistic about the religious situation in Hungary. "I am in a large parish situated in a quarter inhabited by intellectuals and leaders. Each Sunday I can say that there are about eight thousand people going to church in my parish. Many young couples receive the sacraments. There is a more intense religious life in the cities than in the country." It was good to note that, while only three Hungarian bishops had attended the first session of the Council, five were now at the second session.

The pilgrimage is led by Fr. Rozsali Menyhart, whom KNA (but not the *Annuario Pontificio*) describes as Vicar General of Győr. He has, KNA adds, played a leading part in the peace movement since 1953, to the extent of being decorated by the Government.

Pressure on Hungarian Bishops

According to Church circles in Budapest, the Hungarian Government has been putting pressure on the five bishops released last May in order to persuade them to acknowledge State supervision of the Church and the consequent restriction of their rights. Four of them—Bishop Badalik, O.P., of Veszprém; Bishop Pétery of Vác; Bishop Endrey, former auxiliary of the vacant see of Eger; and Bishop Bárd, apostolic administrator of Kalocsa—have refused to return to their sees under these conditions. The fifth, Mgr. Imre Szabó, auxiliary of Esztergom, is at present in Rome for the Council.

A Greek Orthodox View of the Council

Our Athens correspondent writes: Professor Hamilar Alivizatos, State Procurator to the Synod of Greece, has described the Second Vatican Council as "a peaceful revolution" in the Catholic Church which will clear the way for a real dialogue between Rome and the other Christian Churches. Writing recently in the newspaper *To Vima*, Professor Alivizatos mentioned nine features of the Council that substantially reduced the gap between the positions of the Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

(1) The opportunity for observers from Churches formerly regarded by Rome as heretical or schismatic to witness personally the most secret deliberations of the Catholic Church.

(2) The revision of the theological basis of the Catholic Church's nature and substance. The professor writes: "The emphasis laid by the Church on the Mystical Body of Christ according to St. Paul (Ephesians iv, 1-6) with its inevitable repercussions in Church organisation, creates a favourable climate, and prepares the ground for agreement among all Christians."

(3) The effort to correct the "mistake made by the First Vatican Council" with regard to papal infallibility and primacy by stressing the collective authority of the college of bishops as successors to the Apostles. This effort opens the door to a rapprochement with the Orthodox concept of the democratic nature of Church authority, the professor writes. (Authority in the Orthodox Church is finally vested in the Synod of bishops.)

(4) Pope Paul's call for reform of the Curia, which stands in reactionary opposition to the "healthy minded clergy of the Catholic Church."

(5) The discussion by the Council of the possible ordination of married deacons. (Most of the Orthodox clergy are married men.)

(6) The use of national languages in the Mass and in the liturgy in place of Latin's former monopoly. (It has been the practice for Orthodox missionaries to translate the text of the Mass into the language of the people to be evangelised.)

(7) The possibility of a partial return to communion in

both kinds as instituted by Christ. (The Greek Orthodox have remarkably strong feelings against communion in one kind.)

(8) Cardinal Lercaro of Bologna's suggestion that the Church should concern herself more with the problems of contemporary society, especially poverty, and that she should shed her appearance of luxury (e.g. the wealth of the Princes of the Church). Professor Alivizatos sees this as a desire to return to the simplicity of the early Church.

(9) The likely decision to rehabilitate the lay element in Church life on the basis of the sacraments of baptism and confirmation that each layman has received. Such a decision would draw the Catholic Church much closer to Orthodoxy and Protestantism.

Professor Alivizatos roundly condemns the Church of Greece for missing the opportunity of witnessing the great revolution in the Catholic Church by sending observers. "Our policy is modelled on the behaviour of Lot's wife," he writes, "who instead of hastening forward to her salvation kept on looking back."

New Diocese in Tanganyika

Pope Paul has created a new diocese in southern Tanganyika, that of Nachungwea, which has been entrusted to the Salvatorian Fathers. He has appointed Fr. Arnold Raphael Coty, S.D.S., as first bishop of the diocese, the territory of which has been taken from the abbacy *nullius* of Ndanda run by the St. Ottilien Benedictines.

Hindus Welcome Dialogue Proposal

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law were Cardinal Frings from Cologne, Cardinal König from Vienna, and Cardinal Alfrink from Utrecht, three Cardinals who were aware of the oppressive nature of the mixed marriage question in their own countries. "Thus I am confident," said Bishop Janssen, "that they will find a way that is practicable from the pastoral point of view and one that, if it does not completely solve existing tensions, at least alleviates them."

More Light on the Nazis and the Church

The diplomatic notes that passed between the Holy See and the Nazi Government are to be published by the committee for contemporary history of the Catholic Academy of Bavaria: it is thought that about a year's work will be needed before the documents are ready for publication. The notes concerned cover the years from the autumn of 1933, when the Concordat was ratified, to early 1937, the publication of *Mit brennender Sorge*.

Spain: The Abbot of Montserrat's Views

The Spanish régime "calls itself Christian but does not obey the basic tenets of Christianity," said Dom Aureli Escarre, Abbot of Montserrat, in a recent interview with *Le Monde*. Even though the Civil War had ended in 1939, Spain was still divided in two, the Abbot stated. "We do not have twenty-five years of peace behind us, but only twenty-five years of victory. The victors—including the Church, which was obliged to fight on their side—have done nothing to put an end to this division between the conquerors and the conquered." The majority of the régime's leaders were "honest men and Catholics of good faith, but they do not have a clear idea of what it is to be a Christian when it comes to political principles." They had not meditated on the encyclical *Pacem in Terris*. Asked why he thought the Spanish Government was not Christian, he said: "The people should choose their government and be able to change it if they so wish: this is liberty. There is a need for freedom of the press and objective information. What happened, for example, to the letter from the intellectuals? Why were there attacks in the press? Why these judicial instructions . . .? The Government does not have the right to abuse its power: it should be an administrator in the name of God and a servant of the people. To withhold information is contrary to the doctrine of the Church, and this should be a problem of conscience for the Catholic leaders of a State which, unless it changes its political principles, cannot call itself Catholic. I am very concerned, and even more concerned at the moment, with the political prisoners whose existence constitutes one of the most distressing aspects of the régime. Their presence in the prisons has a direct bearing on the peace which the State has not succeeded in establishing. What is worrying me at present is the non-believing prisoners at Burgos penitentiary, who are confined to their cells for having followed their conscience and refused to attend Mass."

Asked about the abbey's role as a centre of Catalan culture, the abbot said that the monks were in the course of publishing a monumental critical edition of the Bible in Catalan, while a hundred thousand copies of a popular edition of *Pacem in Terris* in Catalan had been sold in two months. Catalan seemed to be a problem for the Government, which forbade daily newspapers to be published in the language. "Catalonia is one of the typical examples to which the encyclical can be applied with regard to ethnic minorities," said the abbot. "The State should favour these minorities and their cultural life: the régime is hindering the development of Catalan culture. Using the right of petition recognised by law, I myself with a hundred other people wrote a letter several months ago to the vice-president of the Government, Captain-General Muñoz Grandes, asking him for complete freedom for Catalan culture: up to now we have received no reply. It was our right as Catalans. Now, talking to you as a man of the Church, and no longer as a Catalan, for whom it is not

just a duty but a necessity to defend his language: when a language dies out, religion has a tendency to die out also. This has already happened in other places . . . On the whole, we are not separatists, we Catalans. Catalonia is a nation among the Spanish nationalities. We have a right, like all other minorities, to our culture, our history, and our customs, which have their proper place inside Spain. We are Spaniards, not Castilians."

The Council was bringing about a new climate: it was bringing us face to face with reality. The Spanish people had changed and, especially in the north, were much more European in outlook than was thought.

Talking about the future, the abbot said: "At first, the opposition feared another Civil War, but now, after so many years and so much injustice, the people are getting angry . . . In principle, no one wants a Civil War, but as for me, I am afraid . . . Everything depends on the circumstances: neither the law, nor the Government, have done anything to avoid another war. The Government's legislation is on the whole correct, but it does not ensure that the law is applied. The standard of living has risen, but cultural standards have not, nor has the sense of mutual respect. The lack of social justice is frightening. I was in Andalusia recently and was able to see this for myself . . . The future depends on the way in which today's problem will be solved. It is a social problem, a problem of democracy, of liberty and, consequently, of justice . . . Basically it is a problem of Christianity: whether to be authentic Christians or not, as much individually as collectively, which is to say politically. Collectively, our politicians are not Christians . . . I am only a monk: my mission is to preach the truth and pray to God that it is accomplished."

Four More Polish Bishops for Council

Four more Polish bishops have been allowed by the authorities to leave for Rome, thus bringing the number of Polish bishops taking part in the Council up to twenty-five. The four are: Bishop Muszynski, auxiliary of Kielce; Bishop Wójcik, auxiliary of Sandomierz; Bishop Wycisk, auxiliary in Opole (Oppeln); and Bishop Majdanski, auxiliary of Wlodek. At the same time, Bishop Grzondziel, another auxiliary based on Opole, is reported to have returned to Poland from the Council. No permission has yet been granted for Archbishop Kominek, who resides in Wroclaw (Breslau), to travel to Rome.

Two More Czechoslovak Bishops Traced

The whereabouts of two more members of the Czechoslovak hierarchy has become known recently: both are staying with relatives in Slovakia, and both are in the care of doctors. One is Bishop Barnáš, auxiliary of Spish, the ordinary of which see, Mgr. Jan Vojtashshák, was one of the five bishops whose release was announced last month. The other is Bishop Hopko, auxiliary of the eastern-rite see of Preshov or Pryashiv, who was last heard of as a prisoner at Leopoldovo in February this year.

Hungarian Priest Blames Cardinal Mindszenty

Cardinal Mindszenty's intransigence was blamed for the failure of Church and State to reach agreement in Hungary by Fr. Vitanyi, one of the fifteen priests and fifteen laymen who, as we reported last week, have been on pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome. There was a return to Catholicism among intellectuals and leaders, said Fr. Vitanyi in Lourdes last week. "However," he continued, "so long as the Mindszenty case remains unsettled, the Hungarian clergy and the Catholics will not be able to obtain anything but a few concessions instead of recognised rights. . . . The Cardinal has put the Hungarian clergy in a dilemma because of his intransigence. He never wanted to come to terms with the Governments ruling Hungary. Most of the priests who have been imprisoned have been freed under amnesty; others, convicted of treason, have been able to ask for freedom for themselves, and most have obtained it. The Cardinal could have asked for it himself, but he did

*Esto tambien esto no se veia
para evidenciarlo al Ministro de Franco*

not want to. He was offered the opportunity of leaving the country. He wouldn't accept this unless his rights were restored and he was given the honours due to his rank. This is something impossible for our Government."

Fr. Vitanyi, who is parish priest of St. Imre, Budapest, was optimistic about the religious situation in Hungary. "I am in a large parish situated in a quarter inhabited by intellectuals and leaders. Each Sunday I can say that there are about eight thousand people going to church in my parish. Many young couples receive the sacraments. There is a more intense religious life in the cities than in the country." It was good to note that, while only three Hungarian bishops had attended the first session of the Council, five were now at the second session.

The pilgrimage is led by Fr. Rozsali Menyhart, whom KNA (but not the *Annuario Pontificio*) describes as Vicar General of Győr. He has, KNA adds, played a leading part in the peace movement since 1953, to the extent of being decorated by the Government.

Pressure on Hungarian Bishops

According to Church circles in Budapest, the Hungarian Government has been putting pressure on the five bishops released last May in order to persuade them to acknowledge State supervision of the Church and the consequent restriction of their rights. Four of them—Bishop Badalik, o.p., of Veszprém; Bishop Pétery of Vác; Bishop Endrey, former auxiliary of the vacant see of Eger; and Bishop Bárd, apostolic administrator of Kalocsa—have refused to return to their sees under these conditions. The fifth, Mgr. Imre Szabó, auxiliary of Esztergom, is at present in Rome for the Council.

A Greek Orthodox View of the Council

Our Athens correspondent writes: Professor Hamilar Alivizatos, State Procurator to the Synod of Greece, has described the Second Vatican Council as "a peaceful revolution" in the Catholic Church which will clear the way for a real dialogue between Rome and the other Christian Churches. Writing recently in the newspaper *To Vima*, Professor Alivizatos mentioned nine features of the Council that substantially reduced the gap between the positions of the Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

(1) The opportunity for observers from Churches formerly regarded by Rome as heretical or schismatic to witness personally the most secret deliberations of the Catholic Church.

(2) The revision of the theological basis of the Catholic Church's nature and substance. The professor writes: "The emphasis laid by the Church on the Mystical Body of Christ according to St. Paul (Ephesians iv, 1-6) with its inevitable repercussions in Church organisation, creates a favourable climate, and prepares the ground for agreement among all Christians."

(3) The effort to correct the "mistake made by the First Vatican Council" with regard to papal infallibility and primacy by stressing the collective authority of the college of bishops as successors to the Apostles. This effort opens the door to a rapprochement with the Orthodox concept of the democratic nature of Church authority, the professor writes. (Authority in the Orthodox Church is finally vested in the Synod of bishops.)

(4) Pope Paul's call for reform of the Curia, which stands in reactionary opposition to the "healthy minded clergy of the Catholic Church."

(5) The discussion by the Council of the possible ordination of married deacons. (Most of the Orthodox clergy are married men.)

(6) The use of national languages in the Mass and in the liturgy in place of Latin's former monopoly. (It has been the practice for Orthodox missionaries to translate the text of the Mass into the language of the people to be evangelised.)

(7) The possibility of a partial return to communion in

both kinds as instituted by Christ. (The Greek Orthodox have remarkably strong feelings against communion in one kind.)

(8) Cardinal Lercaro of Bologna's suggestion that the Church should concern herself more with the problems of contemporary society, especially poverty, and that she should shed her appearance of luxury (e.g. the wealth of the Princes of the Church). Professor Alivizatos sees this as a desire to return to the simplicity of the early Church.

(9) The likely decision to rehabilitate the lay element in Church life on the basis of the sacraments of baptism and confirmation that each layman has received. Such a decision would draw the Catholic Church much closer to Orthodoxy and Protestantism.

Professor Alivizatos roundly condemns the Church of Greece for missing the opportunity of witnessing the great revolution in the Catholic Church by sending observers. "Our policy is modelled on the behaviour of Lot's wife," he writes, "who instead of hastening forward to her salvation kept on looking back."

New Diocese in Tanganyika

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BRETON NEWS



A Bulletin issued by
The Breton Information Bureau

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No. 41.

Dublin

September, 1963.

The Etienne case: THE FRENCH STATE CLAIMS ALL THE RIGHTS

For the last 9 months Dr. Etienne has been deprived of family allowances for his two eldest children because he is teaching them in Breton at home.

The details of the correspondence between Dr. Etienne and the French Educational Authorities published here reveal the peculiar conception of human rights prevailing in France.

Not obvious: French

On April 9, 1963, Dr. Etienne wrote to the Recteur of the Rennes Academie and drew his attention on the victimization to which he was subjected. In contradiction to the Academy Inspector in Kemper, he denied that it was obvious from the regulations that the teaching must be in French for an effective controle of the education by the school inspectors to be possible.

In reply (17-4), Mr Le Moal quoted from a number of regulation concerning the controle of education given at home and referred to eventual sanctions if they were not complied with.

Dr. Etienne wrote back to him on April 23: "After carefully reading your letter, I have to admit that I don't see what bearing the quotations have on the case which I submitted to you." He explained it again, pointed out that all the conditions required by the law were fulfilled and that the school certificates were being refused solely because the teaching of the children was given through the medium of Breton, their mother-tongue.

"I regret," Dr. Etienne added, "that I should have to defend an elementary right which has been defined and guaranteed by almost every country."

Letter to Minister

This time, Mr Le Moal did not reply. Dr. Etienne then wrote to the Minister of Education, restating the case as well as the arguments used by the Educational authorities, and asking for a reconsideration of the Inspector's decision.

Referring to those arguments, he said:

"It is not correct that the refusal to give school certificates to children who are taught in Breton can be based on the regulations quoted. And I submit that it is contrary to all commonsense and realism to argue that in a region where the Breton language is spoken the Educational authorities are not capable of controlling the teaching given in the language of the country."

Missus Dominicus ^x

Following this request Dr. Etienne received the visit of the Deputy-Inspector to Mr Le Moal, Mr. Coant. He came to acquaint himself with "the frame of mind and the intentions" of the Etienne family. Mr. Coant is a former Principal of the St-Brieg Teachers Training College. He is not unknown to the Breton political circles since he contributed from 1942 to 1944 to the magazine AN EOST devoted to the problem of teaching Breton in schools.

The talk did not go beyond the question of form which Dr Etienne insisted on putting before any further examination.

French in danger?

Mr. Coant made it clear that the State claims all the rights on the education of children: the family has no rights here except those delegated to it by the State. If a family is allowed to look after its children's education at home, it is on the understanding that the teaching must be identical to that given in the schools. In particular all the subjects must be taught in French from the very first school year.

^x Missus Dominicus: lit. Messenger of the Lord. Title given to the emperor's envoys at the time of Charlemagne.

Dr. Etienne:

"In examining the facts, would you agree to refer to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, although until now France has refused to ratify it?"

Mr Coant: No.

Dr. E: A convention on the Prevention of Discrimination in the field of Education was signed by France on Dec. 15th, 1960, at the General UNESCO Conference and ratified by her on Sept. 11. 1961.

Mr. C: I know, but it is only a convention and France does not have to take it into account.

Dr. E: Yet a decree was made by the French government and published in the Journal Officiel of Nov. 6th and 7th, 1961, based on this convention. It even stated that the contracting parties undertook to cancel all administrative measures and to put an end to all administrative practices which would amount to a discrimination in the field of education..

Mr. C: France has its own laws. So long as they have not been cancelled, international conventions are void. French law prescribes that school teaching must be in French from the very first school year. The inspector's decision is thus perfectly lawful.

Dr. E: The French are the only people to find such a law natural. The others see in it a crime, internationally defined under the name of genocide. The fact that genocide has been lawfully practised in Brittany for many generations is no reason why we should practise it on our own children.

The teaching which we give to our children is in all respects consonant with the UNESCO principles, and we keep ourselves informed of what is being done in the countries which apply these principles.

Mr.C: You refuse to teach French to your children?

Dr.E: Not in the least. We conform to the school practices of the more progressive countries. But if we teach our children other languages than their mother tongue, it is for their own sake, not because of the oppressive pretensions of a State.

Mr. C: We cannot follow you on that ground -- that would open the door to all sorts of fantasies(...) Brittany belongs to France, it is natural that the French would seek to defend their language here.

Formation of the child's mind

The declarations of Mr. Coant were confirmed in a letter sent on July 30 from the French Department of Education in Paris to Dr Etienne. It stresses that the law binds on the parents to teach the elements of French in the first school years "as it is of primordial importance for the formation of the child's mind." It stresses also that if teaching is given at home, the family must carry out the State's mission: "a decree from 1887 specifies that French only can be used in the school". The Minister does not mean to say that the study of regional languages is of no interest. The 1951 law guarantees that (!) But Breton cannot be substituted for French, particularly at an age when the child acquires the fundamental elements of knowledge (B.N. note: even if Breton is his mother tongue he must be taught as if what he had learned up to the age of 5 through Breton was nothing). France by undertaking in 1961 to respect "the" minority languages did not put an end to the priority reserved in teaching to the national language. Dr. Etienne was warned that the inspector will be around to see him again immediately after the Summer holidays. "If he can get your word that you are teaching in French,, the law will be safe", said Mr. Coant.

It may be noted that Mr Coant is a member of AR FALZ, the association of school teachers who are trying to obtain the right to teach Breton as a regular subject. But AR FALZ has often protested its loyalty to France. And Mr Coant is employed to defend the French language in Brittany. As if it were French, not Breton, which was in danger of extermination in this country.

The Annual volume of the Celtic League (84 pages) - in English - contains 15 contributions by writers and leading figures in the national movements of the six Celtic countries. The editor is Dr Ceinwen Thomas of University College, Cardiff. Contributions include a survey of the Breton Movement by Yann Fouere, translations of articles by Maodez Glanndour (Modern Breton Literature) and Dr Etienne-abAnna (Application of Phenomenology to the Breton problem), a report on the prospects of the Dutch (Flemish) language in Belgium by Neven Henaff, and (in translation) the text of a lecture by Dr H. Kloss: "Problems of Nationalities in Europe to-day" The other contributions deal with recent political changes in Scotland, Wales and Cornwall, with Inter-Celticism and cultural activities in Ireland, with Tynwald (Isle of Man).

The copies cost 12/6, but members of the Celtic League can get theirs, as well as the quarterly CELTIC NEWS on payment of the annual fee of 10/-. Only a few dozen copies are left. Write to Breton Information Bureau.

TELEGRAM

July 11, 1963.

TO HIS HOLINESS PAUL VI
Vatican City
Rome, Italy

The following quotation of your Holiness has appeared in the
American Press (Reuters):

"Democracy can be found in every regime that is not totalitarian"

As Spanish democrats we are appreciative of your timely remarks on
democracy and totalitarianism. We earnestly beg your Holiness to use all
your influence with the Spanish Church to have these remarks known through-
out Spain so that the pharisaic dictatorship of Franco, begotten by the
pagans Hitler and Mussolini, is exposed.

Franco's regime is a stain on all Spaniards both as Catholics
and Democrats.



Very respectfully yours,

J. Gonzalez Malo

Vicesecretary Confederated Spanish Societies
231 W. 18th St., New York 18, N.Y.

EFFECTS OF NEW SPANISH MOVE IN AFRICA

OBJECT LESSON TO PORTUGAL

FROM OUR AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

Spain's decision to grant autonomy to the West African island of Fernando Poo and the territory of Rio Muni must be seen against the background of the increasingly virulent campaign by the independent African countries against the relics of colonialism on the continent. Like Portugal, Spain considers her African territories as provinces of the metropolitan country rather than colonies. This status was accorded to Rio Muni and Fernando Poo in 1959, and to Ifni and Spanish Sahara in 1958.

If autonomy is intended to be a first step towards full self-government and ultimate independence, the new decision means in effect that the two equatorial territories are to be seen once more as colonies (though no such change is explicit in the Spanish announcement).

This would be an important step and an object lesson to Portugal. In London recently President Nyerere of Tanganyika said that if only Portugal would admit that her African territories were colonies and not parts of Portugal, the independent African countries would feel that at least they were discussing the same thing. The clear implication of colonial as opposed to provincial status is that ultimate independence must be envisaged.

NIGERIAN LINK

Rio Muni has an area of approximately 10,000 square miles and about 200,000 inhabitants. Fernando Poo's area is about 1,000 square miles and it has about 50,000 inhabitants.

In 1960, a year after the two territories, formerly known as Spanish Guinea, were separated, the Governor-General administering both was given two civil governors to assist him.

A large part of Fernando Poo's population is Nigerian. Ibos from Eastern Nigeria go there to work, under a strictly maintained labour convention. Rio Muni is also subject to strong influence from its neighbours, the Federal Republic of Cameroon and Gabon.

Ifni and Spanish Sahara used to be known as Spanish West Africa. The division into two provinces came in 1958. Ifni, with an area of approximately 700 square miles, has a population of about 54,000, and Spanish Sahara, with 105,000 square miles, has a population of about 26,000.

Ifni was ceded by Morocco in 1860, but Spanish rule did not begin effectively until 1934. There are close tribal links with Morocco and Mauritania. Many of the inhabitants of Spanish Sahara are nomads, but here again there are tribal affinities with Mauritania.

FIRE RESERVED

Spain has come off lightly in African attacks on white rule, largely because the heavy fire has hitherto been reserved for Portugal and South Africa and, in a different way, Southern Rhodesia. In 1961, however, General Franco stated Spain's support for Portugal and her determination to defend her own African territories.

Since the African summit conference at Addis Ababa the campaign against colonial rule has been increased. It is interesting to recall that General Franco and Dr. Salazar of Portugal met just before the Addis conference. It must be assumed, therefore, that Portugal has been consulted on the latest Spanish decision.

DR. SALAZAR SAYS PORTUGAL WILL STAND FIRM

REPLY TO AFRICAN WAR THREATS

CONTRADICTIONS IN AMERICAN POLICY

From Our Correspondent

LISBON, AUG. 12

Dr. Salazar, the Prime Minister of Portugal, broadcast to the nation tonight. It was his first major address since he spoke in January, 1962, after the loss of Goa, and the failure of a local revolt against his regime in Beja.

At that time the Prime Minister spoke bitterly of Portugal's lone stand against the Indian union. Tonight he spoke of Portugal's lone stand over Africa.

Those who had expected that Dr. Salazar would announce any change in Portugal's policy towards her African territories were disappointed. He said in substance that Portugal would continue to face the problem as she had done in the past.

He offered "the closest and most friendly cooperation to those African peoples who would find it useful; and a defence of the territories which constitute Portugal to the limit of our human elements and of our resources, if the African States think fit to turn their threats into acts of war and bring it into our territories".

UNITARY STATE

The Prime Minister, in his opening remarks, said that the political constitution defined the Portuguese nation as a unitary state in the complex of territories by which she was constituted and of the peoples inhabiting those territories.

Of the conference of African leaders in Addis Ababa in May he said: "It was decided there to pool efforts together in a very direct manner against our territories in Africa and principles and resolutions were voted which have already begun to be applied by some."

Of these measures he said that the breaking of diplomatic relations "does not in general have anything more than a spectacular character without positive results", and added: "Trade with the African continent, excepting the Portuguese territories, is limited enough so that no serious losses will be caused by its suspension."

Dr. Salazar spoke bitterly of the United Nations, saying Portugal was persuaded to seek admission by Great Britain and the United States. "Debates seem very much like conversations between deaf people", he said.

He emphasized that "in such serious matters as the integrity of nations, non-intervention in their internal life, their constitutional structure, and the vital interests of populations, international life cannot be at the mercy of intra-racial collusions, compromise formulas, votes obtained by shady combinations and manipulated by emotional slogans".

AS THEY WERE YESTERDAY—THREE WOMEN WHO FACE AN EXACTING TASK

Who will be Labour's new First Lady?



Mrs. Wilson—baked potatoes and roast



**Mrs. Wilson?
Mrs. Callaghan?
or Mrs. Brown?**

IN a week or two one of them could be Labour's new first lady. Standing in reception lines. Shaking hands. Making speeches, little speeches, that will add to the stature of her husband in his new job as the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition (salary £3,750 a year, including expenses).

And, perhaps, not too long after that she will preside at Admiralty House (or even No. 10, Downing-street if the repairs are finished) as Britain's First Lady, wife of our Prime Minister, official hostess to the great and not so great of the world.



But at the moment they are three typical British housewives, all pictured yesterday on typical housewives' tasks.

Mrs. Wilson (left) prepares baked potatoes and roast beef for her husband Harold, most favoured of the three for election to succeed Mr. Gaitskell.

Mrs. Callaghan (right) was shopping.

Mrs. Brown (extreme right) poured tea for her husband. He was preparing for a dinner at the House of Commons—and was making a speech there.

One of these women could well be taking on an exacting, important task.

PICTURES BY
REGINALD BURKETT



Mrs. Callaghan—shopping



Mrs. Brown—tea for her husband

A LEADING NONCONFORMIST EXAMINES THE LATEST TREND IN CHRISTIAN AFFAIRS—AND ASKS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

Do we really want complete unity among our Churches?

WE have heard a great deal lately about Church unity and been exhorted to pray for it. We know that Christ prayed that His followers might all be one and we realise what a stumbling block disunity is to the progress of true religion.

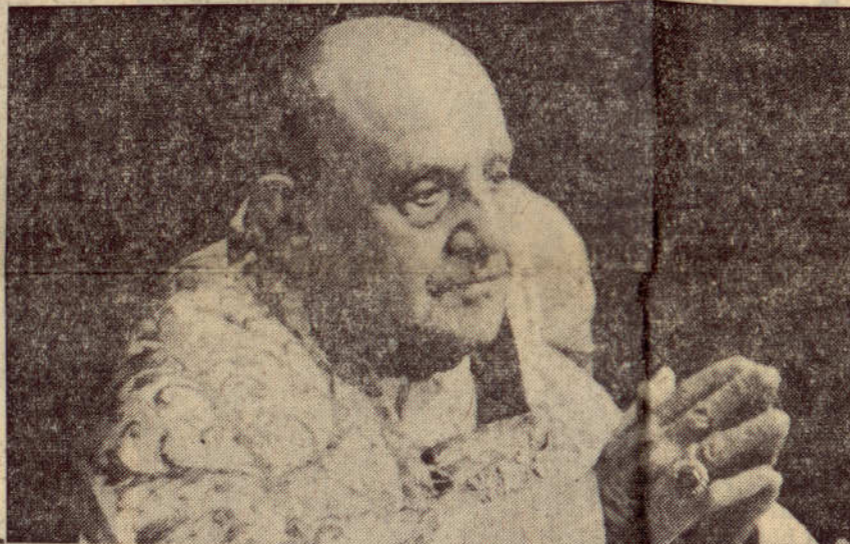
Disunity still provokes a sneer: "They can't even agree among themselves!" But it is worth asking what kind of unity is possible or desirable.

Clearly no unity will ever be possible if it has to depend on everyone believing the same truths in the same sense. Human minds work differently, and two equally sincere religious men can believe ideas which are completely irreconcilable.

Uniformity of belief would need a dictatorship, and even then the result would be assent, not belief. There is a vital difference. Real belief cannot be coerced.

by the Reverend **Dr. LESLIE WEATHERHEAD**

Minister Emeritus of the City Temple, London



Right: Dr. Ramsey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his wife

Left: Pope John. Says Dr. Weatherhead: The Churches can have a great usefulness in their partial separation



SIMILAR

Jesus Christ wisely never asked for belief in any intellectual proposition as a condition of discipleship. "Follow Me," was His word. And His religion is a way of life, not a list of theological propositions which must be believed.

Equally clearly, no unity is desirable or possible which depends on everybody worshipping in the same way.

If the High Anglican likes incense waved about and an elaborate ritual followed; if the Salvationist likes to have a band in the street playing "What a Friend we have in Jesus," and if a Quaker likes to sit in silence awaiting the "Inner Light," why in the world should anyone in the name of Church unity criticise?

Like many readers of this paper I served in the Army in the First World War. It never occurred to me that men in the Royal Navy or

the Royal Flying Corps, as it was then called, were doing either a better or a worse job, or were either more or less authentic servants of the King. We were all out for the same end, namely, victory over Britain's enemies.

What does make me feel angry is religious intolerance. We are all guilty to some extent or another.

Rome is less intransigent than she has ever been, but 99 per cent of Roman Catholics have been taught

that there is only one true Church, and that is Rome. To the Roman Catholic, the Anglican priest, however "High," is a layman.

ATTITUDE

Strangely enough, some "High" Anglicans take the same attitude to the Free Church ministers as Rome takes to them.

When, with the full approval of the Bishop of London, I preached in St. Paul's

Cathedral, the *Church Times* of May 1, 1953, printed this: "As the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral has been opened to persons not having episcopal consecration or ordination, the *Church Times* will discontinue, until further notice, the announcement of the names of preachers for the ensuing Sunday in the said cathedral church."

Some Baptists are said to believe that really to belong to the Church of Christ you should have been baptised

by total immersion. There is a sect whose slogan is: "Thousands now living will never die," but no measure to bring about religious unity would persuade an undertaker to join them! No, the way to unity is not by endless discussions aimed at making men believe the same thing or worship in the same way.

FIGHT!

What then is the way forward? I am convinced, after years of attending conferences on Church union, that it is by showing a united front against every form of evil.

I doubt if there is one evil in our beloved land, or even in the world, which could survive the onslaught of all the followers of Christ united against it.

Think of some small town—because that is easier for the imagination—in which Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, Baptists, Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and Salvationists concentrated in one tremendous campaign against, say, unspeakable

slums, or the introduction of some brothel.

In uniting against evil we should get to know one another. Knowledge leads to understanding, understanding to loving, and loving ends intolerance. It is the intolerance in disunity that is evil, not the differences in belief and worship. To love is far more important than to be orthodox.

No one minds a man saying: "I like the use of the Creeds," as long as he does not add: "If you don't believe them you are no true Christian." No one minds a man saying: "I believe in episcopal ordination," as long as he does not add: "And no Scottish Presbyterian or Methodist minister is a true minister of Christ's Church."

ONE WAY

My favourite illustration is that of a man's hand. Let the fingers and thumb have a certain separateness.

They have grown out of, and belong to, something larger than any one of them alone, namely, the palm of the hand. The same pulse brings the life blood to each of them.

Let the fingers not twitch in nervous disease and rub one against the other. Let them close in one fist and hit out at that which opposes them all.

BASIC

So the Churches can have a great usefulness in their partial separation. The basic truth which unites them is far bigger and more important than the things which separate them, and love for Christ pulses through them all and gives life to them all.

Let them not fumble and twitch in useless bickering with one another, but clench like a fist in united, smashing blows at evil.

This, in my opinion, is the only kind of Church unity which is possible, desirable, or valuable.

BRITISH UNITED BECKONS YOU TO THE COME HITHER HOLIDAY ISLANDS

FLY to the Sun drenched Unspoilt Canaries



SPAIN NOT LIKELY TO GIVE SUPPORT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, AUG. 5

Spain has yet to announce her attitude to the nuclear test ban treaty signed in Moscow today, but it seems that General Franco's regime will not give adherence to the treaty or declare its support of it. This deduction is to be drawn from a long leading article in Madrid's only weekly newspaper published on Monday morning, *Hoja del Lunes*.

It is written by the editor, whose comments on international issues have for many years been regarded as officially inspired. By pointing out the treaty's drawbacks, he appears to reveal clearly Spain's position by implication.

He considers it rather an "irresolute" treaty to which France and China do not want to adhere. Both these countries, it is pointed out, are convinced that in Moscow the three nuclear powers are trying to "conserve their atomic monopoly at the expense of Paris and Peking".

Times 5/8/53

'RIGHT OF WAY' BILL FOR DR. BANDA

BLANTYRE, NYASALAND, Aug. 5.—A Bill due to go before the Nyasaland Legislative Assembly soon will provide a permanent right of way for Dr. Hastings Banda, the Prime Minister, when he travels with an escort. The Bill, published today, seeks to amend the traffic law and prevent any vehicle from overtaking the Prime Minister when escorted. An approaching vehicle must stop until Dr. Banda has passed.—*Reuter.*

OBITUARY

The death is announced of MR. JACK DOWNIE, who had been seconded from the British Treasury to serve as assistant secretary-general of O.E.C.D.

Obituary notices are on page 12.

SELF-RULE FOR TWO AFRICA PROVINCES

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, AUG. 11

Spain is to sign the nuclear test ban treaty, and she is to grant autonomy to her two provinces of Fernando Póo and Rio Muni in equatorial Africa, it was decided at a Cabinet meeting at San Sebastian, the summer capital.

It was agreed that consultations should be opened with local African leaders preparatory to the drafting of a law for presentation to the Cortes. The autonomy decision, which must have aroused much interest in Portugal, is significant in the light of the moves towards independence in Africa.

The colonial status of these territories, which were formerly known as Spanish Guinea and have belonged to Spain since 1778, was changed in 1959 to that of provinces of Spain, with the same rights for the citizens as those in the provinces of metropolitan Spain. Since December, 1960, six deputies have represented these two provinces in the Cortes. Spain's two other provinces in Africa are the small enclaves of Ifni and Sahara, both south of Morocco.

foreigner had been removed from the official list of prison visitors at Wormwood Scrubs was confirmed by the Home Office last night.

A spokesman said: "We can confirm that this gentleman is no longer a prison visitor and has not been for a few months." The Home Office would not reveal the man's name or the reason why he should no longer visit the prison.

The spokesman explained that prison visitors are invited to serve by the Prison Department on the recommendation of the governor and the chaplain, and the invitations are renewed annually at the discretion of the department. "They are sympathetic and sensible persons, not connected with the prison staff, with whom the prisoner can talk in a free and friendly manner about matters of personal and general interest."

NEW ASSESSMENT OF THE S
D STRENGTH OV

FRANCO'S TALKS WITH U.S. POSTPONED

Sunday Express Reporter

MADRID

THE visit to Madrid planned by America's deputy Defence Secretary, Mr. Roswell Gilpatric, to discuss a revised agreement on American bases in Spain, has been postponed.

But who is responsible for the postponement is a mystery.

According to the American Embassy in Madrid it was mutually agreed by both sides so that a working agenda for the talks could be reached.

But the speculation is that General Franco has caused the visit to be put off so that he can keep the Americans dangling while he carries on his flirtation over defence with France's President de Gaulle.

Confident

Last week Washington was confident that the visit would take place as planned. The State Department used it as evidence that reports of a French offer for a defence pact which would exclude the Americans from Spain were without foundation.

On Wednesday, Spanish general staff officers ended three days of talks in Madrid with French representatives and announced agreement on "many forms of mutual defence collaboration."

Franco wants increased economic aid from America. He wants up-to-date weapons for his forces, including nuclear defence weapons.

Observers think he may well tell the Americans that if he does not get what he wants from the U.S.—he will get them from General de Gaulle.



tsel cannot solve

their pistols and sub-machine guns. And even after the O.A.S. ceased to be an organised force, some time during last autumn, some of its members, faced with the difficulty of finding work and ready money, regrouped into formidable criminal gangs.

The gangs

Already in Paris and Marseilles prostitution, normally the monopoly of Corsican criminals, is undergoing a violent take-over bid at the hands of Algerian gangsters.

Today in all French cities police continue to carry out tens of thousands of search operations daily on cars and houses in an attempt to lay hold of the enormous arsenal of illegal weapons that has entered the country from Algeria.

And although it still remains to be established beyond doubt that the rise in crime is due solely to the *pieds noirs*, in the eyes of the public the unpopular Algerian refugee community happens to be a handy scapegoat.

France's view of its future role in world affairs, under de Gaulle, is lofty and far-ranging. In the 700,000 exiles from Algeria there lies a tragedy—and a threat—much nearer home.

MADRID

San Francisco Herald

A Russian "trade union" delegation will visit Spain next month. The only previous official contact between the two countries since 1939 was an exchange of basket-ball teams earlier this year.

10/9



Soviet overture to Spain

By Our Communist Affairs Staff

Reports in European capitals, including Madrid, where they are strongest, say restoration of diplomatic relations between Spain and Russia will soon be a distinct possibility.

There have been no official relations between the two countries since the Spanish Civil War. A Russian trade union delegation will visit Madrid next week, it is said in Madrid.

Though this rapprochement seems primarily a Russian initiative, it is said that Gen. Franco showed no reluctance. It is said that he and his advisers were more and more aware that they must avoid remaining in the wings in case of further East-West developments.

GREVILLE-BELL MAY BE FINED

From Our Own Correspondent
MADRID, Saturday.

Mr. I Samuels British Chargé d'Affairs in Madrid, called at the Spanish foreign Ministry today to discuss the imprisonment of Mr. Anthony Greville-Bell, who has been in gaol for over a week. He is serving a four-year sentence passed in his absence 14 years ago at Alicante for alleged tobacco smuggling.

It is thought possible that Mr. Greville-Bell could buy his freedom by paying a fine of £6,000. A consular official from Valencia is in Alicante investigating the court's decision in 1949. He and Spanish justice officials are looking for papers on the case.

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Entire

POPE PAUL MEETS HIS CLASSMATES

POPE PAUL'S seven companions of the ordination class of 1920 at Brescia seminary have held a reunion at the Papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo.

They were ordained together 43 years ago by the late Bishop Gaggia of Brescia.

His Holiness embraced each of his classmates, talked with them about old times and heard of their activities since he last saw them.

Most of them are parish priests in small towns in the Brescia diocese of Northern Italy.

He gave each a chalice and a rosary.

**A LAY
PREACHER
PLAN**

—Page 11

neas

TO



Is it time Britain had a Papal Nuncio?

MOST European countries have a Papal Nuncio. But not England. Is it about time the situation was reviewed?

If so, this would seem to be a good time to do it. Since the death of Archbishop O'Hara in July, England has been without even an Apostolic Delegate.

Up till now the Pope has been represented in England by an Apostolic Delegate who does, in fact, often conduct negotiations with the British Government, but he is not accredited to it. He is formally the liaison officer between the Pope and the national hierarchy.

A Nuncio is an official diplomat, accredited to a government and ranking as an ambassador.

It was always Archbishop O'Hara's opinion that it would have been much better had we had a Nuncio here rather than a Delegate. And, though the British Government has not in the past been willing to accept a Nuncio, it is possible that with the present improved relations, the opportunity of doing so may now be taken.

CLEAR ENOUGH

The reason why a diplomatic representative of the Papacy was not acceptable to the British Government in past generations is clear enough.

As long as the old temporal power was in existence there was no British Minister at the Vatican. In fact, a good deal of business had to be done with the Vatican and there was a British representative in Rome, but he was not technically a Minister.

Odo Russell who was the British representative to Pius IX was technically an attache at our Legation in Florence.

In recent years we have, of course, had a Minister to the Holy See and, it might well be asked, if we can keep a Minister in Rome, why the Vatican should not be allowed to keep a fully accredited representative in London. It is true that there is a small technical difficulty.

By tradition the Papal Nuncio ranks as the doyen of the diplomatic corps wherever he is accredited, and there are some who say that it is not to be expected that a Protestant country with a Protestant State Church should grant this precedence of honour to the representative of another religion.

Other countries do not seem to find this difficulty.

by
**CHRISTOPHER
HOLLIS**

America has, of course, no State Church. She has, on the contrary, a very strong tradition of the separation of Church and State, and this is interpreted to mean that the State must give no sort of preference to one religious denomination over another.

Therefore, since Protestants do not have Nuncios or Prince bishoprics, the American Government has not felt it possible to have a Papal Nuncio in Washington or an American Minister at the Vatican.

UNOFFICIAL

At various times American presidents have had personal representatives at the Vatican. But such representatives have always been quite unofficial and even the keeping of an unofficial representative has often caused difficulties.

Though Prussia under the Hohenzollerns was a Lutheran State, there was always a Papal Nuncio in Berlin.

France, though there has been throughout this century a total separation of Church and State, has a Papal Nuncio.

COMPLIMENT

Is the change important? I doubt if it is—in the present atmosphere — of any great practical importance. A Nuncio having diplomatic status, would have an absolute right of entrance to the Foreign Secretary, where it would only be an act of grace if an Apostolic Delegate was received.

But in practice one can hardly imagine a Foreign Secretary refusing to see the



Since the death of Archbishop O'Hara last July, Britain has been without an Apostolic Delegate. If a Nuncio is ever to be appointed surely this is the time to do it?

'If we keep a Minister in Rome why should not the Vatican be allowed a fully accredited representative in Britain?'

Apostolic Delegate on some official business.

So that is not a matter of great practical importance. We Catholics would, of course, take it as a gracious compliment if the Government raised the status of the Holy Father's representative. And it would be curmudgeonly, indeed, to refuse such an offer, were it made.

On the other hand, I think it would be a mistake in any way to make a demand for such a change.

OPPOSITION

Whether there would be any opposition to it in the present atmosphere I do not know. The vast majority of the population obviously would have little idea what the change implied.

But if it should appear that the change was going to arouse any sort of controversy or in any way disturb the present harmonious relations, it would probably be better to let well alone and go along with the present arrangement.

At the age of 100, priest marches for freedom . . .

JUST a week before celebrating his 101st birthday, Mgr. Richard O'Brian, oldest active priest in the United States, took part in a mammoth parade held in Buffalo, New York, in support of the campaign for equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, regardless of race or colour.

About 100,000 people watched the parade in which 50,000 people led by 70 bands, took part.

Cardinal Spellman, one of the prelates on the reviewing stands, said that in length "the parade was second only to the St. Patrick's Day in New York."

The demonstration was sponsored by the Holy Name Society which spoke of "the moral obligation of supporting the just rights of all citizens irrespective of race, colour or national origin."

President Kennedy said in a telegram: "Now more than ever before this nation needs your active support of the fundamental, moral, constitutional principles of liberty and human justice for all."

Simple justice

Meanwhile, in the huge "jobs and freedom" march in Washington, Catholic organisations took a prominent part.

Archbishop O'Boyle of Washington offered the invocation at the Lincoln Memorial, a Catholic layman was one of the 10 speakers who addressed the gathering, extra Masses were celebrated in the city churches and Catholic societies provided overnight accommodation.

"Let us understand that simple justice demands that

the rights of all be honoured by every man," Archbishop O'Boyle prayed.

He asked God's blessing on the marchers and all people "to whom the cause of justice and equality is sacred."

Referring to those who have taken a leading role in "the struggle for justice and harmony among races," he said that "as Moses of old they have gone before their people to a land of promise."

"Let that promise quickly become a reality," he prayed. Six other bishops were present at the Lincoln Memorial ceremony.

Ten hostels

One of the 10 leaders who addressed the demonstration was Matthew Ahmann, executive director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Chicago.

More than 100 priests represented the various houses of studies of religious communities in Washington.

Parishioners from nearly all the churches were led by their priests.

The archdiocese of Washington, with a £8,700 gift from the Knights of Columbus to help defray expenses, provided 10 hostels.

Eight parish halls were set aside, as were the gymnasiums of Georgetown University and the Catholic University of America.



NEGRO PRELATES PROVE CHURCH'S EFFECTIVENESS

THE presence of a negro cardinal and negro archbishops at the Vatican Council is evidence of the Church's effective work in educating a native clergy in Africa's new independent nations, says the head of the Church's mission organisation.

Cardinal Agagianian, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, made this point in his opening address at the University of Milan's recent Cultural Congress.

He said that the advance of the Church had been made easier by the colonial expansion of European nations, but added:

"The recognition which the missionary Church has received from the new states has enabled it to overcome completely the accusation of its coexistence with colonialism."

Princess will attend unity congress

PRINCESS IRENE of the Netherlands will attend an Ecumenical Youth Congress to be held at Utrecht. Five thousand are expected to be present.

Organised by the Catholic Youth Council and the Protestant Ecumenical Youth Council, the congress will discuss unity.

on Catholic

The Holy Bible

This is THE HOLY LAND

This is ROM

Faults in 'regional' councils?

By our own Reporter

The four local authority associations yesterday commented on suggestions in the latest issue of the Liberal Party's "Current Topics" that local government in England and Wales should be reorganised on the basis of regional councils.

Nine councils are suggested, each with about 60 paid members, to supersede county councils. The regional councils would be based on parliamentary constituencies, and would be responsible for: education (except universities); town and country planning; fire and police services; sewerage; industrial location policy; school building funds; and hospitals.

'Scarcely local'

The suggestion is put forward as a basis for discussion among Liberals. The reaction of the local authority associations yesterday was:

Association of Municipal Corporations: "We welcome any constructive thought about the future of local government, and all the conflicting proposals which come from a variety of sources will need to be studied carefully before judgment is made."

County Councils Association: "We have not seen the report, which would clearly require careful study before it could be commented on. It would seem, however, from first reports that the report is advocating a form of government which could scarcely be described as local."

"In the association's view the strength of local government lies in its understanding of, and close links with, individual localities. Regional government would cease to be local government in that sense."

Urban District Councils' Association: "The executive council of the association has not examined the proposals, which may conflict with the association's considered view that there is no convincing case for radically altering the existing form of local government in England and Wales."

Rural District Councils' Association: "The plan has the merit of simplicity and of not adding yet another tier to local government. But the changes proposed would be drastic and would require a great deal of testing in detail."

Projecto ingles de autorizacion

Guardian 10/9/53

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15,000 AFFECTED BY ASTURIAS LOCKOUT

FEAR THAT UNREST MAY SPREAD

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, AUG. 19

Some 15,000 Spanish coalminers are reported to be affected by the civil governor's recent closure of pits in the Nailon valley and Langreo area, about seven miles from Oviedo, the capital of Asturias. In the zone around Mieres, about 12 miles from Oviedo, where the present labour conflict started on July 20, it is said that most of the men have now resumed work.

But in spite of vague reports suggesting a trend towards normal working, the total number of men involved tends to rise. The Government is said to be concerned about the position, so much that at a meeting hurriedly called by General Franco at San Sebastian on Friday the Cabinet studied a report on the strike situation in Asturias.

It is now feared that the unrest in Asturias might find sympathetic support in and around the important Bilbao industrial area if an early solution is not found to the mining dispute. Official circles claim the chief motive for the recent recurrence of mining conflicts in Asturias are not economic, but political moves, intended to embarrass the regime.

News trickled through that some elements of the Catholic Action Workers Movement (H.O.A.C.) as well as the Spanish Socialist underground party, another element in opposition to the Franco regime, are steadily working clandestinely in support of the discontented coalminers.

...making a report.

Buckinghamshire police
said last night the caravans
had no connexion with the robbery.

In Oxford, Mrs. Ida Pope, a widow
of Edith Road, disclosed that two men
to whom she gave board and lodging
on the two nights after the robbery
were suspected of being members of the
gang. They offered Mrs. Pope's niece
£20 to take over her house while she
was on holiday. She refused but told
them her aunt sometimes let rooms.

WELSH ACCENT

Mrs. Pope said yesterday that two
detectives searched her house on
Thursday. She handed the police one
of two £5 notes paid by the men in
advance for a week's accommodation.
One of the men was called "Bill". He
was tall, curly haired, and spoke like
a cockney. The other was short and
stocky, had horn-rimmed glasses and
spoke with a Welsh accent. They told
her they were retired businessmen. They
had three large cases, two other bags,
and fishing tackle.

On the third day one of the men went
out and returned in a car with a woman
and three children. "The man told me
they had found other accommodation
and they all left," Mrs. Pope said. "I
had no suspicions about them being con-
nected with the robbery."

Detective-inspector J. Hensley, one of
the officers who has been helping in
investigating the robbery, was at Bow
Street Magistrates' Court when a Flying
Squad officer applied for two search
warrants.

Much valuable information has
already been gained from Leatherslade
Farm, Oakley, where the gang hid after
the robbery. Search of the surrounding
grounds continued yesterday and will
continue on today.

Bitterness and unrest grow in the heart of Canada

THESE MEN WA A LAND IN TWO

TORONTO

SLOGANS daubed in green paint appear overnight on public buildings. Groups of tough young men chant war cries. Rioting students shout for better opportunities for their people, for an end to discrimination.

And a senior statesman has warned his country's Government that it faces "a serious crisis of national unity."

This is not happening in some new nation in Africa, wrestling with the problems of independence. It is happening in Canada, in the province of Quebec.

The slogans say "Free Quebec!" "Down with confederation." "Quebec si, Canada non."

Mr. Lester Pearson, leader of Canada's opposition National Liberal Party and Mr. Diefenbaker's principal rival for the Premiership, is the man who sees crisis looming behind these slogans. He views them so seriously that he has called for a full-scale inquiry.

For the demonstrators want to make Quebec, the province twice the size of Britain, a separate republic. They want it to secede from Canada.

Awakening

Separatist movements have come to life in Quebec before. But recent outbursts are worrying the rest of Canada, for they are accompanied by a great awakening taking place in Quebec.

For 23 years, until 1959, Quebec was run by iron-fisted Premier Maurice Duplessis and his Union Nationale Party.

Elections were dominated by political thugs who terrorised the voters.

A medieval priesthood had a fantastic hold on people's lives.

The man who replaced Duplessis was 47-year-old Jean Lesage. Lesage won power on the promise not only to clean up the province but to change its whole way of life.

He promptly accepted federal grants to Quebec universities which Duplessis always refused on the ground that this meant control from Ottawa. The universities are now thriving, and the educational system has been modernised to produce the scientists and technicians Quebec badly needs.

Quebec's industries and mineral wealth are still largely controlled by English-speaking outsiders — probably because many French Canadians prefer to keep their money in an old sock rather than risk it in investment.

But Lesage plans a Government investment trust which will "buy back" Quebec. He is about to nationalise the 11 private electricity companies, practically all owned by outsiders.

"Quebec on the march" is his slogan.

His only rival as a power in French Canada is Real Caouette, 45, fiery leader of 25 Social Credit M.P.s in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa.

How long?

Neither of these men wants to take Quebec out of Canada. But how long can they remain uninfluenced by the ultra-nationalist movements that more and more stridently demand complete independence for the province?

There are now four separatist movements.

The Alliance Laurentienne, under Montreal University professor Raymond Barbeau, has about 2,000 members and a magazine with a circulation of 3,000.

Barbeau wants to set up a Conservative Catholic State called Laurentia.

Le Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale, with a membership of 3,000, wants immediate abolition of federal income tax, a school to train diplomats for the new French State, and precedence for the Fleur-de-Lis flag over the Union Jack or any other in Quebec.

There is also a small Left-wing independence movement called Action Socialiste with about 1,000 supporters.

The principal architect of R.I.N. has just left it to form his own separatist party, the Parti Republicain du Quebec. He is Dr. Marcel Chaput, a bilingual scientist who quit his Government job and refuses to speak a word of English. He says: "Separatism is not a dream fantasy but the legitimate desire of a people defeated on the battlefield"—a reference to the defeat of the French by General Wolfe in 1759.

Influence

How much influence do the separatists wield among Quebec's 5,000,000 people? A national Canadian magazine's survey of 300 French Canadians showed 26 per cent for secession and 35 per cent against. The Montreal newspaper La Presse reported overwhelming response in favour of separatism, including a high proportion of university students.

What is undoubtedly true is that every French Canadian harbours some resentment against British Canada.

They say that it was intended, when Canada was founded, that it should be a two-language nation based on equal partnership between the English-speaking and the French-speaking peoples.

Every French Canadian deeply resents the fact that other Canadians won't bother to learn his language, and that although Canada is, in theory, bilingual, Quebecers are forced to learn English to get good jobs.

Donald Gordon, president of the Government's Canadian National Railway, was hanged in effigy by rioters when he tried to explain why more French Canadians do not rise to the top jobs on his railway.

He said promotion was merit alone and refused to discriminate in favour of French speakers.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker

from GORDON DONALDSON

French is worse than Churchill's, but he struggles manfully with it because it means votes.

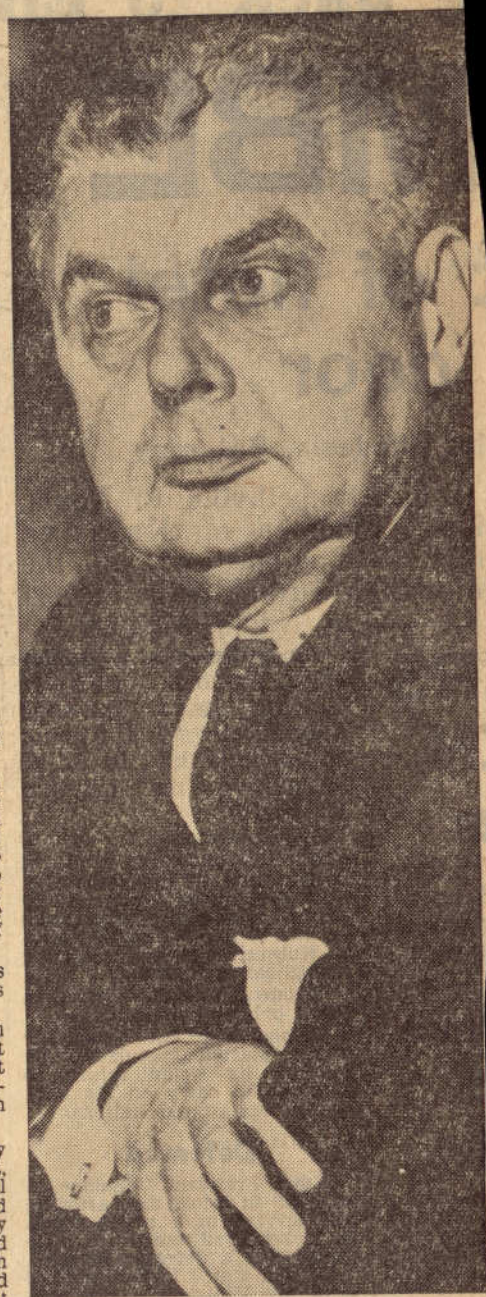
The old attitude of British Ontario was well put by the Rev. Frederick Ellis, a United Church minister and school trustee when he objected to teaching French in Ontario elementary schools. He said: "Why should we kowtow to the Clerical Fascist system of Quebec?"

This kind of talk infuriates the French-Canadians and helps the separatists.

There is no legal way in which Quebec could secede without consent of Parliament at Ottawa, the nine other provincial Parliaments, and the British Parliament at Westminster.

But what worries many Canadians is the possibility that, as Quebec grows stronger, so will the separatist movement. And if the province did secede, many fear it would soon be swallowed up by the United States, which already has Canadians worried by the extent of its investment in Canada.

Quebec is a problem for Canada. But its loss would be a savage blow.



DIEFENBAKER: The loss of Quebec would be a savage blow

IS IT WARM ENOUGH FOR BABIES IN YOUR HOME?



Or should you what Mrs. 19 did and find about cent heating the

SHELL-MEX

WELL — is your home warm enough for to that — is it warm enough for mother astonishing how many people would like many people would like hotter hot water that there's a trouble-free single answer Oil fired central heating. You get l warmth. Endless domestic hot water it — life's very different with oil fired

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BY TRAIN



g back to Elisabethville'—but he TSHOMBE MOVES

t of hotel door

Ndola, Rhodesia, Saturday

... from Elisabethville to Ndola, Moise Tshombe of Katanga last night. He slipped out of the town with a strong police escort to Ndola Airport.

As he boarded a single-engined four-seater charter plane Tshombe announced: "I am going to Solwezi, then to Elisabethville, and on to Kolwezi."

But observers in Ndola doubted whether he would in fact return to Elisabethville.

It was thought more likely that he would fly direct from Solwezi to the rich mining town of Kolwezi, his last remaining stronghold in Katanga.

President Tshombe arrived in Ndola only this morning.

His sudden journey across the border started speculation on whether he would return to Katanga to carry on his fight against the United Nations.

Defeated

I met President Tshombe in an hotel in Ndola soon after he had arrived in a police truck. He looked tired and worried. He looked like a defeated man.

He told me: "I came here to meet my Ministers." But only six Katangese officials were there to see him.

He said: "I cannot discuss anything political on foreign soil."

President Tshombe said that he still feared arrest despite UNO guarantees to the contrary.

His departure from Elisabethville last night was after a meeting with the British and Belgian consuls.

Before leaving he issued a statement which said: "Whatever happens now I want the world to know that I believe in U Thant's (reunification) plan and have done my best to implement it."

But he refused to sign documents granting free movement to UNO forces in Katanga and recognising President Kasavubu as the head of a reunified Congo.

Alarmed

IN ELISABETHVILLE UNO officials have orders to restrain Tshombe if he shows any signs of "further irresponsible action."

Diplomats said his departure for Ndola was "a complete surprise."

Tshombe was said to be alarmed by the sudden arrival in Elisabethville of 60 officers of the Congolese National Army.

A Leopoldville delegation led by Premier Cyrille Adoula's personal adviser.

WASHINGTON: Between £1,000,000 and £7,000,000 is missing from the National Bank of the Congo in Elisabethville, it is said in Washington. The money is said to have been used for Katanga's monetary operations.

There is speculation that the money may be in Elisabethville.

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THE FACE OF A
MAN WHO FEARS
HE HAS LOST...

DOWN to the finish in the British Championships sweeps the skier. His expression is one of concentration during the race. He missed two corners. Those errors, however, disqualified the skier from the downhill race. He won.

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We pray that "The Universe" may render ever more valuable service to the Church in the years to come.— Pope John XXIII.

THE UNIVERSE and CATHOLIC TIMES

COMMENTARY

THE deep spirituality of Cardinal Godfrey has been a common theme in the tributes of those who knew him well. It is as a man of prayer rather than a man of outstanding action that he will be remembered, though his reign, as its last days have witnessed, was not without its momentous events.

But it is only in the days since his death that we have come to know him as a man of conspicuous courage.

For 18 months he faced, alone and with serenity, the knowledge that death was not far off, that though his life might linger on, a term had been set upon it.

The months that remained to him were no easy ones. He was often in pain and physical disability and he soon became aware that his strength was ebbing. It became an effort to climb stairs, it must have been an ordeal to go through a day's programme.

Exacting work

YET this period formed probably the busiest of his industrious life. It was a period dominated by the Vatican Council and extensively occupied by the preparatory work of its Central Commission.

As a member of this Commission the Cardinal travelled back and forth to its sessions in Rome, there to immerse himself in complex and exacting work.

Nor did he forget his duties at home. For a time he crowded his engagement schedule so that his diocese should not be neglected.

All this he must have done in the sure knowledge that he was hastening his end. But, as his secretary, Mr. Derek Worlock, has implied, he placed the Church's welfare and whatever personal contribution he could make to it, before his own life.

To us and to history he takes his place as a man of heroic devotion to his faith and of comparable fortitude in fulfilling, without thought of cost, what he conceived as his duty to it.

Unemployed

THE Pentecost Radio message of Pius XII, quoted in *Mater et Magistra*, declares that work is a duty and a right of every human being, and that it is up to men to regulate their mutual relations.

Only where this cannot satisfactorily be fulfilled is it the responsibility of the State to intervene in the division and distribution of labour.

A serious unemployment crisis—such as we have to-day—indicates that men cannot solve their problems by themselves. Government and local government action is called for.

This can take many forms: including encouragement and special measures for the areas most concerned.

Social evil

BUT the present situation is affected by other factors: among them, uncertainty about Britain's future in relation to the European community, and a general lack of confidence if not defeatism.

It could be greatly helped by more continuous efforts to create a healthier atmosphere in industrial relations. The proper relation is that of co-partnership, between capital, management and labour, and within the individual industrial concerns.

Unemployment—on to-day's scale—is a social evil and a social danger. It has very grave demoralising effects upon those who have no work. Every possible effort, individual and collective, should be made to deal with it.

Variety no impediment to unity

I WAS reading the other day an interesting article by a Catholic from Nyasaland, Mr. Kwapata. Discussing the obstacles to the spread of Catholicism among the Africans, he spoke—naturally enough—of the well-known difficulty that Christianity had been brought to Africa by European missionaries and that therefore it was inevitably associated with colonialism.

To combat this prejudice it was essential, he argued, that the rule of the Church in these lands be entrusted as soon as possible to native priests. We all, I fancy, agree with this and with its importance. But in some ways more interesting because less familiar was Mr. Kwapata's discussion of symbolism that was meaningless to an African.

He complained of the use of the bell at the elevation at Mass. Africans, he says, do not use bells to attract people's attention. They beat drums, or, if they want to express approval, they clap their hands. I must confess that to me as a Westerner a drum would appear rather a noisy symbol to import into the Mass.

The bell with us is sometimes indeed used to summon a company, but more often it is used simply to call attention to an event.

It is thus that it is used during the Mass—not to call a congregation from outside but to obtain the attention of those who are present.

NOT APPLAUSE

A drum, I should have thought, was essentially an instrument for calling people together. Similarly, it would not seem to me appropriate that the elevation at Mass should be greeted by a clapping of hands. It is not an occasion for applause.

Yet, however these things may be, it is obviously to a large extent for Africans to choose the symbolism of their own worship, and, if it be so that a bell is not a familiar

By Christopher Hollis

instrument among Africans and that the drum is familiar, who are we to interfere with their harmless customs?

The Church, which until recently was predominantly a white man's Church, now is the Church of nations throughout all the world to an extent that She has never been before.

We cannot any longer assume it even as a probability that the Catholic will be the inheritor of the traditions of the Roman world and, whatever the exact decisions of the Council, there is little doubt that it will agree to a far greater diversity of practice among Catholics in the different parts of the world.

But it is interesting that,

while there is a movement towards diversity of practice within the Church, there is at the same time a keen search for a greater unity between Christians of the different denominations.

Both movements are reasonable and both are healthy.

LESS RIGID

Again this is not the place to discuss details, but there is obviously a growing loosening of the rigidity of rulings about joint acts of worship.

On January 20 in Trafalgar Square at a rally for Christian Unity, where Catholic clergy were present, a Nonconformist

convert Richard Crashaw, Canon of Loreto, said by some contemporary gossip—unless I err, a Reformed one—to have been poisoned by those Italians; a routine charge of the period. The Enc. Britt. repeats this story citing no authority.

NOTING a daily paper's remark that the word "servant" is now banned and obsolete in current English, outside the Civil Service, I wondered what St. Zita the Good Kitchen-maid, patroness of domestic servants, would make of it. I could see her eyebrows rise.

This mental vision was all the clearer because I viewed St. Zita's eyebrows not long ago. Her incorrupt body (d. 1271) is enshrined in a chapel of San Frediano in her native Lucca, Italy. She is a tiny old lady with the patrician carved-ivory features so frequent among the Tuscan peasantry, and a most shapely little Roman nose.

Normally her body is exposed for veneration only once a year, but I had the luck to be travelling with an alumnus of the Beda whom no Italian under cardinalate rank can withstand.

St. Zita had no class-consciousness. I can imagine her being rather shocked (if the Blessed can be shocked) by current triumphs of the sin of Pride. **PASQUIN.**



Men and women of all denominations pray for unity at a rally held in snow-covered Trafalgar Square on January 20.

The movement towards a diversity of practice in the Church is combined with a keen search for greater unity between Christians of different denominations

Minister led the company in the Lord's Prayer. That would hardly have been possible some years ago.

A variety of causes have led to this greater charity and toleration which is wholly to be welcomed, but it is not surprising that much of the main impetus for inter-denominational fraternisation should come from Germany.

If Christendom should ever be reunited, the responsibility will be, almost more than that of any other man, the responsibility of Adolf Hitler.

It was in the Nazi concentration camps that Catholics and Protestants were brought together and were compelled to learn, as few of them ever had learnt in easier times, how much they had in common.

ALL THREATENED

As the very secular British Control Commission reported after the war: "Both the Catholic and Protestant Churches at times lacked insight and resolution; but the fact remains that both denominations were the chief centres of opposition to National Socialism."

"They were far more courageous than the trades unions, the universities, the intellectuals and the army in their determination to uphold truth, justice and righteousness."

Father Metzger had been a German army chaplain in the first world war. After the war he founded a German Catholic Peace Movement known as the Society for Christ the King, and when the rise of Nazism threatened all religion, he founded in 1938 the inter-denominational *Una Sancta* movement for joint prayer and dialogue between Catholics and Protestants.

With the coming of the war he was arrested by the Nazis, thrown into a concentration camp and executed in 1944.

His, more than that of any other, has been the inspiration behind the movement for reunion.

MANY TYPES

It is interesting that these two movements—the one for greater unity and the other for greater diversity—should be going forward together.

There is, of course, no sort of conflict between them—rather the reverse.

The condition of unity is diversity and the condition of diversity is unity. There are as many separate types of excellence as there are separate souls, and therefore,

so far as the Church is spread throughout the world, it can obviously only hope to retain the allegiance of men and women in all its continents so far as it allows a wide variety of practice to peoples of different habits and traditions.

Equally the very existence of the central papal authority, able to check diversity if it ever should overstep its bounds and show signs of becoming a challenge to defined faith, makes it the more readily possible to encourage diversities of practice.

It is only where there is no authority that diversity is dangerous and may lead those who practise it not only to behave differently but also to believe differently.

Those who believe the same can afford variety in their expressions of it.

FALCONER

WHATEVER its effects upon our own pressing national problem—whether we enter the European Economic Community—we cannot forbear to comment on and appreciate the close agreements reached by Dr. Adenauer and President de Gaulle in Paris.

They are a remarkable achievement. The two peoples, rivals for centuries and enemies for a century and a half, have joined together; and the association is to be a very close one—at the military and cultural as well as the economic level.

It is what Dr. Adenauer has been working for since 1949. And even he could scarcely have envisaged so splendid a culmination.

It is surely providential that these two elder statesmen have directed their countries and inspired their peoples at the same time.

Of course, some of its consequences may not be welcome everywhere. Italy is fearful of a Franco-German axis running through E.E.C. Belgium and Holland are afraid it may militate against Britain's entry into the Common Market.

Even if Britain does enter, Franco-German influence may be preponderant.

But, all consequences apart, it is a step of striking importance.

PROSPERITY

WEST German revival during the past decade has been so remarkable that it may have obscured the no less evident industrial renewal in France.

During the past ten years industrial production in France has roughly doubled in volume. There has been an increase each year of 7 per cent.

The progress is most notable in newer industries. Chemical industries, for instance, have increased fourfold. Electronic industries have grown at much the same rate.

Exports have soared. Sales

ADENAUER, DE GAULLE : STRIKING ENTENTE

overseas have doubled in the past five years.

With this has gone a rise in the standard of living and also of the cost of living. Prices in France are probably the highest in Western Europe.

However, France still preserves a balance between industry and agriculture. Indeed, agriculture is France's biggest single industry and occupies one out of every four Frenchmen.

The balance is a healthy one but French agriculture is more

conservative than French industry; it has its peculiar problems.

But it stands to benefit very considerably from the common agricultural policy worked out for E.E.C.

THE YEMEN

A revolution still smoulders in the Yemen. To begin with, it seemed that the 'progressive' elements under Colonel Sallal would soon control the country and be rid of the Imam; it looked as though they had strong support.

Events have shown this to be uncertain, if not untrue. The tribesmen loyal to the Imam are putting up a firm resistance and have taken local initiatives. Sallal controls in effect only the cities and the strip of sea coast.

Events have also shown that Nasser is backing Sallal and that Egyptian troops stand behind the 'progressive' elements. As many as 10,000 Egyptians are said to be stationed in the Yemen, with a number of Egyptian aircraft.

These troops have suffered serious losses. Their presence and performance have lowered the prestige of Egypt.

TALKING POINT

BY

FR. GORDON ALBION

BENEATH Cardinal Godfrey's dignified and somewhat solemn mien lay an almost puckish sense of humour.

He could tell a good story exceedingly well and also appreciate one, his contribution to the general amusement being a quick, ventriloquial chuckle made with no change of facial expression, except for the laughter in his eyes.

I remember when he came to Womersley in 1938 as Apostolic Visitor to the English Seminaries, we received him with due formality into the chapel where, as the Holy Father's representative, he gave a sound and solid discourse that put us all, staff and students alike, in somewhat subdued and sombre mood. He changed all that, after supper, in the Common Room, where he relaxed and opened up with light songs at the piano and a fund of anecdotes and stories.

One, I remember, was his imitation, in flowing Italian, of a speech introducing a lecturer.

Rolling out sentence after sentence, in sparkling superlatives, the importance of the occasion and the world-wide fame of the guest of honour, Archbishop Godfrey suddenly paused, leaned towards his (imaginary) neighbour and



hissed in an urgent whisper, "Come si chiama?" "What's the fellow's name?" The mimicry was perfect.

A favourite

At a day of recollection he gave to a group of priests, I asked him for the reference to a quotation he used from Newman. He promised to send it to me.

Amid all his manifold tasks, he not only remembered my request, but actually typed out the full text himself, saying it was one of his favourites.

"God beholds thee individually whoever thou art. He calls thee by name." He sees thee and understands thee as He made thee.

"He knows what is in thee, all thy own peculiar feelings and thoughts, thy dis-

positions and likings, thy strength and thy weakness. He views thee in thy day of rejoicing and thy day of sorrow. He sympathizes in the hopes and thy temptations.

"He interests Himself in all thy anxieties and remembrances, all the risings and fallings of thy spirit.

"He has numbered the very hairs of thy head and the cubits of thy stature. He compasses thee round and bears thee in His arms; He takes thee up and sets thee down.

"He notes thy very countenance, whether smiling or in tears, whether healthful or sickly. He looks tenderly upon thy hands and thy feet; He hears thy voice, the beating of thy heart, and thy very breathing.

"Thou dost not love thyself better than He loves thee. Thou canst not shrink from pain more than He dislikes thee bearing it; and if He puts it on thee, it is as thou wouldst put it on thyself if thou art wise, for a greater good afterwards.

"Thou art not only His creature; thou art man redeemed and sanctified. His adopted son, favoured with a portion of that glory and blessedness which flows from Him everlastingly unto the Only-begotten.

"Thou art chosen to be His. Thou wast one of those for whom Christ offered up His last prayer, and sealed it with His precious blood."

Priest starts building co-op in the jungle

FR. DONALD STEED, an American missionary, has formed a building co-operative in a remote jungle region of the "Green Hell" belt at Guaymerin, Bolivia, South America.

Parishioners give a day a week to clearing jungle and building. Those who cannot spare the time give a day's wages for someone else to do the work.

Clay for bricks is on the site. Fr. Steed secured a loan from U.S. representatives in the capital, La Paz, to secure aluminium for the roofs.

It is his first project to improve the bad housing conditions of the region.

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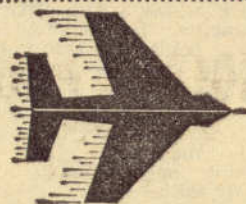
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DIVERSITIES

By P. A. McD.

THE Social Enquiry is the main item in the second half of many Catholic Action Group meetings.

It is defined as a "means of getting at the facts of any problem as a preparation for acting on one's surroundings and on the people in them."

By dividing the Enquiry into three distinct sections... SEE (fact-finding), JUDGE (consideration) and ACT (the forming of a definite decision to do something)... we can avoid waffle, study-for-study's sake, vague or impracticable resolutions.

Old soldiers will recognise in this the formula for preparing battle-plans. And that is the key to the Social Enquiry.

Its ultimate aim in action—a mere skirmish with paganism or a long campaign.

Unfortunate

IT is perhaps unfortunate that the term "Social Enquiry" was ever adopted.

The word "Social" brings to mind subjects like family allowance, the welfare state, National Assistance.

We think of "social studies" or "social surveys." This is too narrow (and too wide!) a field for most actionists.

The social enquiry is not

primarily concerned with the state of society.

It is concerned with our personal rôle, in the small segment of society in which we live and move and can hope in practice to exert some influence.

It is not concerned with what "they" ought to be doing. It is concerned with what you and I, in fact, could do if we tried.

Upside-down

IT is too easy to think of the social enquiry as a time for broadening our outlook. It should be a time for narrowing it.

It is not our job to survey the whole Front like generals.

A live-wire Action Group will find itself saying: "We need to do such and such... (take a stand about birth-control clinics; clean-up the local Co-op; tackle pornography in that shop, etc.)."

"Therefore let us hold a Social Enquiry so that we shall plan logically and efficiently how we can best achieve that aim."

The alternative? Plucking a subject out of thin air, holding an enquiry on it, and then wondering desperately how we can find some local significance in what we have been studying.

MUSIC FOR HOLY WEEK

J. F. Walsh Clarke's revision of Sir Richard Terry's famous work is in complete accordance with the recent liturgical changes. Music for Holy Week now contains the necessary material for the Blessing and Procession of Palms on Palm Sunday, the Afternoon Liturgy of Good Friday, and the Paschal Vigil on Holy Saturday. In addition, provision is made for singing during Holy Communion at the evening Mass on Maundy Thursday and the procession that follows.

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D'ALBIAC

THE FIRST HEAD OF LONDON AIRPORT

Air Marshal Sir John H. D'Albiac, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., who after a distinguished career in the R.A.F. became the first Commandant of London Airport, died yesterday at the age of 69.

John Henry D'Albiac was born at Kew on January 28, 1894, the son of Charles William D'Albiac, and was educated at Seabrook Lodge, Kent, and later at Framlingham College. He joined the Army in August, 1914, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery in December. Later he was seconded to the Royal Naval Air Service, with which he served in France as an observer from 1915 to 1917. He won a D.S.O. in 1916. After the creation of the Royal Air Force he transferred on a permanent basis to that service.

In the years between the wars he held various posts in the Middle East, in India, and at home. In 1939 a course at the Imperial Defence College was curtailed by the imminence of hostilities, and D'Albiac, now an air commodore, was sent to Palestine as Air Officer Commanding. A period of strenuous activity caused by the Arab-Jewish hostilities followed, interrupted for some months in 1940 and 1941 by a move westwards across the Mediterranean to take command of the British air forces in Greece.

It was no picnic, the R.A.F. strength was seven squadrons, composed of some 80 aircraft, compared with an estimated German strength of 800 and an Italian strength of 310. Yet the offensive spirit was maintained though the weather was often abominable, the airfields few and the terrain difficult. The R.A.F. continued the battle until almost all their aircraft had been destroyed and then used the survivors to cover the evacuation of Crete. D'Albiac gained an excellent reputation for the way he handled his small force.



After the withdrawal from Greece, D'Albiac returned to his original base in Palestine, only to receive fresh orders to proceed to Habbaniyah, where the Iraq Army was in revolt. He describes his arrival at Habbaniyah as one of the warmest receptions ever accorded to an incoming A.O.C., probably because he landed in an aircraft not of the type originally scheduled for the journey! In the spring of 1942, as an Air Vice-Marshal, he took command of the Air Forces in Ceylon; within a few days of his arrival, on Easter Sunday, Colombo and Trincomalee suffered a carrier-borne attack from the Japanese, which was beaten off. There followed a period of consolidation; fighter strips were cut in the jungle, a radar warning network was set up, and a programme of combined operations training was undertaken.

Then came a home posting, and D'Albiac took command of No. 2 Bomber Group. His next task, from June, 1943, to January, 1944, was the formation and command of the 2nd Tactical Air Force, then based at Bracknell, after which he was posted as Deputy Commander of the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force, then under the command of General Cannon, U.S.A.F. For the rest of 1944 he worked with that command from their Italian bases at Caserta, Rome, and Siena until, in December, he was appointed Director-General of Personnel (III) at the Air Ministry with which was combined, ex officio, the Presidency of the Permanent Commission Selection Board. He was created K.B.E. in 1946, and in December of that year retired.

His connexion with flying was not, however, to terminate so abruptly; civil aviation was rapidly recovering from the restrictions of the war years, and the Royal Air Force station at Heathrow, near Hounslow, was about to become London Airport. Sir John was offered the post of Aerodrome Commandant for the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and, in January, 1947, he took up the post he held for 10 years. During his term of office the airport developed from a temporary terminal of marquees, huts, and caravans into one of the best equipped air terminals in the world.

After his retirement from London Airport D'Albiac was appointed deputy chairman of the Air Transport Advisory Council, and

Fiery Cross in Asturias

The Asturian miners' strike, still dragging on after more than a month, is even harder to follow in detail than the much larger stoppage in the same region during the early summer of last year. The uncertainty about what is happening is not due simply to the inadequate and usually much too cheerful news doled out by the Spanish newspapers. Even inquirers in the valleys themselves find it hard to gauge the extent of the troubles, for they vary from place to place and from day to day, almost from hour to hour. These Asturian valleys are wooded, winding, steep and narrow, rather like some of the Welsh mining valleys. There are few roads and railways. The villages, built apart from each other, are huddled at the bottom of the slopes. It is not an easy place to know; and the precise reasons for the strike are hard to piece together because conditions of work and payment vary greatly from mine to mine.

What seems to have happened on July 19 or July 20 is that some hundreds of miners stopped work at some mines in the Mieres area (centre of the 1934 rising) because they were tired at the slow pace of negotiations, particularly over bonuses and holidays. Thereupon, as last year, the fiery cross went round the valleys and other men came out until, at the beginning of this week, about 15,000 men were estimated not to be working.

The total figure, however, can be misleading. Some hundreds, perhaps thousands of men, have been genuinely on strike. Others went down the pits but were not working or were going slow. Others went on token strike for a day or two. Others, mainly surface-men, wanted to work but could not as the men who should have been below were not there. And, more and more as the troubles have gone on, the civil governor has declared lock-outs at several partly affected pits. The idea was to bring pressure on the strikers from their families and co-workers. Yesterday, it seems, some of these pits were reopened, but rather more than 12,000 men were still out, some on strike, many more locked out.

When a second wave of strikes breaks out within eighteen months—in a country where they are illegal—obviously more is involved than bonuses and holidays. The miners are dissatisfied with the system of syndicates (organs combining workers and employers) which in Spain are put in place of trade unions. So are many other workers. They are also discontented with the low wages when owners' profits are high. In striking (without any benefit of strike pay) they have the sympathy and support of many churchmen, especially within Catholic Action. A special correspondent wrote in *Le Monde* of yesterday that the Spanish working class "is in process of acquiring a sense of *dignidad* at the same time as a consciousness of solidarity". For all such reasons the Government watches the Asturian situation narrowly; it is symptomatic. For the moment lock-outs may curb the miners. If it wishes to avert worse trouble, the Government will soon have to make the syndicate system much more effective and give the workers a much stronger voice within it.

The China of the West

ONLY THOSE who have some understanding of the difficulties of South-East Asia should be in a hurry to criticise American policy in South Vietnam. It is not the fault of the Americans that they find themselves simultaneously involved in a political civil war between the Government and the Communists, and in a religious civil war between the governing family and the Buddhist and other sects. Nor is it the fault of the POPE, who has sought to restrain the family of NGO.

GENERAL DE GAULLE'S personal intervention can only be interpreted as support for the NGO family against the United States. Although the French President's statement is wrapped in his usual elevated ambiguity, it can do nothing but make the situation worse. What is needed is not sympathy for the NGOs, but an end to the NGO regime, which is by now quite as suicidal as the Buddhist priests who oppose it. Otherwise South Vietnam will inevitably fall to Communism—and Chinese rather than Russian.

GENERAL DE GAULLE'S policies have indeed become more and more dangerous to the stability of the world, and since 1960 his administration has become even less co-operative. In Vienna in 1961 his representative blocked the reorganisation of the world monetary system. At Brussels the French prevented British entry to the Common Market, and fought to keep Europe divided. France, like China, stands out against the nuclear test ban.

French policy towards the West does indeed closely mirror Chinese policy towards Russia. Yet the cases are not as similar as they appear, since China enjoys many real advantages, while France's advantages, such as they are, spring mainly from the bargainings of diplomacy. China, for instance, genuinely has a revolutionary doctrine with great attraction in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Gaullism is a purely French doctrine, meaningless outside the context of French circumstances and history.

China has a population three times that of Russia; France a population smaller than Britain's and a quarter of that of the United States. China is a military Power greater than any of the non-nuclear armies of the world; France is a trivial nuclear Power and a quite minor military one.

France can, therefore, offer no alternative to the United States as the leader of the West, no alternative to Brussels as the centre of the Common Market, no alternative to Communism as a system. DE GAULLE is no doubt a nuisance to be lived with; but in the end the dream of China, however evil, is a living dream; the dream of DE GAULLE is a dead one.

Lord Out

AD ECONOMIC EDITOR

they were liable for the disastrous fall. The result so far is John Lord's portfolio at 56s. 3d. in 1960. After a one for one issue the price is now at a paper loss of 25 per cent. due to troubles in shipbuilders and Swan Hellenic's own 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. purchase price in 1960.

Here is a full list of portfolios. It will be seen that the success of the portfolio is much more dependent on the price of the one share, the price of the group, Safeway, Vacuum, purchased at 9d. against the price of 11s. 6d. representing a serious loss in value. The property portfolio, which includes banks, which have suffered heavy losses, were well purchased. For instance, was purchased at 1s. 3d., only a small loss on the present price.

Mercury Securities were bought at 17½, against the present 14. M. Samuel actually shows a current profit of over 20s. on the purchase price of 51s.

On the other hand the experience of these two portfolios suggests that the risk of loss on low yielding shares is higher than that on high yielding. The unfashionable, high yield portfolio also produces its quota of bid situations. Both portfolios had Ford shares. Lord Out only had Courtaulds and Burmah Oil.

This seems an appropriate moment to bring this experiment to an end. Both show a profit. Anyone who followed both portfolios throughout will be left with some very good investments and will comfortably have beaten the "Financial Times" Index.

In the autumn we plan to produce a new portfolio, taking into account the lessons of Mr In and Lord Out, designed to produce a 5 per cent. yield, and to stand up to the political risks of a Labour Government.

British Match

for the last 4 years are summarised below—

	£'000s			
	1963	1962	1961	1960
taxation	4,238	3,355	3,344	3,574
taxation	2,207	1,615	1,577	1,770
to Holding Co.	1,813	1,473	1,352	1,523
Dividend per £1 stock ...	2/6d.	2/0d.	2/0d.	2/0d.

If the increase in profits for 1963 arose from the acquisition in 1962 of a controlling interest in the Lion Match Co. of South Africa. The remainder represents profits throughout the group except in Brazil, where it was affected by exchange losses.

At the end of the year stockholders are to receive a 1-for-4 scrip issue. The value of 2/- per unit, equivalent to 2/6d. on the current price, is forecast on the increased capital for 1964.

NEW IRAQ CONVERSATIONS WITH KURDISH REBELS REPORTED

From Our Middle East Correspondent

BEIRUT, AUGUST 1

Reports of new talks between the Government and Kurdish rebels in Iraq have reached Beirut. According to travellers from Baghdad, the Government's ruthless military pressure is beginning to tell and some of Mulla Mustafa al Barzani's followers are wavering. The Government, on its side, is only too willing to try to end an embarrassing campaign.

The main immediate point in the talks is what should happen to Barzani himself. The Government wants his surrender, while the Kurdish representatives want him to stay free, even if they renounce his leadership.

Entire Kurdish villages are said to have been destroyed by the Government, and even if some settlement is reached now the memory of this will remain. It is Iraq's bad luck that among her Kurds should be the one who has fanned Kurdish nationalism, while in neighbouring countries the Kurds are unmoved.

CAIRO AGREEMENT

With characteristic Arab disregard of acts and events when the subject is unity, the Iraq Government continues to speak of carrying out the Cairo agreement of last April for federation with Egypt and Syria, as if nothing had changed the situation since. An announcement just made in Baghdad entrusts a Ministry for Federal Union Affairs with preparing the way for a referendum and other steps laid down in the agreement, even though President Nasser last week disavowed it.

In Syria the talk is of internal reconciliation to precede Cabinet changes. Some followers of Akram Hourani, a Baath deviationist, may be drawn in though Hourani himself may still be formally indicted for his political past.

Nuances of all the manoeuvres are difficult to follow but it is true that more moderation—some say as a consequence of foreign intercession—seems again to have taken hold in Syria. Executions of unionists have stopped, at least for the time being.

KING HUSAIN'S CALL FOR ARAB UNITY

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

AMMAN, AUG. 1

King Husain called on Arabs to unite in a speech from the throne which he delivered in Parliament House at the opening today of the first session of the 60 members of the Lower House who were elected on July 6 to replace the parliament dissolved on April 21.

Dressed in a khaki uniform, the King spoke enthusiastically and loudly from a dais decorated with national flags.

"If there has been discord in the past, let us remember that it was the Arabs who have suffered as a result of those cleavages", he said. "Let us also remember that our common destiny and the future of our coming generations make it incumbent on Arab leaders to renounce their whims and to abandon personal ambitions.

"Israel has been established in the heart of the Arab nations as a base to be used against all Arabs should they attain a position where they could act freely and objectively. This base was formed in accordance with imperialistic and Zionist ambitions to the detriment of the Arab nation and homeland at large."

He added that the Arabs' discord had helped the loss of Palestine, and he urged the Arab leaders not to forget the standing lesson of the Palestine catastrophe. His army would continue acting as a bastion for the Arab nation against imminent dangers. He hoped that his brothers in the Arab world would realize "what a magnificent job is being done by the armed forces on a long front line with the enemy."

He looked forward to the day when his brothers in Arab countries would offer some form of financial assistance "so that we become better prepared to repel and put down any adventures against our beloved homeland".

Speaking on international affairs, the King said: "We wholeheartedly support the right of self-determination by all nations and the achievement of freedom and independence over tyranny and aggression. Our international relations will continue to be maintained on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and mutual cooperation; those who are friendly to our nation are our friends and those who are inimical are our enemies. We will continue to be loyal to the United Nations Charter and the principles of human rights, and we shall respect their application in the handling of all international cases."

14 SOMALIS GAOLED ON RIOT CHARGES

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NAIROBI, AUG. 1

Fourteen Somalis have been gaoled at Nyeri on charges arising from rioting at Isiolo, in the Northern Province of Kenya, on May 24, when several hundred Somalis attacked a polling station in the town during the elections. The Somalis boycotted the election in support of their claim to the right to secede and join the Republic of Somalia. Four Somalis were killed when the police were called upon to open fire.

The gaoled sentences ranged from nine to 12 months. Eleven other Somalis were acquitted.

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Socialist Party Formed By Quebec NDP Members

By BILL BANTEY

Setting aside the warning of their own leader that they were creating "a political ghetto," Quebec members of the New Democratic Party yesterday formed their own party in a tense orientation session that all but split completely with the parent organization.

Labor Leader Gerard Picard, who headed Quebec's NDP forces in the last federal election, went on record as saying the new Socialist Party of Quebec "will mean one more separatist party in this province."

After a vote was taken establishing the new party, Mr. Picard refused comment as to his future position.

Significantly, however, he declined nomination as a director of the Socialist Party.

President of the group is Fernand Daoust, also a labor figure. Said he:

"It is not with overflowing enthusiasm that I accept the post but I shall do the impossible to find a formula so as to rally the immense majority of left-wing Quebecers. If I fail en route, I shall resign immediately."

He said he was pleased that there had not been "a definitive split" with the NDP.

There had been serious consideration to fielding candidates in the federal field, under the Socialist Party banner, which would have meant fighting the NDP.

Free of Subjugation To Any Political Party

The resolution finally adopted by some 150 delegates in a sweltering Plateau Hall declared "solemnly that the Socialist Party of Quebec is free of all subjugation to any political party."

The Socialist Party would put forward a program of democratic socialism and "will try to form the government of the State of Quebec."

Some delegates openly threatened to resign in view of the new party's "ultra-nationalist and separatist" position but NDP stalwarts tried to indicate optimism about the future.

Prof. Michael Oliver, national president of the NDP, conceded there was "a profound division" within the Quebec group and suggested that a Socialist Party-NDP axis was possible.

"The arrangement between the National Union and the Conservatives was quite amicable," he declared.

After the vote, he said the decision reflected the "reality" of the situation.

Prof. Charles Taylor, who ran in Mount Royal in the last federal election, said he would remain a member of the Socialist Party "for the time being, anyway" but admitted there were possibilities of major conflicts.

"It all depends on how the Socialist Party's view in regard to Confederation evolves," he told The Gazette.

Other pro-NDP forces, such as Labor Leader Romeo Mathieu, suggested the Socialist Party may disappear at its founding convention, which must be held within the next 15 months. He said more labor members would be present and they would oppose a "separatist" party.

At one point, the session was a scene of bedlam as the two opposing camps shouted bitterly at each other across the convention floor.

One group met in the hall to elect an NDP organization committee for Quebec while the other delegates moved off into another room to choose the provisional executive of the Socialist Party.

Elected to the NDP committee were: Messrs. Picard, Mathieu, Taylor, Robert Cliche, Julien Major, Jean Robert Ouellet, Andre Thibodeau, Laurent Chateaufort, Enn Norak, Pierre Lambert, Roger Provost, Harry

Krashinsky, Romeo Maione and Mrs. Jean Chapman.

Mr. Daoust, the new Socialist Party president, was nominated to the Quebec NDP executive but declined.

Later, however, he reconsidered and accepted the post.

Named to the Socialist Party executive in addition to Mr. Daoust were:

Jean Claude Lebel, Michel Chartrand and Jack Weldon, vice-presidents; Andre L'Heureux, secretary, and Jean Couvrette, treasurer.

Directors are: Pierre Vadeboncoeur, Raymond Legendre, Anita Charest, Robert Millet, J. P. Gagnon, Martial Laforest, Emile Boudreau and Jean Marie Bedard.

A number of pro-NDP delegates claimed the sessions had been "infiltrated" by members of the separatist Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale.

Several documents considered to express "separatist" feeling were referred to the new executive for study and action.



NDP DELEGATES: Early arrivals at the policy convention of the Quebec NDP sign in for the meetings. Delegates huddled together over the weekend to thrash out policy

for the provincial wing of the party. Left to right are Michel de Norcourt, T. Nowinski and Gerard Gagnon.

(Gazette Photo Service)

Manifesto Held For Study

NDP Hits Language Block

Delegates at a policy meeting of the Quebec New Democratic Party Saturday night sent back for further study a proposed manifesto for a Quebec socialist party.

The manifesto, prepared anonymously and approved by a committee of the convention, was opposed by both English-

speaking and French-speaking delegates who said they thought it rejected English-speaking Quebecers' participation in a socialist party.

Michael Oliver, national joint president of the NDP, said the manifesto leads him to ask himself if there was a place for him and other English-speaking Canadians in any party that would approve it.

The manifesto said in part that French-speaking Canadians could succeed economically only by agreeing to work in another language "that is to say, by agreeing to work in the interests of a system that oppresses us."

The resolution reflected a move by Quebec NDP members to form a socialist party with strong French-Canadian nationalist tendencies.

It was approved in committee despite the opposition of Mr. Oliver.

It said, among other things, that "the right of self-determination is a universally recognized right," and that the Quebec socialist party should not be "subjugated" to any other federal or provincial party.

This means, in effect, that a segment of the Quebec NDP wishes to be virtually separate from the federal NDP party.

The resolution, however, said that in applying the principles of democratic socialism, the Quebec socialist party intends to establish "brotherly links" with the NDP at the federal level and in other provinces.

The resolution was proposed by Emile Boudreau of Montreal, Quebec director of the United Steelworkers of America, and was eventually passed after long debate.

Mr. Boudreau's resolution originally contained a statement that secession of Quebec from

Confederation would bring economic disadvantages to the province. This statement was dropped by a committee vote of 29-26.

Judge To Rule On 'Assault' On July 4

After an in-camera hearing in his office Chief Sessions Judge Edouard Archambault announced he would rule July 4 on the claim of a young man who claimed police mistreated him while holding a suspect during the FLQ roundup.

Michel Massicotte, 20, who described himself as a publicity agent claimed following his release from detention in Montreal Police cells that Det. Capt. Henri Francoeur, a veteran homicide specialist had assaulted him during interrogation.

The assault Massicotte claimed occurred while he was detained for two days. Massicotte was one of a battery of witnesses heard in the judge's office.

The chief judge said it would be in the best interest of all the parties involved if the meeting was held behind close doors.

On July 4 he will rule whether the laying of a charge is justified against the veteran officer.

ON AND OFF THE RECORD

● **P.C.'S FORMING PROVINCIAL BRAIN TRUSTS:** A renovation of the structure of the federal Progressive Conservative Party, with the establishment of brain trusts in each of the provinces, has been launched by National President Egan Chambers of Montreal. Under this plan, the top Conservatives in each province, whether in the federal or the provincial field, would constitute an executive group which would not only advise on election strategy, but which would keep P.C. members of the House abreast of developments while they are in Ottawa, and give guidance to their moves. Members of provincial Conservative governments, party elders and party treasurers would comprise the brain trusts, designed to enlist the services of the top ten Tories in each province.

● **STUDENTS FACE PROBLEM:** The plight of a group of students from Scotland who were having trouble securing summer employment in the Montreal area last week has drawn attention to the more serious plight of a large number of Canadian university students. They are the many who are educating themselves through their own efforts, and who depend in great measure on their summer earnings to pay expenses next winter. Not all of these have been able to secure jobs at wages that will allow them to save money. Many have been forced to take jobs that pay them little more than enough to live on. Gone are the days of high-paying jobs in remote areas, and begging for student workers. Some of the large firms which usually hire students have been forced to lay off regular employees and are unable to offer anything at all in the way of seasonal jobs.

● **QUOTABLE QUOTES:** What ever happened to plans for that elaborate shopping centre at Cote des Neiges and Barclay? After barriers were erected and some work done, progress seems to have ground to a standstill, and grass has taken over the area again. . . . Two ancient buildings opposite the Mount Royal Shopping Centre, which municipal officials wanted to remove several years ago but which defied destruction, have finally disappeared. . . . The Stage Coach marks its second anniversary this month. . . . The 117th Eastern Townships Overseas Battalion will hold its 32nd annual reunion in the Sergeant's Mess, the Sherbrooke Regiment (12th Armoured Regt. R.C.A.C.) on Saturday, Aug. 10. The Sherbrooke regiment perpetuates the original bat-

Pearson Home After Surgery, To Rest Week

OTTAWA — (CP) — Prime Minister Pearson returned home Sunday after a successful operation Saturday for removal of an obstructed salivary gland from the right side of his neck.

"The doctor says all is well," said an aide, quoting Dr. W. Gordon Beattie, chief of surgery at Civic Hospital.

"The Prime Minister feels very well. He's in good spirits."

Mr. Pearson, 66 returned to the official prime minister's residence at 24 Sussex Street shortly before noon on Sunday. He planned to remain there Sunday night.

Today (Monday) he was scheduled to drive to the Prime Minister's official summer residence at secluded Harrington Lake, in the Gatineau Hills about 20 miles north of Ottawa.

It is expected he will remain there most of this week.

JFK To Receive Gifts Chosen By Pope John

VATICAN CITY, — (HTNS) — Before his death, Pope John XXIII set aside a gift for President John F. Kennedy, whose visit he was expecting.

Because President Kennedy publicly expressed his admiration for the "Pacem in Terris" encyclical, Pope John was planning to give him one of three personally autographed copies.

The other gifts were sets of commemorative medals for the 1961 "Mater et Magistra" encyclical and for the Balzan Peace Prize award to Pope John last May.

The story of Pope John's gifts for the U.S. President was told Sunday by Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston, at a mass he celebrated at the church of Santa Susanna.

When Pope John died, the gifts were turned over to the cardinal by Archbishop Angelo Dellacqua, substitute secretary of state.

Cardinal Cushing said he had intended to turn them over to the President privately in the United States, "but the President insisted it be done publicly, and I will do so Tuesday at the North American College," the cardinal said.

President Kennedy will visit the college after his 10 a.m. audience with Pope Paul VI.

Youth Carry FLQ Placards At Resort

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me. — (AP) — Between 200 and 300 singing and shouting Canadian youths — many brandishing placards supporting the separatist Front de Liberation Quebecois — paraded through this resort town Sunday.

"We had quite a time with them," said a police officer. He said the youths stopped traffic, marched out on the Ocean House pier, "took possession of the merry-go-round and built an illegal fire on the beach. He said there had been no

Artist Ward Coolly Draws As Vice Case Strengthens

LONDON — (CP) — Stories of two-way bedroom mirrors and an attempt at suicide were told in court Saturday as the prosecution brought on more girls to support its argument that Dr. Stephen Ward should be tried on vice charges.

The dapper, 50-year-old society osteopath, a talented artist who says members of the Royal Family once sat for portraits, sketched the girls as they testified at Ward's preliminary hearing.

In the eight-charge case, Ward is accused of procuring, running a brothel and advising on abortions.

The testimony added a lurid court chapter to the sex and security scandal that threatened Britain's Conservative Government and brought the downfall of War Minister John Profumo.

In Saturday's testimony: 1. Marilyn (Mandy) Rice-Davies insisted that she had been intimate with Viscount Astor, a friend of Ward.

2. A "Miss X," wearing dark spectacles, said Ward asked her to make love in a bedroom so spectators could watch through a concealed, two-way mirror.

Ward Rented Cottage

3. Sally Norrie said she had slept with Ward at a cottage he rented on Lord Astor's estate.

4. A "Miss R" said she had, too.

5. Margaret Ricardo said that when she visited Ward's London apartment he introduced her to other men and she slept with them.

The hearing then was adjourned to Wednesday after the prosecution said it needed one more day to complete presentation of its evidence.

Christine Keeler, the prosecution's star witness, testified Friday, the first day of the hearing, that she had met Profumo while living in Ward's apartment, slept with him and accepted presents from him. She also said she had made love with Yevgeny Ivanov, Naval Attache in the Soviet Embassy.

Testimony by Miss Ricardo, a dark-eyed brunette who wore a

sleeveless silk dress under a lemon-yellow coat, was taken by Prosecutor Mervyn Griffith-Jones as evidence supporting the procuring charges against Ward.

She also testified that Ward asked her if she knew anyone who could perform an abortion. Miss Ricardo said she gave him a girl friend's name.

First witness on Saturday was Miss Rice-Davies. The 18-year-old blonde, wearing a long-sleeved grey dress with tight bodice and deep ruff collar, was brought back for cross-examination on her statements Friday about American Actor Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Lord Astor.

James Burge, Ward's counsel, accused her of "dragging in" both men's names.

Burge asked whether Miss Rice-Davies knew that Lord Astor had told police he had not slept with her.

She replied saucily: "Well, he would, wouldn't he." Laughter filled the little courtroom.

Lord Astor has not commented publicly on the charges but he has hired a lawyer to observe the case.

Miss Keeler had testified on Friday that Lord Astor's cheque had been used to pay the rent on an apartment she shared with Miss Rice-Davies. Burge suggested the money was a loan to Ward. Miss Rice-Davies said she had never heard that.

As for Fairbanks, Burge asked: "You never had any meeting with Mr. Fairbanks at all?"

Miss Rice-Davies said she had

— and not in connection with a screen test as suggested by the lawyer. She added:

"Twice I had a meeting with him and twice with Christine Keeler." That was all she said about it.

Attempted Suicide After Death

Miss Rice-Davies also told the court she had attempted suicide last November after the man who was "keeping" her died, but she said it was untrue to say she had tried to kill herself because one of her lovers had left her no money when he died.

"I had enough jewelry and mink to keep me over the next years and a Jaguar car," Miss Rice-Davies said.

After her, "Miss X" came in wearing ski pants, pink blouse and a brown suede sleeveless jacket. She said she had met Ward briefly only two or three times and it was to her that he mentioned the mirror.

"He said you could sit there and watch people making love in the bedroom, and he made a little joke that he could make a little money if people paid to sit around and watch," she said.

She told him she wasn't interested in watching, but she testified that Ward replied to her:

"Darling, I don't want you to watch, I want you to perform."

At the end of her two-day testimony Miss Rice-Davies got permission to leave Britain for the present but she had to put up a surety bond of £500 (\$1,500).

Sino-Indian Spat Flares At Congress

MOSCOW — (Reuters) — The Red Chinese - Indian quarrel over the two countries' border

Soviet Radio Jams Peking Broadcasts

By DAVID MILLER
(Herald Tribune News Service)

MOSCOW — (HTNS) — The Soviet Union has stepped up its jamming of Russian-language Radio Peking broadcasts made to Moscow, diplomatic sources reported Sunday.

The intensified jamming, dimming even further the outlook for Sino-Soviet talks on ideology scheduled to open here Friday, has effectively blocked out Communist China's daily schedule of four and a half hours of Russian, the sources said.

Ironically, jamming of Russian-language broadcasts by the Voice of America and BBC has been suspended by the Soviet Union in what Western diplomats interpret as a move toward the easing of tension.

As preparations went ahead for the historic meeting between the two Communist giants, a glass-encased display panel in front of the residential wing of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Moscow was smashed by vandals.

The embassy, on a side street and almost in the shadow of Moscow State University, was not touched. It stands some 16

On Sunday afternoon, a blue uniformed policeman was on the sidewalk instead of in a booth further back from the embassy.

There also was considerable activity at the embassy Sunday. Innumerable tin boxes were loaded onto a bus. A Western visitor was told that no more English-language copies of China's scorching June 14 letter to the Soviet Communist Party were available.

The embassy's distribution of the letter in Russian, English and other languages was presumably behind the Soviet Union's demand that three embassy members and two students be sent back to China.

The five, who arrived in Peking Sunday, were accompanied to the airport in Moscow by Chinese Ambassador Pam Su-Li, the embassy's full diplomatic complement and a num-

Le défilé de la Saint-Jean : spectacle inoubliable

"Explosion" de nationalisme, rue Sherbrooke

(par GERARD ASSELIN)

La vente de la St-Jean ou la foire du 24 juin!

par GEORGES-ANDRE PARENT

Les ventes mi-saison, quart-de-saison, de feu, de fumée, d'eau, de faillite, de rénovation et que sais-je encore, ne suffisent plus. Certaines entreprises commerciales viennent d'inaugurer la vente de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste.

Cinq grands magasins appartenant aux chaînes "Towers" et "Mon Mart" ont voulu célébrer dignement et à grand éclat la fête nationale des Canadiens français en offrant au public toute une série de spéciaux. Les magasins "Mon Mart" se sont même fait un devoir de bien spécifier que leurs spéciaux n'étaient valides que pour la journée du 24 juin. Imitant en cela la Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste, ils ont même tracé un horaire bien précis de leur vaste manifestation nationale. Et c'est ainsi qu'on a pu trouver, au cours de la journée de lundi, aux magasins de Lasalle et de Chomedey, des spéciaux de 10 heures, de 11 heures, midi, 1 heure et ainsi de suite jusqu'à dix heures du soir, c'est-à-dire une heure après le départ de la parade de la St-Jean.

LA PLUPART DES MAGASINS FERMÉS

Il faut admettre que les grands centres commerciaux étaient presque partout déserts. Dans l'ouest de la rue Ste-Catherine, la plupart des établissements commerciaux ont suivi l'exemple de Simpson, Eaton, Morgan et Ogilvy's et ont fermé leur porte. Sur la Plaza St-Hubert, quelques établissements seulement, de 10 à 20 pour cent de l'ensemble, la plupart, autres que canadiens-français, sont restés ouverts. La même proportion s'établissait au soi-disant "Quartier français". Quant aux centres d'achat situés à la périphérie ou au coeur même de la ville, tant dans l'ouest que dans l'est, la plupart de leurs établissements commerciaux étaient fermés. Plusieurs ont cependant fermé au cours de l'après-midi.

Dans le quartier commercial de Snowdon, au centre de l'agglomération anglo-saxonne montréalaise, deux magasins sont restés ouverts, alors que des magasins tels Zeller's, Woolworth, Reithman's étaient fermés. De ces deux magasins "Poulin's Gift and China Shop" et "The Children's Boutique", le dernier a toutefois fermé ses portes au début de l'après-midi.

PLACE VILLE-MARIE

A la Place Ville-Marie, la plupart des magasins, cédant aux pressions populaires des Canadiens français, n'ont pas ouvert leurs portes. Un certain nombre ont donné congé à leurs employés à la fin de l'avant-midi. Ce sont les magasins "Claire-France", "Little-Bo Beep Shop", "The Ski Shop" et "Streeter Quartless". Le gérant d'un de ces établissements, à qui nous avons posé quelques questions, a expliqué qu'au moins les trois quarts des magasins avaient convenu de rester fermés lundi. Il a décidé, comme plusieurs autres, d'ouvrir son magasin pour accommoder surtout les touristes qui ont littéralement envahi l'hôtel Reine-Elizabeth. "Vers les onze heures, voyant que les autres établissements étaient fermés et que les clients se faisaient rares, j'ai décidé de fermer."

Toute une section de la Place Ville-Marie n'a pas jugé bon de respecter ce jour de fête nationale. Elle comprend les établissements suivants: "Montréal Photo", "McKenna", Brosseau, Royal Linen Store, "The Town Center Cleaner" et la "Galerie des Arts". Vers 12 h. 30, les magasins "Van Horne", "The House of Hose" et "Mei-Lan" étaient encore ouverts.

HOMMAGE AU CANADA FRANÇAIS

Afin de limiter cette "liste noire" qui risquerait d'être trop longue, nous avons vérifié tous les établissements qui ont fait paraître, dans les journaux de fin de semaine, une annonce en hommage aux Canadiens français. Il est intéressant et très significatif de noter qu'un bon nombre de ces maisons commerciales ont utilisé ces annonces pour leur propre publicité, bien plus que pour exprimer leur nationalisme ou leur sympathie au fait français. Le tableau suivant illustre bien l'exploitation "outrageuse" que se sont permis certains établissements parmi lesquels on compte plusieurs maisons canadiennes-françaises.

— Dans "La Presse" de samedi, huit commerces ont offert leurs vœux aux Canadiens français. Parmi ceux-là, trois ont fait affaire toute la journée du 24 juin. Ce sont Towers, Mon Mart et les quatre magasins Classy. Dans le supplément littéraire, on lisait en dernière page l'annonce de "Faucher Electrique" qui se lisait comme suit: "Nos portes seront ouvertes lundi toute la journée. Notre stock entier est offert en réduction à l'occasion de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste". Et c'est ainsi qu'un de nos compatriotes entendait célébrer notre fête nationale.

— Dans "Le Devoir" de samedi, des sept commerces qui nous rendaient hommage, deux ont cru bon de demeurer ouverts. Ce sont la "Fonderie d'Art Vandervoort" et "Ruscivan Demolition". Ce dernier a cependant fermé vers midi.

DANS LES HEBDOS

— Dans "La Patrie", un seul rend hommage aux Canadiens français, mais spécifie dans son annonce qu'il sera ouvert toute la journée du 24. C'est la Maison "Finnie". Le "Petit Journal" publie deux annonces dont l'une est de "Faucher Electrique" qui a tenu ses deux magasins, situés dans des quartiers canadiens-français, ouverts toute la journée de lundi.

— Enfin, dans "Dimanche Matin", sur 24 annonces d'établissements commerciaux rendant "hommage au Canada français", six sont demeurés ouverts hier. Ce sont Clouette Automobiles, Bentley's Cycles and Sports et Faucher Electrique. Maurice F. Larose Ltée et National Sales and Distribution ont fermé vers les trois heures.

MEME LA PRESSE ANGLAISE

— Le quotidien anglais "The Gazette", contrairement à son confrère "The Montreal Star", qui ne fait aucune mention de notre fête nationale, a publié, dans son édition d'hier, deux pages d'annonces rendant hommage au Canada français. A l'exception des restaurants et d'une pharmacie, deux des 45 annonces publiées provenaient d'établissements qui sont restés ouverts toute la journée du 24. Les deux établissements à ne pas avoir respecté notre fête nationale sont les services de vente de "Harold Cummings Ltd." et de Vaillancourt et Frères.

Cette "liste noire" serait incomplète si on ne mentionnait le fait que deux quotidiens canadiens-français ont parus hier. Ce sont l'Évangéline et "Le Droit", deux défenseurs de nos minorités françaises dans les autres provinces. "Le Droit" vient tout juste de se donner un "chevalier" du fait français comme directeur alors que le quotidien acadien termine une campagne de souscription effectuée parmi les Canadiens français du Québec.

Une explosion de "joie de vivre" et de nationalisme canadien-français a fait vibrer la métropole hier. Après des mois de tension provoquée par les rebuffades à la Gordon (Donald), par les campagnes électorales lancées sur le thème du biculturalisme, par la formation d'un parti indépendantiste et, finalement, par l'explosion FLQ, des centaines et des centaines de milliers de Canadiens français ont fait connaître, hier, leur amour de la langue française et du fait français au Québec.

Cette véritable "explosion" de nationalisme s'est produite hier soir à l'occasion du défilé de la St-Jean-Baptiste.

Comme par les années précédentes, le défilé d'hier soir a attiré sur la rue Sherbrooke des foules immenses. Ces foules étaient peu différentes des précédentes, à l'exception de l'esprit qui semblait les animer. Tous, des spectateurs aux camelots, des officiels aux participants, semblaient avoir été trempés dans un bain de nationalisme ardent.

Partout sur la rue Sherbrooke les résidences et maisons commerciales étaient pavoisées de drapeaux fleurdelisés. Nulle part on n'apercevait un drapeau britannique. Les seules couleurs étrangères au Québec étaient le bleu-blanc-rouge.

Partout, le français était de rigueur. Une multitude de camelots, peut-être des centaines, annonçaient et vendaient leurs produits en langue française. Il est à remarquer que plusieurs de ces vendeurs, malgré qu'ils fussent d'origine étrangère, s'efforçaient tous de parler notre langue.

Cette année, cette armée de petits profiteurs semblait plus nombreuse que par les années passées. Tout était mis en vente: chiens-chauds, liqueurs douces, chocolats, patates, crème glacée, etc.

Ces camelots n'ont pas eu la vie aussi belle que par les années passées, toutefois. Leurs profits semblent avoir été réduits grâce à une innovation de la SSJB. Un camion surmonté d'un haut-parleur précédait le défilé d'une heure et annonçait à la foule la mise en vente de divers objets offerts par la SSJB.

D'autre part, les policiers semblent avoir mis un terme au commerce de plusieurs de ces messieurs.

Les Montréalais, ainsi qu'un grand nombre d'étrangers (Américains et citoyens des autres provinces canadiennes), se sont rendus de très bonne heure sur la rue Sherbrooke. Dès 7 h. 30, d'est en ouest, les trottoirs étaient déjà bondés. Un policier nous a affirmé que la foule était supérieure à un million de spectateurs et peut-être même deux millions.

Le temps se prêtait d'ailleurs très bien à cette célébration. Le ciel était clair et, tandis que les chars allégoriques défilaient, un quartier de lune jetait une lueur blafarde sur la métropole. Le temps était vraiment idéal. Et un policier a très bien résumé la situation en disant: "C'est pas trop chaud ni trop frette".

C'était vraiment la journée des Canadiens français.



UN CHAR A PRIS FEU. — Le patriotisme était tellement chauffé à blanc, hier soir, au cours du défilé de la St-Jean-Baptiste, qu'un char allégorique a pris feu. Il s'agit du char du Service des parcs de la ville de Montréal. Le feu aurait été allumé par des flambeaux. (Photo M-M)

Le RIN fait sa propagande librement, avant le défilé

(Par GA) — Les séparatistes du Québec ont profité de l'occasion, hier, lors du défilé de la SSJB, pour faire des leurs. En effet, une soixantaine de membres du RIN (Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale) ont défilé rue Sherbrooke en proclamant leurs désirs d'indépendance. Chacun portait une pancarte disant: "Joie de Vivre... en français" ou "Maitres chez nous... en français".

Ces manifestants ont paradé environ une heure avant le début du défilé. Ils n'ont aucunement obstrué la circulation et les policiers les ont laissés manifester en toute liberté.

Perdue et retrouvée

Une fillette de deux ans, originaire de Shawinigan, qui a fait l'objet d'une recherche intense d'une après-midi et d'une nuit complète, a été retrouvée saine et sauve à un mille et demi environ du lieu de sa disparition.

L'enfant venait tout juste de s'éveiller lorsqu'un groupe de chercheurs la découvrit dans un puits de gravier. Plus de 200 chercheurs ont battu la région environnant Granby, dimanche après-midi et près de 75 ont poursuivi les recherches durant toute la nuit dans l'espoir de retrouver la jeune fugitive.

VOTRE SANTÉ

par le Dr Michael A. Pettl

Peut-on farcir une dinde fraîche et la congeler immédiatement après sans la faire cuire?



Non. La farce à l'intérieur de la dinde ne congèle pas assez vite pour prévenir la croissance de certaines bactéries. Ne la farcir qu'avant le rôtissage.

EDITORIAL

Doit-on sauver le Canada français?

"Seigneur, délivrez-moi de mes amis; je me charge de mes ennemis!"

Je ne sais pas qui l'a dit, mais cela a été dit, et c'est beaucoup plus vrai qu'on peut le penser. Les manifestations de "patriotisme" dont nous avons été témoins à l'occasion de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste, notre fête nationale, nous démontrent que celui qui a dit cela n'était pas bête du tout.

Ainsi, j'avais toujours cru que M. Roland Faucher, président de la maison Faucher Electrique, était un ami des Canadiens français, en plus d'être un grand "faucheur de prix". On m'avait chuchoté à l'oreille qu'il était l'un des bailleurs de fonds du Parti Républicain du Québec. (On ne sait jamais; si ces gars-là prennent le pouvoir ils pourraient nous être utiles).

Dans son zèle à "faucher les prix", la maison Faucher Electrique a oublié de fermer ses magasins, le jour de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste, mais elle n'a pas oublié d'annoncer qu'elle "re-fauchait les prix" à l'occasion de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste, afin de "rendre hommage" à la population canadienne-française.

J'attends, sur ce sujet, le virulent article éditorial de M. Vincent Prince, dans "La Pres-

se", ce journal "irrévocablement dévoué aux intérêts canadiens-français" comme on peut le lire, tous les jours, en page éditoriale.

Mais la maison Faucher Electrique est loin d'être seule, dans le box des accusés. S'il fallait loger en prison tous ceux qui se sont rendus coupables d'avoir renié notre fête nationale, on ne trouverait probablement pas de prison assez vaste pour les y enfermer tous.

Les magasins Towers étaient ouverts. Les magasins Mon Mart étaient ouverts. (J'y allais; je n'irai plus!)

La ville de Westmount a remis au lendemain l'enlèvement des ordures ménagères dans les secteurs habituellement desservis le lundi. Par contre, la ville de Rivière-des-Prairies a transporté les ordures, hier, comme si le 24 juin était la fête nationale des Kurdes, en Irak. La ville de Montréal (oui, MM. Drapeau et Saulnier) a fait la même chose. Les ordures ménagères ont eu gain de cause contre saint Jean-Baptiste.

Les magasins Steinberg's ont tous fermé leurs portes. Les grands magasins à rayons ont tous imité Dupuis & Frères et ont aussi fermé leurs portes. Eaton était fermé, Simpson était

fermé, Morgan était fermé; même Ogilvy's était fermé!

Mais les marchands de voitures "Vaillancourt & Frères" partageaient avec la maison "Harold Cummings Ltd." le douteux honneur d'avoir ouvert leurs portes, le jour de notre fête nationale.

Le journal "L'Évangéline", qui vient à peine de terminer une campagne de souscription dans la province de Québec, a été publié hier, au Nouveau-Brunswick, tout comme "Le Droit" d'ailleurs, qui s'appuie sur la population canadienne-française pour publier son journal à Ottawa, en Ontario.

L'Assemblée législative, à Québec, n'a pas siégé, mais la Chambre des Communes, à Ottawa, a siégé sans vergogne, comme s'il n'y avait pas un seul Canadien français, au pays.

Et, comme si ce tableau n'était pas déjà assez peu reluisant, il s'est trouvé des Canadiens français pour aller porter leur argent aux marchands qui ont fait du patriotisme à l'envers en annonçant de grandes ventes "pour rendre hommage au Canada français".

Et ce sont peut-être ceux-là qui crient le plus fort pour réclamer notre "libération économique"!

Paul ROCHON

Le Guide de Montréal-Nord

Notre maire a honte du français

Le maire de Montréal-Nord se nomme M. Roland Filion. Tous ses électeurs savaient qu'il était notaire. Quelques-uns de ces mêmes électeurs croyaient aussi savoir qu'il était d'origine libérale. Mais très peu de Canadiens français auraient pu soupçonner M. Roland Filion d'être Canadien anglais.

C'est malheureusement ce que laisse supposer la lettre suivante, publiée dans l'hebdomadaire "Le Guide de Montréal-Nord", sous la rubrique "Tribune Libre", et que nous reproduisons textuellement, sans omettre une virgule.

"Notre maire a honte d'être Canadien français" proclame le titre de cette lettre qui se lit comme suit:

"Mercredi soir, le 12 juin 1963, une cinquantaine d'hommes d'affaires de Montréal-Nord se réunissaient chez "George's Steak House", pour un souper au profit de l'Association des Sports de notre municipalité.

"La soirée aurait été un succès complet s'il n'y avait eu le mot de la fin prononcé par notre maire Roland Filion, qui était alors l'invité d'honneur. Devant un auditoire composé d'un nombre à peu près égal de Canadiens français et de Canadiens anglais, son Honneur le Maire s'excusa auprès des Canadiens français de ne pas s'exprimer dans leur langue, mais de parler en anglais seulement car, dit-il, et je cite textuellement: "There's only one way to get a great Canada and it's to speak the same language"; et d'ajouter: "I hope that there's no member of the St. Jean Baptiste Association here tonight, because I'm pretty sure they wouldn't share my opinion".

"Fier de son snobisme, notre maire continua de s'avilir en invitant les Canadiens français présents, qui ne comprenaient pas son discours, à retourner à l'école apprendre l'anglais car, de toute façon, un jour ou l'autre, ils devront en venir là. Le maire poursuivit alors son allocution en spécifiant qu'il ne la traduirait pas en français.

"Je vous laisse le soin de juger cette situation. Je sais qu'en maintes circonstances, il arrive au maire de ne s'exprimer qu'en anglais, quoique l'assistance soit en majorité de langue française. Mais, cette fois-ci, il devient un peu trop arrogant, si l'on tient compte du fait que 75% des électeurs qui l'ont choisi sont Canadiens français. C'est de la provocation. Il voudrait se mettre l'électorat à dos qu'il ne s'y prendrait pas autrement.

"Pourquoi faudrait-il que, chez nous, nous devions abdiquer les droits et les privilèges qui ressortissent à la majorité? Comment obtenir du Gouvernement central et des autres Provinces le respect de l'élément français du pays, quand nos propres hommes politiques n'ont même pas assez de respect d'eux-mêmes et de leurs commettants pour se tenir debout?

"Il semble que le vent de renouveau qui souffle sur la Province tout entière, au point de vue fierté et dignité personnelle, n'ait pas encore touché certains esprits rétrogrades et réactionnaires au progrès. Il est pénible de constater que la lutte à mener pour la reconnaissance du fait français ne doit pas tellement porter contre nos compatriotes de langue anglaise, mais contre certains des nôtres qu'on ne peut qualifier autrement que de traîtres à la nation.

"Je ne suis pas séparatiste, loin de là. Mais je crois à une coexistence pacifique, en autant que les droits de chacun soient respectés."

(signé) "Un marchand présent"

* Pour le bénéfice de ceux qui ne veulent pas manquer un mot des phrases anglaises du maire Roland Filion, elles se traduisent en français, à peu près comme suit: "IL N'Y A QU'UNE SEULE FAÇON DE FAIRE UN GRAND CANADA ET C'EST DE TOUS PARLER LA MEME LANGUE" (et son ajout) "J'ESPERE QU'IL N'Y A AUCUN MEMBRE DE LA SOCIETE SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE ICI CE SOIR, PARCE QUE JE SUIS INCLINE A CROIRE QU'ILS NE PARTAGERONT PAS LA MEME OPINION QUE MOT".

"The Gazette"

Comment ils nous voient

Que pense le quotidien anglais "The Gazette" de la fête nationale des Canadiens français? Voici, sans le moindre commentaire (exceptionnellement) le dernier paragraphe de son article éditorial sur notre fête nationale:

"La fête de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste a toujours occupé une place importante dans l'histoire du Canada français. Mais son importance n'a jamais été soulignée avec autant d'ampleur que maintenant. Car le peuple canadien-français est conscient, aujourd'hui, plus que jamais, de la grandeur de son destin. Et tous les Canadiens, plus que jamais par le passé, peuvent apprécier et comprendre ces cérémonies d'un peuple qui est au seuil d'une participation beaucoup plus importante dans la vie d'une nation qu'il a si fortement contribué à créer à travers les siècles."

Sur la scène fédérale

Un autre accroc à la constitution

Ottawa. — Les "amis d'Ottawa" du premier ministre Jean Lesage sont en passe de se montrer les "ennemis du Québec" en autant que leur attitude vis-à-vis les juridictions provinciales sont concernées. Nous en avons une autre preuve dans le nouveau projet de loi que le gouvernement Pearson vient de déposer aux Communes.

Ce projet de loi porte, entre autres choses, sur l'institution d'un programme de pensions contributives "avec bénéfices aux époux survivants". Or, de l'avis même des conseillers du gouvernement fédéral, cette dernière disposition viole la juridiction des provinces.

En effet, le 17 janvier 1962, le chef conservateur, M. John

Diefenbaker, alors premier ministre, adressait aux premiers ministres provinciaux une lettre dans laquelle il déclarait:

"Les conseillers juridiques de la Couronne m'ont fait savoir que cette autorisation (déjà donnée par les provinces d'instituer des prestations aux vieillards)... ne permet pas l'incorporation de prestations payables dans certaines circonstances aux veuves et aux enfants...".

On sait que M. Jean Lesage refusa au fédéral l'autorisation de modifier la constitution pour incorporer, dans un programme fédéral de pension, des clauses permettant de payer des bénéfices aux survivants.

Or, le gouvernement Pearson paraît décidé à se moquer des objections de M. Lesage et de proposer, à l'adoption du Parle-

ment, un plan dont une clause est, de l'avis des conseillers juridiques du gouvernement fédéral, ultra-vires de sa nature.

Il faut s'attendre à ce que M. Lesage trouve encore des excuses devant ce coup de force constitutionnel de ses "amis d'Ottawa". Ce sont de si bons rouges!

On voit la philosophie dont les libéraux fédéraux s'inspirent. Pas-

sons des lois, même d'une constitutionnalité douteuse, et, par des pressions de toutes sortes, amenons les provinces ensuite à céder leurs droits.

Le premier ministre du Québec continuera-t-il à leur trouver des excuses et mettra-t-il moins de zèle à défendre le Québec qu'il n'en mettait quand M. Diefenbaker était au pouvoir?

Clément Brown

La version Pearson

Les deux cultures

La ferveur biculturaliste de M. Lester B. Pearson s'est-elle éteinte dès le lendemain des dernières élections?

Une dépêche de notre correspondant d'Ottawa peut le laisser supposer car cette dépêche se lit comme suit:

"Ottawa (DNC) — M. Gérard Girouard, crédidiste de Labelle, a suggéré hier que le drapeau fleurdelisé, emblème de la Province de Québec, soit hissé au mât de la Tour de la Paix, à l'occasion de la fête de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste. Personne n'a repris la suggestion, du côté du gouvernement."

François Villon disait: Mais où donc sont les neiges d'antan?

On pourrait, en le parodiant, demander à nos fougues députés libéraux: Mais où donc sont vos promesses d'antan?

MONTREAL-MATIN

Membre de l'A.B.C. et de la C.D.N.A.

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C

SPAIN NOW READY TO TALK OF BASES

Francisco Franco and His Ministers
Discuss U. S. Relations

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, May 17—Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his Ministers discussed Spain's relations with the United States in an all-day Cabinet meeting today.

An official stated that the regime was ready to open talks with Washington on the future of the United States military bases in Spain.

Diplomats here said the Spanish regime seemed eager to start such negotiations.

A meeting between General Franco and Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Premier of Portugal, in the Spanish town of Merida near the Portuguese border Tuesday and Wednesday apparently strengthened the Franco regime's impression that Washington's evaluation of the Iberian Peninsula needed to be corrected.

The two Iberian dictators are said to have found themselves in agreement that United States officials lacked understanding of the problems and the political and strategic importance of Spain and Portugal.

Formal Talks Sought

Spanish diplomacy is now pressing for formal negotiations also in an effort to put across the regime's views on a higher level than it has been able to do so far.

Today's discussion on the United States was held mainly on the basis of reports submitted by the Spanish Ambassador in Washington, Antonio Garrigues Diaz-Canabate, who is here for consultations.

The Ambassador had a talk with President Kennedy at the White House two weeks ago and also saw Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and other officials recently.

Ambassador Garrigues gave an account of his conversations to General Franco Monday and briefed many Cabinet Ministers individually later this week.

The Ambassador is said to have reported that there were expressions of general goodwill toward Spain in Washington but little hurry on the part of United States officials to start formal discussions on the bases and hardly any disposition among them to assume additional commitments as a counterpart for continued use of the bases.

The Madrid Government notified the United States last January that it wanted to renegotiate the terms of the mutual defense accords of 1953.

Under the accords United States forces are operating three strategic bomber bases, the naval air station of Rota, on Spain's southern Atlantic coast, and other installations.

The accords expire in September and foresee a six-month consultation period for possible extension.

CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Page 46) forecasts:
Rain becoming showers today.
Partly cloudy tomorrow.

Temp. range: 63—57; yesterday: 71—56.

M TEN CENTS

U.S. IS CONSIDERING AN ORBITAL FLIGHT OF UP TO 6 DAYS

Space Official Sees 'a Lot to
Be Gained'—Trip Could
Circle Earth 92 Times

DECISION IS DUE SOON

Shepard Probable Pilot—
Capsule Would Be Altered
for Additional Supplies

By RICHARD WITKIN

Special to The New York Times

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla.,
May 17 — The possibility of a
Project Mercury flight lasting
as long as six days was raised
today by the program's flight di-
rector, Christopher C. Kraft Jr.

Mr. Kraft, who manned the
main control console during
much of the day-and-a-half
flight of Maj. L. Gordon Cooper
Jr; said at a news conference
that there was "a lot to be
gained" from a longer space
journey.

He urged that, if another
flight was decided on, it should
be "an open-end" mission, lim-
ited only by the endurance of
the astronaut and the space-
craft.

The Cooper flight had been
officially listed as the last one
on the Mercury schedule.

Eager for Another

After Major Cooper had been
launched into orbit, James E.
Webb, head of the National
Aeronautics and Space Admin-
istration, said that the flight
would close out the series if a
the information sought from
was obtained.

But many officials close to
the program are known to be
eager for at least one more
flight.

Mr. Kraft, who did every-
thing but openly advocate a
follow-up to the successful
Cooper flight, reflected these
sentiments.

Closing out the Mercury se-

... about

Homage to Catalonia

THE REVOLT OF THE CATALANS by J. H. Elliott (Cambridge 67s 6d)

By HUGH TREVOR-ROPER

THIS is a book about one of the great, obscure revolutions of the revolutionary seventeenth century. Outwardly it was a provincial revolt, but provincial revolts (as the Dutch had shown Philip II) had a habit of turning into political and social revolutions. And provincial revolts were only too common in the complex federal monarchies of the time. The Kings of England, France, Spain all had the same problems: to govern effectively they sought to streamline their methods and amalgamate their separate kingdoms. But it was not easy. If the King of France succeeded with Navarre, the King of England came to grief over Scotland. In Spain the result was even more disastrous. Philip IV did not, like Charles I, lose his head, but his attempt to merge Catalonia with Castile not only failed in itself; it also led to the loss of Portugal and the end of Spain as a European Power.

The man who provoked this catastrophe, "the Count-Duke" of Olivares, is one of the most familiar and yet one of the most mysterious of Spanish statesmen. His swollen face stares out of Velázquez's canvases, sullen and arrogant. Olivares loved power—"The Passion for Power" is the title of his Spanish biography—and in fact he held it for twenty-two years. He dominated his king and pitted himself against Richelieu abroad. But he was very unlike Richelieu, that ice-cold, intellectual statesman who handed on his careful policy to a chosen successor and his lucid papers to posterity. Olivares was violent, at times hysterical; his moods alternated between euphoria and dejection; and he died fallen and insane, his policy and personality alike in ruins. Even today it is difficult to reassemble the pieces. Almost all his papers were destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century and Spaniards have seldom sought to study the man in whose ambitions their greatness foundered.

But if Olivares failed, his aims were not necessarily wrong. In a time of crisis he believed that Spain must put forth its full strength and that this meant mobilising all its resources. In order to mobilise them, the separate kingdoms must be united. There must be "one king, one law, one currency." This meant extending to the other kingdoms some of the burdens but also some of the privileges of Castile. If Olivares had got his way, the Aragonese would have paid Castilian taxes but they would also have been admitted to trade with America. All this seemed so obvious to him that he was impatient of resistance. Unfortunately it was less obvious to others, and least of all to the Catalans whose principality, straddling the eastern Pyrenees, held a key position in any war with France.

The Catalans disliked the Castilians. They had imperial memories of their own—they had once been a power in the Mediterranean, and Barcelona had been a European merchant city—and they resented the migration of their prince to the "foreign" capital of Madrid. The more provincial they felt, the more they clung to their ancient rights. Despising Castilian docility, they remembered that Catalonia, like Caledonia, was stern, wild and free: that is, it was an anarchical, ingrowing aristocratic jungle in which local barons wielded absolute power, banditry had become universal, and irreformable monks thought nothing of blowing up their abbot with barrels of gunpowder. To make matters worse, Catalan society was divided into two factions, the *nyerros* and the *cadells*, as ruinous as the Blacks and Whites of Florence or the Greens and Blues of Constantinople. By Philip IV's time Castilian viceroys had curbed the banditry, but only by over-riding ancient "liberties." Nor had they cured the fundamental causes of banditry. Clearly

it was a time when great tact was needed, especially if new taxes were to be imposed on the impoverished land.

Olivares was not tactful. Spain's necessity was great, the remedy, to him, obvious. The Catalans must play their full part. Really, he exploded, they ought to see more of the world than Catalonia! So he pressed on and in the end, by billeting an army on the unco-operative province, provoked a united revolt in which all the anarchical social forces returned to life. Madrid was repudiated, the viceroy was murdered, and the rebel leaders, unable to stand alone and fearful of social revolution, accepted French rule. The Catalan example was soon followed in other provinces. Portugal, Naples, Sicily all rebelled; and when peace returned Portugal and part of Catalonia were lost for ever and Olivares's plan of unity was shelved for half a century. That it was realised then (soon after the union of England and Scot-

land) is evidence that it was not entirely ill-conceived; but by that time it was too late for its original purpose. European leadership had already passed to other hands.

Since 1640 Catalonia has changed its character. From being the most feudal it has become the most industrial part of Spain. But it has never ceased to revolt against Madrid, and its historians have injected a good deal of retrospective patriotic virtue into the original revolt of 1640. Mr Elliott has now redressed the balance. One of the ablest of the younger Cambridge historians, wide in his range and happy in his style, he has drawn the whole story, for the first time, from the archives of both Castile and Catalonia. It is a notable achievement whose difficulty will be fully appreciated only by other historians. This is a really important book which illuminates a dark and interesting corner of that great problem, the decline of Spain.

composer often regards the critic with suspicion and apprehension, sometimes even as an implacable antagonist, there can be few composers (or performers) who would choose not to be noticed by the critic; for to be ignored implies that one is a nonentity on the musical scene.

It does seem a bit lop-sided, as Mr Shawe-Taylor pointed out, that so much critical writing is devoted to the live concert and opera. A far greater volume of equally important and significant radio performance calls for more critical appreciation of both composers and performers alike, and for the consequent enlightening of a public which would otherwise unjustly, and perhaps indefinitely, ignore them in the absence of critical commentary. Why indeed should radio music "waste its sweetness on the desert air"?

Arthur Butterworth,

North Regional Representative,
Composers' Guild of Great
Britain

Manchester 9

radically the opposite pole from that pseudo-Church with its pseudo-faith. In her inner nature she is, despite all external signs to the contrary, the dwelling place of freedom."

Hans Küng

University of Tübingen

Alienated exile

Sir,—As an Englishman now resident in the U.S.A. and a potential transatlantic traveller, I wish to express my disgust at the policies of the British Government in the matter of the recent increase in transatlantic air fares.

It is no cause for surprise that a hopelessly incompetent and bumbleheaded national airline should have to shelter from free enterprise competition behind a wall of Government action. That a Conservative Government should provide such protection is, truly, a pitiable reflection on the present condition of Conservatism in Great Britain.

Norman J Page

Texas

there are reasonable people could not resolve without a strike. Some disputes still have their origin in a basic hostility which is only slowly yielding to treatment but most are sparked off by misunderstanding or ignorance of the facts, both of which are best removed by better communications from management down to the shop floor and back again from the shop floor to management. Failure to keep workpeople informed puts a weapon in the hands of the troublemaker which he is seldom slow to use.

George Pollock

Director
British Employers' Confederation

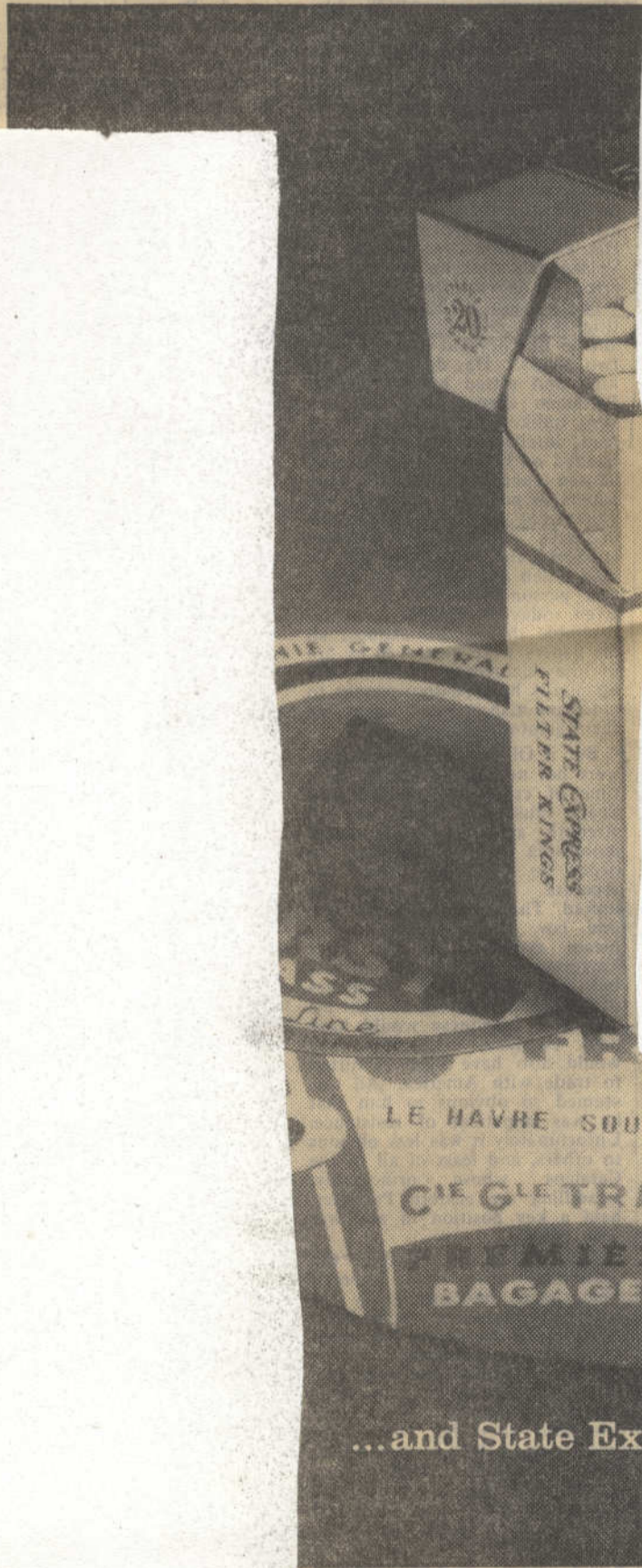
Information wanted

Levi Fox (Director, 1964 Shakespeare Anniversary Council, Stratford-upon-Avon) is compiling an Index of Shakespeare societies and clubs in Britain and abroad in connection with the 400th anniversary next year of Shakespeare's birth. He would welcome names and addresses of secretaries of such groups and information about possible contacts which any readers might furnish.

ERTAINTY

IE D. WEATHERHEAD

Gospel and began to read. "As I was doing this," he says, "all ... to me.



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TELEGRAPH

6-5-63

Bitter Memories

I MENTIONED recently the problems of Frederic Rossif, whose full-length documentary on the Spanish Civil War was being kept out of the cinemas because of Gen. Franco's objections. He finally received his clearance and for three weeks the film has been a great success.

"Mourir à Madrid," a montage of old newsreels gathered from all over the world, spares neither side, but particularly attacks German and Italian intervention and the hypocrisy of the so-called non-intervention policy. It will clearly not be acceptable to the Spanish authorities.

It was praised by the Paris critics without exception and has filled four cinemas. Last week it opened at a fifth house in the centre of town largely as a result of the new interest in Spanish affairs stimulated by the Grimau affair.

Audience reaction since the execution has been indicative of the widespread indignation in France. There are cries of "Assassin, butcher" when Franco appears on the screen. Cheers and applause greet the International Brigade going into action. The German bombing of Guernica provokes boos and hisses.

But perhaps the most telling shot is a "still" of Basque priests, stripped of their robes, and tied together like cattle, being led off to face a Nationalist firing squad.

OBSERVER
12-5-63

STANDARD
14-5-63

A touch of Kennedy

THE PRIME MINISTER, one of the few M.P.s whose memory goes back that far, is said to have remarked that IAN GILMOUR's maiden speech in last week's debate on the Radcliffe report was the best since DUFF COOPER's, the best, that is, for nearly 40 years.

Very tall and thin, Gilmour is the epitome of the Tory New Frontiersman, handsome, rich, intelligent and industrious. Except for a touch of diffidence, the comparison a close friend of his once made with the young J. F. KENNEDY is strikingly apt.

Vocation to edit

Trained for the law, Gilmour teamed up for a while with fellow-Etonian PETER BENENSON, founder of Justice and Amnesty and then an active Labour man. But he never thought himself cut out for the Bar and soon made his getaway by buying the *Spectator*. Though he hadn't really intended to edit it, he found it was very much his vocation; the paper was certainly at its best when he was in the chair.

Gilmour might have been a GAITSKELLite once. He is certainly a genuine radical, sharing CROMWELL as a hero with MICHAEL FOOT. His stand against Suez was bold and sustained. He's a dedicated abolitionist. And he's already ignored his party Whips on CHIEF ENAHORO.

He inherited what he likes to call a great deal less than a million from his stepgrandfather ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR HEDWORTH MEUX (rhymes with *dukes*). From him too came Theobalds (rhymes, believe it or not, with *dribbles*), a 1,700-acre estate at Enfield, which can boast the house for which QUEEN ELIZABETH I swapped Hatfield with the CECILS, as well as the original Temple Bar and the nearest pheasant shoot to Charing Cross.

Ducal connection

Gilmour's blood is blue enough for most Tory tastes. His father a baronet and his mother one of the four daughters of LORD CADOGAN, collectively known as Cadogan Square. Like Duff Cooper (and Macmillan) he married a duke's (BUCCLEUCH'S) daughter, LADY CAROLINE (rhymes with *Marilyn*), and lives with her and their four children in a beautiful house on the Thames-side estate of another Duke (NORTHUMBERLAND) who married his wife's sister.

There they entertain often and well. Hugh Gaitskell until his death, JO GRIMOND and IAIN MACLEOD have all been regular guests, enjoying the gay, unstuffy company of Gilmour and his friends.

TUESDAY MAY 14, 1963—7

LETTERS

GRIMAU: Martyr or murderer?

THE sanctimonious indignation displayed in numerous circles in England (and especially by Mr. Kingsley Martin) about Grimau's execution is entirely misplaced.

As a war correspondent in Spain during the Civil War (for *The Observer* and *l'Echo de Paris*) I witnessed some of the terrific atrocities perpetrated by the Reds. Grimau was NEVER a soldier. He was the chief of the nefarious "Brigada de Investigacion Criminal" in Barcelona.

As such he ordered the arrest and execution of among others, Dr. Ismael Alonso de Velasco, Mrs. Francisco Gozer Garcia and Miguel Daura Ramirez. Grimau gave the order to execute at Montjuich about 100 more people after forcing them — under torture — to sign false statements. —Raymond Lacoste, 47 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

with the view



PRICE 6d.

Sympathy and sex, by eleven Quakers

By JOHN SILVERLIGHT

IN one of the frankest reports on sex ever produced as a religious undertaking, a group of Quakers calls for a radically new approach towards morality.

The report, *Towards a Quaker View of Sex*, to be published tomorrow by the Friends' Home Service Committee, reviews modern developments in people's attitude to sex, discusses normal sexual development, and urges reform of the homosexuality laws.

Then, in a chapter called "A New Morality is Needed," it refers critically to the Church's attitude to sexuality throughout the centuries.

This historical survey, it says, "supports us in rejecting almost completely the traditional approach of the organised Christian Church to morality, with its supposition that it knows precisely what is right and what is wrong, that this distinction can be made in terms of an external pattern of behaviour, and that the greatest good will come only through universal adherence to that pattern."

Love affairs

The tone of the pamphlet is set in the first few pages. While disclaiming authoritativeness—"our answers are tentative and incomplete"—it says forthrightly: "We shall have reason to say that sexuality, looked at dispassionately, is neither good nor evil—it is a fact of nature."

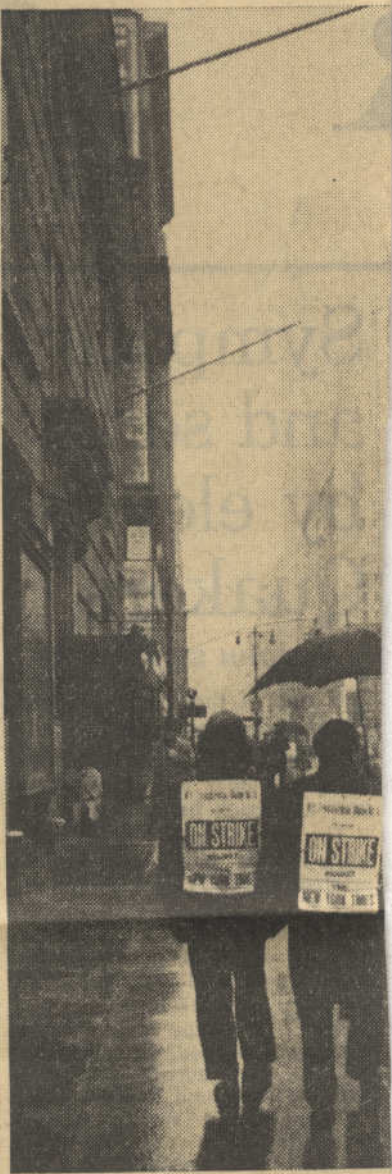
The modern developments discussed include:—

"An increase in transient pre-marital sexual intimacies generally. It is fairly common in both young men and women with high standards of general conduct and integrity to have one or two love affairs, involving intercourse, before they find the person they will ultimately marry.

"It is even more common for those who marry to have sexual intercourse before the ceremony. This is true, probably, of the majority of young people in all classes of society, including those who often have a deep sense of responsibility."

The report says some people already recognise that a morality which condemns homosexuals is not Christian since it lacks compassion. It goes on: "Is it equally recognised

(Continued on page 6, col. 4)



Making sure New Yorkers won't printers patrolling West 43

Bailey seeks to halt Act

VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 16

MR. C. H. BAILEY, a shareholder of Bailey (Malta) and Company, today asked a court here to declare invalid the Act under which the Malta Government is enabled to appoint a council of administration to run the dockyard leased by Bailey.

The Act, which became law yesterday, provides for the council to administer the firm, carry out its business and exercise all powers of the board of directors.

In London, Bailey's issued a statement denouncing the Act as draconian and comparing it with Nazi laws expropriating Jewish property.

Talks in Malta

Sir Eustace Smith, chairman of Smiths Dock Company Ltd., which has shipyards on the Tyne and Tees, has begun talks in Malta with Sir Eric Millbourn, who heads the council of administration which is supervising the interim running of the dockyard. It is believed in Malta that the Smith company will be appointed next week as managing agents of the dockyard.

Christianity and the desert scrolls

THE IMPACT OF THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS. By
A. N. Gilkes. (Macmillan. 15s.)

By JOHN ALLEGRO

THIS is another very readable book on the Scrolls for the layman by a non-specialist who lays no claim to originality. He tells us once more the well-known story of the Arab shepherd who found the original cave, and goes on to discuss the contents of the main documents and their significance for the study of sectarian Judaism and early Christianity. He relies almost entirely for his information on a few of the more popular works and on conversations with scholars who he feels represent the less extreme views. On the archaeological side he has apparently accepted almost without question the chronological and historical schemes advanced by the French archaeologists who excavated Qumran, although showing himself not unaware that parts of this picture are conjectural.

The main purpose of the book is to allay the fears of those Christians who might feel that in some way these momentous discoveries undermine traditional Christianity. Such troubled souls may possibly draw comfort from Mr Gilkes's conclusion that "there is . . . not a single fact so far discovered in the Dead Sea Scrolls which contradicts any essential part of the Christian faith."

The critical reader might be disposed to wonder how these essentially Jewish documents, written for the most part before

the ministry of Jesus, could be said to "contradict" the New Testament. Further thought might lead him to acknowledge as hardly surprising the fact that these monastic Jews from the Dead Sea deserts differed considerably in outlook from the Gentile Christians of the Greek and Roman world for whom the Gospels were mainly composed.

One would have thought that Mr Gilkes's readers who had been upset by parallels drawn between the Teacher of Righteousness and Jesus, or the Essenes and the early Christians, would have found far more to worry them in the essential differences between the Scrolls and the New Testament which Mr Gilkes and his predecessors are at such pains to underline. These differences form, in fact, the main focus of interest in the Scrolls. Behind the scenes, and as yet untroubled with placating apologetics, scholars of all faiths and denominations are probing these authentic witnesses to contemporary Judaism to discover just how far New Testament Christianity had already moved away from its Jewish matrix. How much that has been accepted as uniquely "Christian" can still be considered as originating with the Mother Church in Jerusalem, let alone its Founder? This is the real Battle of the Scrolls and it has very little to do with the "men of straw" being propped up and knocked down by Mr Gilkes and his mentors.

IP FOR AMERICA



Quaker call for new approach to morality

(Continued from page 1)

that heterosexual morality may be defensive and insensitive?

"Among the married, faithfulness may be achieved by 'working to rule,' but at the cost of depth and understanding; among the unmarried, chastity may be upheld at the cost of charity towards those in different circumstances."

In the chapter calling for reform of the homosexual laws in accordance with the 1957 Wolfenden Report (its chief recommendation was that acts between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence) a note of sheer indignation appears: "When people hear that a particular lavatory is a meeting place for homosexuals, they shudder, and wonder at the lack of taste. But who has sent them there? If homosexuals could meet more openly and with less persecution, they would no doubt choose more aesthetic surroundings."

'Absolute ballyhoo'

The group had 11 members, six of them Elders of the Society of Friends, and included teachers, psychiatrists, a barrister, and a housewife. All except one are married.

The exception—59-year-old Dr. Anna Bidder, research worker and teacher in Zoology at Cambridge University—is the person who initiated the group after meeting some young men who were practising homosexuals and were distressed about it.

"I found that my fellow Quakers were less horrified than other Christians," she told me, but at the same time they found themselves ill-equipped to help.

Dr. Bidder (who will discuss the pamphlet on B.B.C. television tonight with Paul Ferris of THE OBSERVER) said: "There are those who say that if young people have gone to bed together they are spoiled for ever. That is absolute ballyhoo, in my opinion."

The report has provoked varied reactions among churchmen of other denominations. The Rev. John Huxtable, Principal of New College, London, whose main object is to train ministers for the Congregational Church, said yesterday that he thought it "too muddle-headed to do any real good."

For one thing, it expressly stated that it was not an official document of the Society of Friends, but its title would inevitably give this impression. "Most Quakers I know," he said, "are likely to be pretty scandalised by it."

He criticised the group for "making no real attempt to discover the scriptural teaching on the matter. When it does quote the Bible, it does so somewhat tendentiously."

Father Maurice O'Leary, Chairman of the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council, said that the report was rightly critical of the negative expression of traditional morality. But in its search for a new morality the group had over-emphasised the importance of the personal relationship at the expense of the overall purpose of sex, which was procreation.

According to Catholic teaching, he said, the sexual appetite and instinct were good, but they must be controlled in a loving and permanent relationship, since in no other way could the overall procreative purpose of sex be achieved.

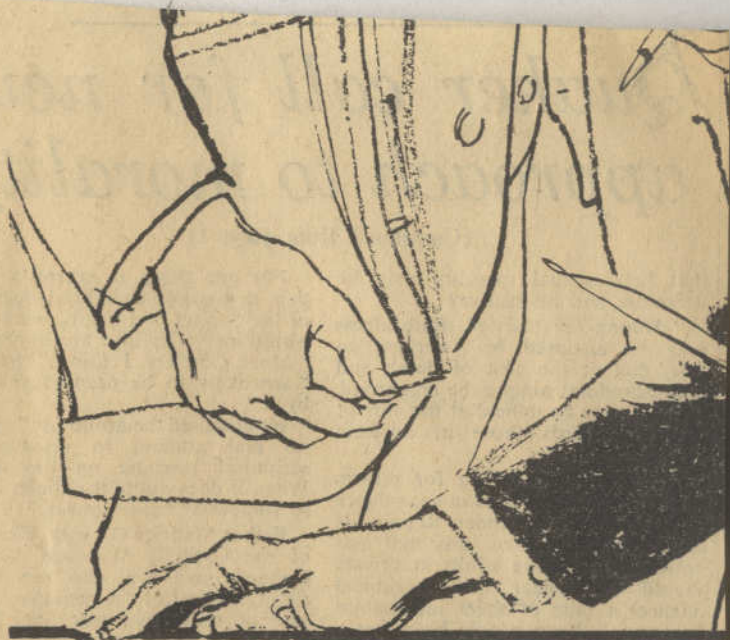
The report was welcomed by the Archdeacon of London, The Ven. George Appleton, a member of an increasingly vocal group of Anglican clergymen who take a liberal, non-legalistic approach to morality. (He is the author of an article also calling for a new approach to "Charity, Faith and Chastity" in the spring issue of *Frontier*.)

A possibility

He did, however, feel that one section in the Quaker report was ambiguous. This dealt with the "triangular situation," which, it said, "is too often thought of as a wholly destructive and irresponsible relationship."

Mr. Appleton thought that some readers might think the authors did not condemn the possibility of the relationship with the third party involving sexual intercourse.

Mr. Appleton wished this had been made clearer. He thought that, in general, intercourse with the third party would be wrong since it would not do what the friendship set out to achieve, i.e., do good rather than harm to the people involved.



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"TRIBUNE"
18-5-62

★ DONALD SOPER

ONE OF the oldest tricks in the conjuring business is to conceal what is really happening by making a show of activity elsewhere. The viewer is pre-occupied with what appears to be going on, and consequently he remains in happy ignorance of the real course of events.

Newspaper proprietors have learned this trick and they practise it with equal success. The unsuspecting reader, particularly of the Right-wing press, is regularly distracted from the perception of the actual truth by the plugging of views calculated to attract his attention and give him the spurious impression that he is in touch with reality, just because he is being fed with information. What is actually taking place is a high pressure process of concealment—the reader does not see what is in the left hand because the right hand is being so ostentatiously waved in front of his face.

There is an excellent example of such "concealment by publicity" this week, and the left hand-right hand analogy is completely relevant. Reuter reports that the marriage in Athens of the Spanish Crown Prince Don Juan Carlos to Princess Sophia of Greece is being given great prominence in the Spanish press while the strikes are being virtually ignored.

Now in the sort of totalitarian regime that has cursed Spain for long enough it might be surprising that the strikes were mentioned at all. I'm pretty sure

that they would have been totally ignored if they had not been sticking out like a sore thumb. However, if they were too obvious for complete press repression they could at least be smothered in the papers by other news calculated to appeal to snobbery and sentimentality and escapism—and so they have been.

This is the sorry story from inside Spain, and until this whole rotten dictatorship is overthrown there is little that can be done about the Spanish press. Publicity which is the life blood of revolution has been, and still is, reduced to a trickle and the marvel is that any co-ordinated opposition to Franco is alive at all. The moral from this tale is surely that a free press outside Spain must do all that it can to publicise the true facts, in the confidence that through such channels some blood transfusion may reach the forces of liberty and justice inside this unhappy country.

If this is true then the problems of such publicity must be faced much more realistically here, for example. I notice that in the British press there is the tendency to report the probable breakdown of the strikes in Vizcaya and the Asturias with the same kind of uncritical relief with which the news of the averted dock strike was publicised. Articles about Franco like James Cameron's "Revolt" in Monday's *Daily Mail*, are much more sensible, but both seem to me to be in-



adequate because they make no attempt to categorise the basic facts of the situation.

The Left-wingers, the democrats, the students and now the intellectuals represented by Menendez Pidal, the president of the Academy, need to be understood and supported by a world-wide publication of the actual conditions in which they are involved, and in which they will remain entangled unless world opinion can be intelligently mobilised on their side.

As a beginning to such a task I will list a few of these facts as they appear to an inexperienced observer, in the hope that they will prompt others better qualified to add to them and amend them.

The Roman Catholic Church in Spain is the bastion (officially) of the dictatorship and the vast majority of Catholics know this to be true; but do they know

of the sinister *Opus Dei* which as a religious order has become the spearhead of political power and represents an unholy alliance with Franco's Government? They can discover this if they will, and the supranational Catholic Church could bring profound pressure to bear even upon the now disobedient Spanish Prelates.

The opposition to Franco is not composed of a rabble of malcontents with no possible cadre of unity except that which the Communist Party can provide. Actually the Communists are not the focal point of opposition at all. There is already a highly organised force "The Union of Democratic Forces", representative of a large number of Left-wing groups, and only too anxious to obtain the sort of recognition that can further unite them. Organised Labour in this country could at least become their notice-board.

Again the whole situation is bedevilled by the involvement of Spain in NATO and the consequent need to bolster the existing regime in the interests of the American bases that litter the country. The official Labour Party might well ask whether in supporting NATO we are not seeking to buy freedom from the supposed Soviet threat at the price of enslaving the Spanish people.

Publicity for these, and other, facts about the Spanish situation will not of itself overthrow Franco, but it is undoubtedly the indispensable first step to that end.

How much?

EMPIRE AND FOREIGN DESK

He is virtually unknown in the West

...and yet this dynamic young politician could be Franco's successor

THE NEW MAN WHO SPEAKS FOR SPAIN

IN recent weeks the world's Press has bristled with speculations about the new understanding between Spain and France. Every sort of conclusion has been drawn as to why General Franco and General de Gaulle should suddenly declare such an enthusiastic admiration for each other.

from ROY RUTTER **MADRID**

Yet, in the initial surprise, few people have stopped to wonder at the change that has come over Spanish politics. Of the significance of Spain again being accepted as a "respectable" ally. Why, in fact, a country that since 1939 has been ruggedly isolated from—and by—Europe should now be extravagantly courted into helping to shape its future.

Shrewdness

A great change HAS come over Spanish political thinking in the past six months. Much of it is due to the native shrewdness and tenacity of one man from Galicia (the north-west province of Spain renowned for its canniness)—General Franco. But probably even more is due to the native imagination and vigour of another man from that same province—Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the new Minister of Information and Tourism.

At 40—he was only 39 when he entered the Government last July—Fraga Iribarne is the most dynamic and able figure to enter Spanish politics since the end of the civil war in 1939. He is virtually unknown in the West. Yet this is the man who could most easily take over from Franco

In seven crusading months in office he has demonstrated that he is not just a new Minister with bright ideas.

He is the voice of the new Spain, the representative of the modern Liberal, more interested in reality and progress than party slogans and political recriminations.

The Spain which backs the end of isolation and full

participation with the West is the Spain which is behind Fraga. The Spain which is against him—and he has two or three powerful enemies in the Cabinet—is the old Falangist Spain, living still on the memory of the crusade for God and country.

Influence

All have stood back and watched the way he has opened up Spain to the winds of change. All have marvelled at the influence he must have with Franco to have been allowed to do so much so soon.

One recent example illustrates this influence very clearly. Since the beginning of the year the National Anthem and hymn of the Falange armies has been dropped from official radio news bulletins. So too the slogan: "Viva Franco! Arriba España!"

To understand the significance of this in Franco Spain one should think, say, of the British Tory Party being advised to drop the singing of "Land of Hope and Glory" at the end of their conference on the grounds that it was reactionary.

And it does not require much vision to imagine the conversation Fraga Iribarne must have had with Franco when suggesting they should no longer declaim "Viva Franco!"

This is typical of the Minister's determination to create a new image of Spain. Consider his record: within two weeks of being named Minister he had sacked all five Director-Generals in his Ministry and

appointed five younger, more professional men.

Almost immediately he announced his intention to reduce all forms of censorship and to put a new Press Bill before the Spanish Parliament under which editors and journalists will have greater freedom.

He has raised journalists salaries and those of most officials in his Ministry. He announced his plan to open an International Press Club where foreign correspondents could come into closer contact with Government officials—and within two months it was opened.

He has created a special department to sound out and record public opinion. "No government can exist without the ready interchange of ideas between governors and governed," he said.

Decisions

He has started Press briefings after Cabinet meetings. Before, there were official hand-outs and nothing else. Now, often at two or three in the morning, the Minister personally meets reporters and discusses the decisions taken.

He has persuaded other Ministers to face the Press at his Press Club and he attends every meeting or cocktail party where there is an opportunity to voice his ideas for the new Spain. He is the most photographed man in Spain—his picture appears in the national Press more often than that of Franco and all the rest of the



OLD DICTATOR AND NEW MINISTER. Iribarne wears the uniform of the Falange Party

Ministers together. These days, there is no way of looking at the Spanish political scene without finding the giant figure of Manuel Fraga Iribarne.

Who is this man? He was rushed into his new office from the position of director of the Institute of Political Studies where he made a name for hard work, imagination, and knowledge of constitutional affairs. Before that Fraga Iribarne had a brilliant university career, won top place in the promotion lists for the diplomatic service, and landed a professorship in law at Madrid University.

His interests are wide. He is a member of the national councils of State, Education, and Economy and takes a personal interest in science.

His talent is matched only by his ambition. Fraga Iribarne has never made any secret of his intentions.

When studying law at

university he was asked for what branch he was preparing himself. "To be Head of State," was the confident reply.

But the outstanding quality is his ability to be all things to all men. He is a prominent Minister under Franco. He could easily be a prominent Minister under another Republican Government. By a mixture of intelligence and tact he manages to put across his ideas to the most recalcitrant opponents.

Falangist

He can also be very blunt. Shortly after taking office, a leading director of his Ministry, well known as a Falangist gunman during the civil war, proudly showed the revolver belt he still wore to the office. Fraga Iribarne told him simply: "Now is the time to take off the

gunbelt and substitute for it the toga of investigation."

The new Minister is a member of the Falange Party and is a devout Catholic. But while paying respect to both, he is in no way tied up with the pressure group of the Falange or the Opus Dei—the militant secret society of the Church.

He is supported by Franco and that is enough. Some observers say he is being used as a tool by Franco to put across new ideas and will be cast aside when his job is done.

Others say he is being prepared by Franco to succeed him.

There is no doubt in the mind of Manuel Fraga Iribarne as to which path lies before him.

It is his confidence that has changed the face of Spain. It could also be his toughness which will surprise the rest of the world in years to come.

EMBASSY TAKES THE LEAD!

**4 PAGES
OF WORLD
NEWS AT
SATURDAY
MIDNIGHT**

To keep you informed on what goes on in the world around you

CHINESE TROOPS WAIT FOR THAW

Sunday Express Reporter

NEW DELHI

CHINESE troops are pouring into Central Tibet in what appears to be a build-up for a new offensive along the Indian border.

When the snows melt in the foothills of the Himalayas at the end of next month the Communists will be poised to strike.

They are better equipped than when they attacked in human waves in October and November last year.

New roads are being built, mainly by Tibetan conscripts. Border posts have been strengthened and extra arms dumps set up.

The Communist assault force in Tibet is reported to include paratroop divisions which could be backed by MiG fighter-bombers operating from a chain of new air bases.

Another build-up

The Indian Government is preparing an air defence plan including a radar system which would cost up to £20,000,000.

Commonwealth and American experts have completed tours of the battle areas and are writing joint reports for their Governments.

Another military build-up is taking place in Communist-controlled Northern Laos.

Red China was among the 14 countries who signed the Geneva treaty making Laos neutral. But here is firm evidence that it is

SUNDAY EXPRESS

EMPIRE AND



WITH REPORTERS IN NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, MOSCOW, PARIS, BONN, ROME, CAIRO, NAIROBI, DELHI, SINGAPORE, TOKYO, MELBOURNE, BUENOS A

British soldiers toil on to reach earthquake AT 7.19 THIS TOWN

Clock hands that stopped pinpoint disaster time

from STEPHEN HARPER: Barce, Libya, Saturday

I WRITE this despatch on the boot of a car in the main square of Barce, the Libyan market town shattered by Thursday night's four-minute earthquake.

The hands of the clock in the tower of the Cyrenaica Defence Force building still mark the hour when the town of 10,000 people died . . . 19 minutes past seven.

By today about 270 bodies have been recovered. But the final death roll will be much higher—probably double. For there is now no hope of further survivors among the missing. They lie crushed and suffocated by the thick walls and roofs of their homes.

The search still going on reminds me of Coventry after the blitz. But, said a veteran news cameraman: "This makes a blitz look like child's play."

Weeping men and women are identifying the dead in the cracked post office. The most serious of the 200 injured have been sent by air to Benghazi, 55 miles away.

Virtually every house is a heap of rubble. Only modern Government buildings, cracked but still standing, and the Roman Catholic church, held out.

The town's 120-bed hospital, from which the Italian nuns moved their 70 patients to safety, may topple at any time.

City of tents

This afternoon, Prince Al Hassan Arreda, of the Libyan royal family, visited the disaster area as British and American soldiers brought blankets and food into a city of tents erected a mile outside the town.

Searching the rubble for the missing were men of the Devon and Dorset Regiment . . . men like 22-year-old Pte. Bill Balston from Exeter and Pte. Alan Brown, aged 20, from Axminster.

In their hunt at one house for a mother and two girls they came across cooking pots still containing food for last Thursday's evening meal after the day-long fast to observe the Moslem Ramadan month.

Said Alan Brown: "We're

Drunken elephants kill four villagers

CALCUTTA

HERDS of drunken elephants are terrorising the foothill areas of Tezpur, North-East India.

The elephants got drunk on rice beer left behind in stills by Chinese troops who invaded the area last October.

This week the elephants—which cannot be shot under Indian laws unless they are declared "rogues"—trampled four villagers to death. An old woman and three children, asleep in a thatched cottage, were the victims.

The elephants were eventually driven away by villagers brandishing flaming torches and beating drums.

Elephants are no longer captured for sale in the area because their market value has slumped. Once they cost £300 each, but now they sell for under £100. And each elephant costs about £600 a year to feed.

A few years ago they were the status symbol of wealthy landowners.

Fight to save boy, 17, from death in electric chair

ATLANTA

A LAST-MINUTE effort is being made to save the life of a 17-year-old Negro boy, Preston Cobb, who was convicted at the age of 15 in Atlanta, Georgia, of killing a farmer. He was sentenced to death.

In most other States he would not have been named because of his age—far less sentenced to death in the electric chair.

But Georgia's minimum age for the death sentence when Cobb was tried was 10. Recently it was raised to 16, but too late to save Cobb from being sentenced.

Mother pleads

His mother asked the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People to help. A lawyer, supplied by the association, fought for a retrial for Cobb.



HALT! THE CASUAL ONES POUNCE IN THE SUN

THEY are in the best of spirits. Almost off-handedly they flag down a family car in a sunny street for a quick check of identity papers. But they carry rifles and a sten gun.

They are the new rebels of Bagdad. Casual, undisciplined . . . and completely unpredictable.

To these men, following the revolt which ended with the death of dictator Abdul Karim Kassem, has gone the job of rooting out Iraq's Communists.



WE

Ten years ago this week, Stalin lay dying. Who was this man? Public figures build one another up. Churchill, fascinated by the wartime leader of 200 million people, built Stalin up into the great warrior chieftain. Roosevelt, enthralled by the manoeuvres of the boss politician, built him up as the great realist with whom it was possible for another great realist (Roosevelt) to do business. But sometimes the onlooker really does see more of the game and can arrive at conclusions rather different from those of the more deeply engaged. Mr. Hugh Lunghi, who interpreted for Churchill and other distinguished figures while they wrestled with Stalin, saw a good deal, and here tells something of what he saw.

BY HUGH LUNGHI

STALIN has been dead 10 years and buried twice — once mummified and on display in the mausoleum in Red Square, and then out of sight at the foot of the Kremlin wall.

In Russia 18 months ago three people said to me, "Stalin has gone, but his shadow is still with us." But

photo-electric cell, started ringing continuously. The arched portal contained guard rooms on either side, and a major of the MVD, the blue-capped, uniformed secret police, inspected our chauffeur's documents and peered inside the car, while three or four N.C.O.s on guard duty stood around. All wore

g it up in ent India

GHANITA LASKI

*ATSYAYANA. Translated by Sir Richard Burton
ed with a preface by W. G. Archer. Introduction
len and Unwin. 42s.)*

*YANA. Translated by S. C. Upadhyaya. Fore-
(Charles Skilton. £6 15s.)*

Where I find the book shocking is not in the bed but outside and around it. The ideal gentleman, whom Mr. Panikkar describes as "a man of leisure and culture," is a silly, immoral fop. Mr. Panikkar stresses his morning devotion to business, but business is dismissed in a phrase, and Mr. Panikkar ignores the other and specified morning activities of teaching birds to talk and training fighting-cocks, quails and rams. He does not comment on the explicit advice on the seduction of other men's wives, the acquisition of village women by "a mere word to the headman," the rape of women made drunk, the methods of sneaking into harems and the uses of corrupt go-betweens. And while stressing the often high position of courtesans and their capacity for honourable living, he says nothing of the chapter telling courtesans how to get money out of lovers by chicanery and deceit.

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osing and

TO COME unprepared on these parts of the book would be to suppose them simple, coarse fun of the same kind as Swift's "Directions to Servants." The solemn Introduction does not allow this interpretation.

HUGO CHARTERIS

PICTURES ON THE WALL

"Both shrewd and artful.
Mr. Charteris can draw blood at the slightest of strokes."

SUNDAY TIMES

"Beautifully and lucidly
presented, not only the actors come alive but the very back-ground and landscape."

SCOTSMAN 18s

REX WARNER

PERICLES THE ATHENIAN

A fictional biography of the greatest of Athenian statesmen in the tradition of the author's two classic novels about Julius Caesar.

"An imaginative and compelling story." THE TIMES

"Here we know is the real ancient world."

ANTHONY BURGESS, D. TELEGRAPH

18s

Crime and Thrillers

SARA WOODS

FLIGHT FROM WINTER

by Anthony Carson

3. "WE HAVE FOUND THE SUMMER. BUT WHAT ARE THOSE CLOUDS OVER THERE?"



MAGGIE and I eventually arrived at the Spanish frontier and it was even colder than it had been at Bordeaux. We got through the formalities in Port Bou and decided to stay the night in the little seaside town. For one reason we had met an amiable sort of ruffian from Mallorca who had been suffering from the same sort of winter disease as we had, or more especially myself, and had recommended a Cortisone drug obtainable without prescription in Spain only.

Gregarious trains

After a moderate dinner, which we liked for sentimental reasons because Spanish food merges with the buried nobility and austerity of the country, we had to decide where to go. The obvious solution was to go south where the sun was, but the state of our health wouldn't permit the terrible, commando-course journey to be undergone before arriving at Algeciras. I knew it already well. Young, and in good health, any adventurous man with a loose knowledge of the language would not only enjoy it, he would have run a good cycle of gainful experience. On these terrible, gregarious trains, you can be re-born, re-educated, marry, die and ascend to the extraordinary heaven of Spanish Railways.

Haven of bric-à-brac

We decided to go to the Costa Brava. The words "Costa Brava" have become slightly obscene; so much so, that I was not surprised to learn, from a secret source, that members of an advanced liberal organisation in Madrid were proposing a series of bomb outrages to dismay the prospective parties of tourists to this haven of bric-à-brac. Obviously, of course, this measure was prompted by hardness of Castilian pride, since the canny, commercial province of Catalonia was cashing in on flamenco, Gipsies, and that certain salty something known as *castigo*, a quality which (in all honesty) the Catalan fears and despises.

The Costa Brava seemed desirable because of the weather reports we had read, day in, day out, in the London newspapers. It was always one of the Top Ten. Bank

managers and their wives bronzed themselves beside the slightly polluted sea-shores, when the rest of the European world was shivering with *angst* and vitamin deficiencies.

We decided on San Feliu de Guixols. Sprawled honestly around its harbour, it greeted us with a blaze of sun and we sat at a table outside a café and had lunch. "This is it," I said. "You were right," said Maggie. "We have found the summer. But what are those clouds over there?" "You always get them here in the spring," I said. "It's the beginning of the heat. It's a good sign."

We found a room in a smart-looking hotel near the front and booked in. Downstairs there was a dimly-lit bar presided over by one of those midget barmen in spotless white uniforms you find in tourist hotels all over Spain. This particular homunculus could have been any age from eight to 15 and handled alcohol with obvious distaste, eyeing you with contempt as he handed you your cognac or vermouth.

Reasonable rent

The next day was so cold that you could hardly go out into the street. We met a few other holiday-makers in the hotel, coughing and sneezing and white as sheets, and they were all planning to go back to England, where there was central heating and good hospitals. But we decided to stay on, even though the Cortisone tablets I was swallowing didn't make me feel any better, but merely made me sick and giddy.

We visited our accommodation agency and were offered a flat higher up in the town for a very reasonable rent—until the beginning of the season—and after inspecting it we decided to accept and immediately moved in. It was a large, beautiful flat with four bedrooms, a balcony, a kitchen, bathroom and a huge sun-roof upstairs. From the balcony you looked down over the town and harbour and a stretch of sand beyond.

Fortnight in bed

But there was no point in looking. The sky was grey, the town was grey and the sea looked like granite. You couldn't stay for longer than a minute on the balcony. The landlord and his wife, both charming people, who lived in the

flat below, helped us to install ourselves and then we shut ourselves in, closed all the windows, lit the butane stove, and went straight to bed. We lay in bed for more than a fortnight, reading, sleeping, re-reading, sweating with fevers, two people on the other side of the moon where the swallows never come. Virtually life, beyond breathing, had stopped.

Suddenly we woke up one morning and there was the sun rubbing itself against the window like a great yellow cat who had never really been away. We ran upstairs to the sunroof, tore off our clothes and lay on the ground drinking in the magic, the webs of gold, the old religion of the nerves. Then, 10 minutes later, enormous clouds appeared, the sun was swallowed up and it became bitterly cold again. We went back to bed, and repeated the identical manoeuvre the next morning.

Grey world

Each day the sun stayed a little longer, life inched back, and then the clouds came and the world went grey. A week passed, the sun's performance always longer, and we began to feel better; the winter poison burned away, until another week later we were cured. We went back to bed, but we didn't read any more.

One morning I went downstairs to ask the landlord to help us with the water-heater (a beautiful Spanish machine that never worked) and knocked at their flat door. It was opened by a lady I had not yet met. "I am the sister of the landlord's wife," she said. "Both of them are in bed and terribly ill. Please come in to the bedroom and talk to them."

Maggie and I went into the bedroom and there were our landlord and his wife stretched out on the bed like corpses, faces like waxen images. "Ah," cried the landlord, struggling to rise from his pillows, "and how are you two?" "Fine," I said. "Very well," said Maggie. In fact we must have looked outrageously healthy, bronzed and sparkling. "I just wondered," said the landlord, "because I can't think what's happened to us. Neither my wife nor I have ever been ill in our lives and all we're doing is sweat, cough and shiver."

Bug from north

"I feel very well," I told him, conscious of the fact that Maggie and I had not only infected him and his wife with some terrible bug from the north, but that we had possibly started an epidemic. "I have some pills," I said, "which I think could help you to get well really quickly. They're made of Cortisone." "Bring them down by all means," said the landlord's wife. "Anything would be better than this."

© Anthony Carson Norwich 1962.

Next (March 10): Home again.

MICHA

THE evolution of man has the inscrutable processes of there is evolving from *homo* and more complex species of *jocans*, or Joky Man.

Homo sapiens has been defined animal. *Homo jocans* is a gag-mal *sapiens* became ashamed of his u sublimated it into a solid and exte Man has become ashamed of his u and is sublimating it into a hu amazing complexity.

I think Joky Man will prove form. Pre-Joky Man will be made smaller by Joky Man for failing t he becomes entirely extinct. E Uranium Age, Joky Man will cov Western Hemisphere. The archae tumuli everywhere, the bodies in tl their journey into eternity with h gramophone records, joke greet home-made puns. Wherever th remains of Joky Man will be ins the skulls will all be trying to keep

★

Our literature does not do justice of our culture. In books people sa in the antique *sapiens* style. ("Do that my feeling for Paul is only a poise to Mark's instinctive rejection life Joky Man speaks almost entirely understatement, hyperbole and p going to have a fresco painted ins will bring home to archaeologists staggering baroque intricacy of life It will show Joky Man at work

UNCLE SHELBY PRIMER FOR TENDER YOUNG MIND



NOW IT'S TIME TO BRUSH O

HOW DO WE BRUSH?

UP AND DOWN? NO! ALWAYS

ACROSS IS MORE FUN!

IF YOU DO NOT BRUSH YO

THEY WILL GET DULL AND Y

IF YOU BRUSH THEM THE

BE NICE AND WHITE AND B

MAYBE A WILD BLACK PANTH

CRAWL IN YOUR WINDOW SOM

NIGHT AND LOOK AROUND FOR S

TO EAT BUT HE WON'T SEE YOU

IT'S TOO DARK AND THEN HE

YOUR BRIGHT WHITE TEETH SHINING



Forces assigned to Nato in peacetime

	UK	US	France	W. Germany	Belgium	Holland
Army	3 divisions 53,000 men	6 divisions 120,000 men	2 divisions 40,000 men	9 divisions 180,000 men	2 divisions 40,000 men	2 divisions 40,000 men
Air power	Proposed assignment of RAF Bomber Command 180 V-bombers. Plus contingent in Nato 2nd Tactical Air Force	About 250 tactical aircraft	75 tactical aircraft	Whole air force 7 fighter/bomber wings = about 500 aircraft	Whole air force 400 planes	A contingent in the Nato 2nd Tactical Air Force
Naval power	None. Ships of Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets take part in exercises.	5 Polaris submarines based at Holy Loch. 2nd and 6th Fleets take part in exercises.	Nil	Whole fleet assigned to Nato	Nil	Nil
National defence budgets	£1,838 million	£17,333 million	£1,262 million	£1,250 million	£121 million	£188 million

THIS table shows the forces which six of the 15 Nato countries have assigned to the operational command of Supreme Commander Europe to be employed as a permanent garrison or "shield." While he may deploy them, their final control remains with the national Governments. In a war emergency the forces made available would be several times greater. They would total six million men; 630 long-range nuclear bombers, 1,550 medium-range bombers, and about 15,000 fighters and other tactical aircraft; 246 submarines, and 800 escort ships; 450-500 intercontinental ballistic missiles (I.C.B.M.s) and 250 medium-range missiles (I.R.B.M.s).

On a similar war footing, Russia and satellite countries would have available 7,700,000 men; 200 long-range bombers, 1,400 medium-range, and some 13,000 fighters and tactical aircraft; 20 major warships, 457 submarines, and 124 escort ships; over 75 intercontinental nuclear missiles and 700 medium-range missiles.

GUIDE TO NATO

THE last few months have revealed sharp differences of opinion among the chief partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation about how its defence system should be armed, organised, and controlled. The exclusion of Britain from the Common Market and increasingly independent line of French policy have recently served to widen these cracks in the Nato structure.

Last week President Kennedy announced what might be a new move towards reconciling these differences and reuniting the alliance on which, for 13 years, Western security has depended. The President's special negotiator, Mr. Livingston Merchant, will shortly initiate discussions on the setting up of a multilateral nuclear force in which the European partners would have a more influential voice.

But there are really four subjects on which divergence of outlook has arisen within the allegiance. They are:—

1. Nuclear control. The United States has always insisted on retaining the control of nuclear weapons which she has based on Nato partners' territory, though with Britain she has agreed to make their use a joint decision. America considers it safer and more expedient to leave the firing decision to one man, namely, the President; she is most anxious to avoid spreading "nuclear capability" to other countries, whether allies or not.

Ambiguities

For this reason Nato's Supreme Commander Europe is in an ambivalent position: in the use of conventional forces he is theoretically under the control of the Nato Council; in the use of nuclear weapons he would take orders only from the American President. The Strategic Air Force, the intercontinental missiles and the Polaris submarine force, which give the Western alliance its deterrent power, are both, so far, exclusively American controlled.

But several Nato countries do

not entirely accept this exclusiveness of American decision. Britain wants to keep her nuclear weapons, West Germany may not make them but wants a share in their control: both are ready to merge them in a multilateral Nato force. President de Gaulle believes that, in the last resort, America would regard Europe as a disposable pawn in her struggle with the Soviet Union. France intends to produce her own nuclear bombs and missiles and retain national control of them and the means of delivery. Canada, Norway and Denmark decline to have nuclear warheads on their territory at all.

Stalemate

No easy solution to this dilemma has yet been offered. One suggestion—to avoid the impossible position of having 15 fingers on the firing-button—is that once a multilateral nuclear force is formed, its control should be put in the hands of a committee of three or four senior Nato partners; or, secondly, that rules for all circumstances should be worked out and the firing decision still left to one leader.

2. Size of conventional forces. A position of nuclear stalemate has now been reached in which neither Russia nor America could use a nuclear weapon without risking colossal destruction on both sides. For this reason, America believes it is doubly important that Europe build up its force of troops, tanks, artillery, and other conventional weapons.

America already provides the lion's share of these, with 400,000 men serving Nato. She feels that the Europeans are not pulling their weight and should do more. Britain, for example, now has 53,000 men assigned to Nato and has promised to increase it to 55,000. Nato would like 60,000.

3. French isolationism. President de Gaulle's mistrust of Ameri-

can strategic thinking and control is perhaps the biggest threat to the cohesion of Nato. He believes that the return to big conventional forces is old-fashioned and ineffective and that America is unlikely to risk sacrificing herself for Europe.

He has refused to join the multilateral force proposed by President Kennedy. Instead, France will produce her own weapons and control them outside Nato. So far, there has been no answer to this French defection from Nato strategy.

4. Sharing the burden. America spends 11.25 per cent of her national income on defence, roughly twice or three times as much as the percentage contribution of most of her Nato allies:

High Command

THE North Atlantic Treaty Organisation now comprises 15 countries, namely: the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Greece, Portugal and Turkey.

The treaty which set it up was signed on April 4, 1949, its primary aim being to halt Russian expansion in Europe. The treaty declares that the parties will consider an attack against one or more of them as an attack against them all. In Europe, Nato forces defend a front line roughly 2,000 miles long, from the northern tip of Norway to eastern Turkey. The sea areas covered by the alliance include the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic down to the Tropic of Cancer, or roughly the latitude of the Gulf of Mexico to the west and the Canary Islands to the east.

Political control of Nato is in the hands of the North Atlantic Council, a body on which each member-country has a permanent representative, and which meets

in Paris at least once a week. It considers all problems which affect the alliance whether political, economic, scientific or cultural.

The military chain of command stems from a Military Committee in Washington, consisting of member-countries' Chiefs of Staff, under which comes the executive Standing Group. This consists of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the U.S., Britain and France, and it gives strategic guidance to the Nato Commanders. These are the Supreme Commander Europe (known as Saceur), the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (Saclant)—both of whom are invariably American officers—and the Commander-in-Chief Channel (Cinchan).

To support its forces, Nato has built over 220 airfields, 5,000 miles of fuel pipe-lines, and 26,000 miles of radio links. It is the first time in history that sovereign nations have contributed to the building of military installations on the territory of other countries.

QUEBEC A KEY TO ELECTION

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, FEB. 7

The four main Canadian parties were planning their strategy today for the election on April 8. Quebec is going to be one of the keys of the election, which comes at a time when there is a crisis in French-English-Canadian relations.

The Liberals are determined to make a better showing than they did last June, when they obtained only 35 of Quebec's 75 federal seats. The provincial contest in November shows clearly that Quebec nationalism must be considered an important political factor.

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Liberal leader, has strongly advocated a royal commission on bi-culturalism; Mr. Diefenbaker has proposed only a federal-provincial conference on the subject.

The Social Credit party, whose success in Quebec last summer made them a force to be reckoned with in the Commons, will again play on Quebec nationalism. Observers are not prepared to say that their remarkable gains (26 seats) last June were just a flash in the pan.

NO ANTI-AMERICANISM

The Conservatives have made little impact in Quebec; they won only 14 seats in the last election. There is a feeling that Mr. Diefenbaker has obtained the reputation, rightly or wrongly, of being anti-French Canadian. The truth is more likely that he does not understand them. He has no outstanding Quebec lieutenant at his side; nor for that matter have the Liberals.

Mr. George Hees, the Trade Minister, has declared that the issue in the election will not be anti-Americanism but pro-Canadianism. What observers fear is that the election will not produce a clear-cut majority for either side. If such a result came about it would mean a return to the indecision and stagnation that characterized the last session of Parliament.

After a Conservative Party meeting today to discuss campaign strategy Mr. Diefenbaker told correspondents that there were no signs of any change of plan for his intended visit to London to receive the freedom of the City at Guildhall on February 25.

There was speculation this afternoon whether Mr. Pierre Sevigny, the associate Minister of Defence, would take over from Mr. Harkness, who resigned as Defence Minister on Monday.

reference to
Conference, 1962.

Thursday.—Clywedog Reservoir Joint
Authority Bill, second reading; County
Courts (Jurisdiction) Bill and Common-
wealth Scholarships (Amendment) Bill,
third reading; Water Resources Bill,
report.

X O.A.S. men held in Spain

MADRID, February 16. — Eight French O.A.S. leaders living in Spain have been arrested by Spanish police. This is the first result of the visits to Spain of M. Frey, French Minister of the Interior, and of General Ailleret, French Chief of Staff. A bargain was reached by which "activist" refugees in both countries would be suppressed.

One of six O.A.S. men arrested in Madrid was Colonel Jean Gardes, a leader of the Algerian coup of April, 1961. Pierre Lagaille, leader of the barricades insurrection in Algiers in 1960, was arrested but released immediately.



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f its seating. Put the R8
akes on all four wheels,
ower unmatched by any

CHURCH USES MARKET RESEARCH ON ITSELF

A survey which may become the pattern for a nation-wide reorganisation within the Church of England will begin soon in the Southwark diocese. Market research analysts and sociologists will take part in a penetrating study of the diocese's 400 parishes to discover how effective the Church's organisation is in its present form.

They will assess which parishes are doing vital work and which should survive in their present form; how best the Church could use its manpower by redeploying its priests; and how it should use the finance available to it through its property.

Out of the study will emerge a complete religious map of the diocese, on the basis of which the Church will be able to plan its structure and strategy in a new way.

Where need exists

"It's no good considering the mission of the Church without first considering its relation to the present organisation of society," said the Bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev John Robinson. "At the moment we have no blueprint, but with the help of experts and others we hope to be able to decide, for instance, where we need churches, where we need to close them and where we must open new ones."

The survey's organiser will be the Church of England's first Director of Religious Sociology, 52-year-old Rev Leslie Harman. At present in the Oxford diocese, he will move to Southwark at Whitsun as priest-in-charge of Titsey, near Limpsfield.

"We shall have to ask all kinds of fundamental questions—how many active Christians there are and what impact they have on a community," he said. "I don't think we shall be able to say anything for five years."

A consultative committee of



The Rev Leslie Harman, the Church of England's first Director of Religious Sociology.

30 or 40 people will help him, including university experts in various fields. He himself has been interested in sociology and criminology for some time, and spent many years as chaplain at Reading Gaol. He got the idea for the present survey from the work of a French priest, Canon Boudin, who has fostered similar work in many French dioceses.

Mr Harman thinks a funda-

mental reorganisation of parochial work is needed. He feels that priests ought to be able to specialise much more, to work as part of teams, and to be aided by strong lay backing. "We've got a very diverse diocese in Southwark," he pointed out, "everything from working-class Woolwich to the Commuter Belt, and the Stock Exchange Belt around Richmond and Reigate."

LAPSES tion to rse

ator

the nation's sickness to replace
pugilist. He deplores Mr Dief-
baker's squabble with the
Macmillan Government, his
bitter personal relations with
resident Kennedy and his
widening breach with the
American people.

He promises "to get the
economy moving again" by
various stimulants, none defini-
tely specified, to balance the
budget within two years, to
support or even lead Britain
and the United States in tariff
reductions, to accept nuclear
weapons at once, but then to
negotiate a non-nuclear role for
Canada if possible.

'Instructions'

Already the harsh tone of
the election has been set by Mr
Diefenbaker's suggestion in
Parliament that Mr Pearson
would soon return to Washing-
ton for "further instructions"
from his personal friend Presi-
dent Kennedy.

In fact, both leaders are still
trotting for clear policies. It
would be quite wrong, however,
to conclude, from the disarray
of politics, that Canada is im-
poverished or devitalised. Most
of it enjoys prosperity despite
a high rate of unemployment.

Mathematically the election
prospects are incalculable.
When dissolved this week Par-
liament contained 113 Con-
servatives, 99 Liberals, 30
Social Crediters and 19 left-
wing New Democrats, with
four vacancies in a House
of 265. But this arithmetic is
deceptive. In Canada the

IN THE SHADOW OF A KING



Harvest Scene in Spain *by M. Edouard Boubat*



TRAVEL

PROPERTY

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION
(continued)

CARDINAL GODFREY: AN APPRECIATION

A true pastor of souls

By Dr J. C. HEENAN, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool

THERE ARE at least two men inside every bishop. One writes pastoral letters, makes speeches and appears on platforms. The other does the unspectacular things. He says prayers, he studies, is available to unimportant people, is the father and servant of his clergy. It is easy for the first man to be a success; most reasonably intelligent priests could fill the bill. But the second man is much harder to find.

The Pope found such a man in the person of Archbishop Godfrey of Liverpool when the see of Westminster fell vacant. Cardinal Godfrey, it is permissible to say, was not a great success as a public figure. He had little original to say and what he said was rarely couched in memorable phrase. As cardinal and archbishop he was regarded as dull. The chief virtue he appeared to cultivate was prudence. He never let fall an indiscreet word. But when he thought it his duty, he would declare his mind without ambiguity so that his flock need never be in doubt about their duty.

William Godfrey was an exemplary son of a devout Catholic family of Liverpool Irish stock. He was the kind of boy upon whom the parish priest relies if Mass has to be served at six o'clock in the morning, and throughout his life the late Cardinal regarded the service of the altar as his first care. This is not to suggest that he was soft. He was, on the contrary, a very useful schoolboy footballer. His abilities were above the average, and his teachers warmly supported his application, on leaving the parochial school, to enter Ushaw College, the seminary in County Durham. Arrived at Ushaw it took him some time to catch up with the studies of the younger boys but eventually he reached the top of the class, a position which he never later lost.

Two years a curate

Just before his twenty-first birthday he was awarded a scholarship to the English College in Rome. There he studied philosophy and theology and after seven years took his doctor's degree in theology at the Gregorian University.

Recalled to the Archdiocese of Liverpool in 1917 he spent the next two years as a curate. But his intellectual gifts forbade his bishop to leave him in the rewarding obscurity of parish life. He was appointed Junior Classics Master at Ushaw and, such was his versatility, within a dozen years occupied in turn the chairs of philosophy and dogmatic theology. In 1930 he was appointed rector of the English College, Rome, and remained there for eight years until he returned to Great Britain as



Cardinal Godfrey at the Vatican Council.

media al francómetero
Apostolic Delegate. Thus no fewer than twenty-one years were devoted exclusively to the training of future priests. This goes some way towards explaining his approach to the problems he met later as Archbishop of Westminster.

There is nobody harder to assess than a prelate. His essential work is with and for souls. His true greatness depends upon his priestly character. One of a bishop's chief tasks is to be a pattern to his clergy. A really great bishop may seem uninspiring to the outsider. This may well have been true of Cardinal Godfrey, but his priests and people had their own methods of judging his worth. Their judgment was made in terms of zeal and personal holiness, and by that test Cardinal Godfrey was second to none of his predecessors.

Apostolic delegate

He first became known in this country when he became the first Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain. The last member of the Papal Court to have resided in England was Cardinal Pole, Papal Nuncio in the days of Mary Tudor. Cardinal Hinsley was at Westminster when the Holy See decided to appoint an Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain. He strongly held that the first Apostolic Delegate must be English if old suspicions and hatreds were not to be revived. That is why the Holy See took the rector away from the English College and appointed him to the Dele-

gation in London. The choice of Dr Godfrey was never regretted by the Holy See or the British public.

In 1953, on the death of Dr Downey, the see of Liverpool was offered to Dr Godfrey. This was a most unusual procedure. An Apostolic Delegate ranks above the bishops of a local hierarchy. To many it must have appeared, therefore, that Dr Godfrey was suffering relegation. But, in fact, Pope Pius XII invited him to become Archbishop of Liverpool and Metropolitan of the North because at that moment a man of his stature was needed. Three years was not long enough for the new archbishop to make any great impression on Liverpool, but in his typically painstaking way he fulfilled the task set him by the Pope. His piety, compassion and prudence led the people of the North to a new respect and regard for the Catholic Church. Personally the Archbishop was cherished by both priests and people.

During these three years Cardinal Griffin was in failing health, and on his death in 1956 it was to Liverpool that the Holy See looked for his successor. There was great disappointment in the North when they heard that they were to lose their beloved archbishop. There was demonstration of unprecedented size and warmth when the Archbishop took his leave for London.

The rest of the story is recent history. Dr Godfrey was created cardinal by Pope John XXIII in 1958. It is still too early to appraise his reign at Westminster. Once again he won the affection of priests and people—largely because his practice was so obviously in keeping with his precepts. Nothing gave him more joy than spiritual conferences with his clergy and visits to enclosed Religious to beg the help of their prayers.

Simple faith

Although a shy, dedicated man he was not in the least unsocial. Those who knew him best rejoiced in his company. An engaging companion and excellent mimic, he was amazingly up to date in his knowledge not only of public affairs but even of the world of sport and entertainment. Prayerful and self-controlled, only one subject could move him deeply. It was the Catholic Church. The simple faith of the altar boy was evident in his life as Cardinal. He defended the Church with an almost jealous vigour and, in consequence, some thought him to be a bigot. But he never attacked sincere opponents and his rare outbursts were never directed against people. He rarely voiced political opinions, and in outlook remained a seminarian rather than a man of affairs.

The late Cardinal was a man of God and a true pastor of souls.

CULT
Egy

push to launch nuclear force

by Brandon, Washington, Saturday

will build her own Polaris submarines but "assign" them to the same multi-national nuclear command. Negotiations with Britain under Article Six of the Nassau Treaty are expected to begin within ten days. Negotiations with other N.A.T.O. members will proceed shortly thereafter.

Plans have been worked out on how the costs of the Polaris submarines, to which the U.S. will substantially contribute, are to be divided among member countries. There are also plans for the method of selecting multi-national crews—even captains of these submarines may be non-Americans.

Much more difficult will be to find a solution to a political control mechanism which would allow Europeans not only a voice in the use of this multi-lateral deterrent but even its use should the U.S., in a particular situation, refuse to participate.

Though it would be difficult to think up such a situation, for political reasons this is one of the most important issues in the entire undertaking. So far the tendency

here is to begin with the operational problems in the hope that the political ones will be resolved later.

France's refusal to join this multi-lateral force, of course, complicates the problems, but the U.S. and other members, including Germany, are determined to proceed with it irrespective of the French attitude.

Unique experiment

Another complicated issue is how far Mr Kennedy can stretch the authority he has under the Atomic Energy Act in allowing non-nuclear Powers to participate in a nuclear force, and what further amendments it may be necessary to submit to Congress. It seems the Administration believes it has authority, without special Congressional approval, to proceed at least with the training of multi-national crews.

Meanwhile the U.S. and Britain will, in the very near future, assign the first air-borne and submarine forces to the new N.A.T.O. nuclear command still to be set up, and thus the foundations will be laid for an experiment unique in military history.

Guam will be Polaris base in Pacific

By Richard Hughes

HONGKONG, Saturday.

Preparations for basing Polaris missile submarines at the tropical island of Guam are well advanced, and an undisclosed number will be operating in the northern and mid-Pacific areas this year.

It is noted that the U.S. sounded the Japanese Government this week on the possibility of American nuclear armed and powered submarines visiting Japanese ports. I understand that Japanese official reaction was favourable, although Leftist opposition is, of course, inevitable.

Apra Harbour, in Guam, has been deeply dredged to accommodate a huge submarine tender with a crew of 1,500 men, capable of servicing and loading Polaris submarines, each of which carries 16 missiles with atomic warheads having a range of 1,400 miles.

Base arrangements at Guam will be the same as those at Holy Loch, in Scotland, except that, of course, Guam is U.S. territory.

The U.S. maintains two naval bases in Japan (Sasebo and Yokosuka) under the joint U.S.-Japan Defence Treaty, but there is official agreement that American nuclear weapons will not be stored at these bases.

New Year

oz of meat

e, Peking, Saturday

lanterns and firecrackers would be for sale in quantities three times greater than last year, the supply of coloured paper for festive decorations would be doubled, that of toys, Chinese musical instruments and sporting goods would be increased by from 30 to 200 per cent.

The extra ration of cereals remains, however, the same as in 1962, and there is so far no indication that there will be any more than last year—extra rations of cotton cloth.

Special entertainment is being provided during the New Year holiday, with theatrical performances succeeding one another throughout the day and evening.

An Idlewild for Moscow

Russia is building an airport about 27 miles from Moscow which will rival New York's Idlewild as one of the biggest in the world, the Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday.

The airport, expected to be opened at the end of the year, will be able to handle 3,000 passengers an hour. It will be linked with Moscow by a helicopter shuttle service every 10 to 15 minutes. An "arrow-straight" highway is being built to the airport and a monorail is planned.—Reuter.



A familiar figure again

France cu

By S

The cost of General de Gaulle's nuclear striking force is now threatening to disintegrate the French army. This is acknowledged in Paris after the National Assembly debate on the defence estimates, and the inference is that French land forces at the disposal of N.A.T.O., already two divisions short, will dwindle still further.

Gaullists are talking in terms of a small permanent force of 200,000 men—a modern version of General de Gaulle's concept of an élite *armée de métier*.

This would mean the end of conscription.

With the cost of the nuclear striking force triple the original estimates of four years ago, and

Diccionario Geográfico de España. 17 Volumes. Madrid: Ediciones del Movimiento. 400 pesetas per volume.

The seventeen volumes of this geographical dictionary have taken six years to produce, under the care of a technical director, the poet Don Germán Bleiberg, and his geographical adviser, Don Francisco Quirós Linares.

The first volume contains an interesting introduction by Don Rafael Sánchez Mazas. When the *Relaciones Histórico-Geográficas de España* were drawn up under Philip II, 120 searching questions were sent to all the towns and villages in Spain to be answered by the local authorities. Information was required about the nature of the soil and its products, about houses and roads, the occupation of the inhabitants and even such details as the differences between noblemen and plebeians. Military, administrative and ecclesiastical matters were inquired into, and details of family life and education. The work of collecting all the answers to such a questionnaire in the sixteenth century proved too much for even Philip's highly developed bureaucratic machine. Two reigns later answers were still being collected. Nevertheless a vast body of replies are still extant in the archives of

Spain, from which historians can gain much information today.

In 1740 the Spanish Academy attempted to compile a geographical dictionary. This began to appear in 1802, just before the Peninsular War. The publication continued until 1846 and was by no means complete even then. Pascual Madoz (1806-70), an energetic Liberal politician, compiled his own geographical dictionary between 1833 and 1843. Madoz believed that the interest Spain had hitherto shown in her geography was a proof of her progressive spirit. Neither the Carlist War nor the limited funds at his disposal prevented Madoz from finishing his dictionary which, though only about half the length of the present one, is still a work of great interest and carefully executed. Naturally he had many helpers, but he wrote his articles himself from the information they sent him.

The editors of the present dictionary sent out a questionnaire which was a modernized version of the one of Philip II's reign. The answers received are in the form of articles and often bear the author's name. Thus a number of local administrators have contributed descriptions of their town or district. Under general headings such as "Relief", "Vegetation", "Fauna", "Agriculture", "Livestock", "Population", "Town", "The Typical House", "History and Archaeology", "Customs" and "Improvements noted since 1940" the authors of the articles have been given a fairly wide scope. Most of them have accomplished their task efficiently, though on some occasions our curiosity is more fully satisfied than on others, especially in the cultural sphere. (Practical details about population and resources are supplied uniformly throughout.) Thus, if we take two similar towns in La Mancha, both traditionally connected with Don Quixote, Campo de Criptana and Tomelloso, the former occupies fourteen columns and the latter only four. (The pages are printed in double columns.) Perhaps the famous windmills of Campo de Criptana give it a right to precedence over Tomelloso. But Señor Sánchez-Manjavacas

praises everything in his town in leisurely prose:

And if, from the heights crowned by the windmills . . . we view the plain stretching out endlessly below us, we shall understand its beauty. The beauties of this region of La Mancha must be sought in the monotonous uniformity of its ensemble, in its infinite distances, in the religious silence of its calms, and the imposing rattle of its storms.

And so on. Tomelloso is, by contrast, only briefly described:

The blocks of houses are quite regular and, though not arranged in the fashion of a draughts-board, give an effect of noticeable regularity in planning.

This lack of a uniform style is really an advantage. If we read between the lines we can gain some knowledge of the spirit of the inhabitants of the different regions. Here is a writer from the textile centre of Sabadell, near Barcelona, singing the praises of Catalan industry: "In these last years since the War, the growth of the area . . . has continued vigorously and is an expression of the city's vitality." On the other hand, the article on the historical university city of Salamanca ends with the quotation of a poem by Unamuno.

Appendices at the end of the last volume include articles on Spain's provinces in Africa, a list of new towns and villages, and a few entries which had been overlooked in earlier volumes. Each province has a long, separate article. There are short articles on rivers and mountain ranges.

Señor Bleiberg has outdone even Madoz in thoroughness, and in a shorter period of time. This was to be expected of him after his other dictionaries of history and literature, reviewed in these columns in recent years. The present volumes contain the fullest information about Spain yet collected in a single work.

The Index of *The Times Literary Supplement* for 1962 will be published shortly. Readers wishing to obtain copies should inform the publisher at once. The price is 10s., post free. Orders should be addressed to the Publisher, The Times, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

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IN INDIA AND CEYLON

By Vincent Smith. Third Edition revised by
Karl Khandalavala. With 6 Plates in colour,
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HANDICRAFTS AND
INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF INDIA

By R. J. Mehta. With 4 plates in colour and
150 monochrome plates. £4/18/-. Published
by Taraporevala, Bombay, India. LONDON
STOCKISTS: LEISURE PUBLICATIONS,
412, St. John Street, E.C.1.

was his other problem: smuggled out of Leningrad in an anchor-locker in 1924, he made his way back to Berlin, only to find that he had no reserves left whatever, not even sufficient to advise others of the radical left that they were now disillusioned for several wrong reasons.

Outwardly, Jung's case may not seem exceptional. But the effect of his experience on his mind and character, and the way in which he now recalls this experience, make the case a classic instance of modern intellectual and social frustration. It presents, not fortuitously, an almost grotesque version of the Faust experience in Goethe's poem; and Faust is the prototype of the modern isolated, inwardly rent *homo intellectualis*, without tradition and without a social context. Faust's existence is a series of triadic moves: full engagement, alienation from the objects engaged with, and self-regeneration. Jung, in

uncle Jung looked for help and confidence. He could tell him everything, and the uncle understood. His parents, of the middle class, non-Jewish artisans, had no such understanding to give. The uncle died, and the boy Jung went on a lonely tramp into the mountains, imagining that his uncle was there with him. Not long after his return home his elder sister died and thereafter his mother was emotionally lost to him. From that point his life entered its course of violence, alcohol and cunning.

The second figure is Lotte Lenya. Jung was connected, as finance agent, with Ernst-Josef Aufricht's enterprise which supported Brecht's *Aufstieg und Fall der Stadt Mahagonny*; he was also part-owner of a nightclub where the cast used to meet. One evening a young Jewish workman came hurtling into the bar pursued by a group of S.A. brownshirts. Lotte Lenya pulled the fugitive down

The development of a new rhythm in economic and social life was the main theme of Jung's communist writings between 1917 and 1921. In his time the new rhythm was ruptured; the doctrinaire and authoritarian phase began. Jung's story shows that this phase did not redirect or even harness the normally ambivalent, at worst self-destructive, energies of the distressed, isolated individual. On the contrary, these ambivalent energies were gradually atrophied. His story shows too that even earnest practical work for the cause could reduce the energies to zero in such an atmosphere of malice and suspicion. The bewilderment which ensued was experienced by Jung in a measure which makes his witness one of a paradoxical kind. In the confession of defeat there is a triumph of comprehension, but in the self-condemnation there is pity for none.

FOUR AUSTRALIAN WRITERS

Lawson. 48pp. VINCENT BUCKLEY: *Henry Handel Richardson*. 36pp. SUTTON: *Patrick White*. 44pp. Angus and Robertson. 5s. each.

JOHN HETHERINGTON: *Norman*

in which Mr. Hetherington feels certain will outlive him is his children's book, *The Magic Pudding*.

Yet there is, after all, a common denominator in the underlying seriousness with which each approaches his craft and in their idealism. Mr. Lindsay's devotion to Nietzsche has all along been overt, and Mr. A. D. Hope, himself something of a Zarathustra, has recently pointed out the strongly Nietzschean elements in *Maurice Guest*. Lawson may not have aspired to such philosophical sophistications, but he too looked in his early years at least to a man-centred (in his case socialist) ideal.

All three biographers write with insight and loyalty, though biography is perhaps too grand a word for their partial essays. In Lawson's case Mr. Murray-Smith rightly takes seriously the significance of a termagant, suffragette mother, though his attempt to "sell" his subject as a poet of even Kiplingesque interest is not convincing. The space devoted to this might more profitably have been applied to assessing Lawson's precise debt to Bret Harte and others. Lawson's letters bring out the secret, incurable ambivalence of his attitude to the outback he described in his stories—he was really at home neither there nor

in the fetid city, and if this proved a literary advantage it may also help to explain why he spent the last third of his life as the lonely, rootless drunkard Mr. Jack Lindsay has recently recalled. In accounting for H. H. R.'s pen-name Mr. Buckley connects "Handel" with Leipzig where she (like Maurice) studied the piano, forgetting that H. H. R. herself has explained in *Myself When Young* that she had an uncle with this bizarre name.

Mr. Patrick White is a relative youngster in this company, but he is not brow-beaten. Mr. Geoffrey Dutton's perceptive and enthusiastic study of the novels cries out for a little tempered criticism, and it is a pity that at the time of writing he had apparently not read or seen any of Mr. White's plays, one of which, he points out, was produced at the Boltons in 1946. It is a wry reflection of the fickleness of fortune that, as long ago as 1939, *Happy Valley*, Mr. White's fourth novel, was acclaimed by Edwin Muir, Graham Greene, Elizabeth Bowen, V. S. Pritchett, and Herbert Read. Yet five years ago, when *Voss* was published, his name was virtually unknown to the English public. One thing Mr. White has in common with H. H. R. and Mr. Lindsay: with *The Tree of Man* and

Voss we are back to Nietzsche. The Nietzschean ghost in Australia is, after more than half a century, far from laid.

Victorian art seems to have been "coming back" more or less ever since it went, but the process at last appears to be achieving that final consecration signified by the reverent attention of art dealers. The latest issue of *Apollo* (monthly, 7s. 6d.), which has been going from strength to strength in the past few months under the editorship of Mr. Denys Sutton, is a special number devoted to this new revival. It contains a series of essays on Victorian painters and decorative artists, all well illustrated, some contributing little new (Beardsley for instance has all the old, forgotten reproaches of "shrillness", decadence and hysteria thrown at him yet again; Alma-Tadema is praised for, of all things, the conscious "reference" of his painting to Victorian social life) but others, such as the careful studies of Christopher Dresser's designs in silver and plate, the influence of the Japanese on Edward Godwin, and the roles of Liverpool prizes and patrons in the history of Pre-Raphaelitism, presenting the fruits of new research in a highly palatable form.

GUARDIAN

8-1-63

The jurists' report on Spain

Sir,—Mr Hugh Kay's letter of January 2 is better answered by fact than by comment. In Spain, last September Jorge Conill Valls, 25-year-old chemistry student, Marcelino Jiminez Cubas, 24-year-old engineering student, and Antonio Mur Peiron, 26-year-old mechanic, were charged with "subversive and terrorist activities" and sentenced to 30, 25, and 18 years respectively (Valls had previously been sentenced to death and Peiron to 20 years).

The trial of Valls and his two friends was one of a series against some thirty young anarcho-syndicalists who were arrested on similar charges in Barcelona, Madrid, Asturias, and Valladolid. These young people were all members of the Federacion Iberica de Juventudes Libertarias, and in October other FIJL members were sentenced in two Madrid courts. At one, Julio Moreno Viedma, 28-year-old engineering worker, received a 30 years' sentence, while at the other Francisco Sanchez Ruano (27) was sentenced to 28 years, and ten more members of the FIJL received terms of from six to twelve years (including a girl, Francisca Roman Aguilera, aged 23, who was sentenced to 12 years and a day, i.e. no remission will be granted).

On November 23 seven members of

the CNT appeared before a tribunal in Madrid, charged with having organised local sections of the clandestine anarcho-syndicalist organisation at Vigo and Valladolid, carrying out instructions received from the CNT in exile, collecting funds, and making propaganda. The following sentences were imposed: Victor Francisco Caceres, of Vigo, 11 years' prison; Jaime Garrido, of Vigo, 9 years; Augusto Docampo, of Vigo, 5 years; Manuel Rodriguez, of Vigo, 4 years; Pedro Rodriguez Perez, of Valladolid, 4 years; Jaquin Rodriguez, of Valladolid, 4 years; Epifanio Gonzalez, of Valladolid, 3 years.

Six days earlier, in Madrid, three members of the Libertarian Youth were charged before another tribunal with publishing and distributing the underground paper, "Juventud Libre." José Ronco Pesina (23), telephone engineer, and Elisco Antonio Bayo (23), student, were sentenced to 11 years' gaol; Rafael Lius Boreo (22), assistant telephone engineer, to three years. These three were all from Saragossa.

Altogether 18 members of the FIJL have received gaol terms totalling 270 years, and other trials are continuing.—Yours sincerely,

Brian Hart.

57 Ladbroke Road, London W 11.

THE TIMES
8-1-63

SPANISH LITERARY AWARD

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

BARCELONA, JAN. 7

The Premio Nadal, Spain's leading literary prize, which is worth 150,000 pesetas (£900), was awarded last night to Señor José María Mendiola for his novel *Muerte por Fusilamiento* ("Death by the Firing Squad").

Señor Mendiola, a 32-year-old official of the Ministry of Commerce who lives at San Sebastian, is manager of the state board controlling exports of metal manufactures from the Basque region. Through his work, he has made extensive tours in South America.

The novel describes a revolution against the dictatorial regime in an imaginary South American state. It purports to show the futility of such revolts which merely open the door to still less desirable dictatorships of the left. The allusion is obviously to the Castro regime in Cuba.

GUARDIAN
2-1-63

THE GUARDIAN * Overseas News * Wednesday

Franco regime's salvo in reply to attack by Jurists

"COMMUNIST PROVOCATION"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Madrid, January

Franco Spain is striving for acceptance as a member in good standing of the Western world, but is used to finding obstacles, antagonism and "incomprehension" blocking the way. She has overcome some obstructions, bypassed others, and exploited the international tensions of the Cold War.

But there are times when exploding booby traps jeopardise Spain's uphill struggle toward international respectability. One such political explosion followed the publication in Geneva of a report on Spain by the International Commission of Jurists.

This is a respected private organisation supported by 40,000 lawyers, judges, and teachers of law in 90 countries. It is linked in a consultative capacity with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Sir Leslie Munro, of New Zealand, president of the UN General Assembly in 1957-58, is the commission's secretary-general.

In its 10 years of existence the International Commission of Jurists has published reports on Hungary, Tibet, South Africa, the Berlin Wall, and Castro's Cuba. And now has come its latest survey, entitled "Spain and the Rule of Law."

Devastating report

The study, published only two weeks after the commission's devastating report on Cuba, is critical of many aspects of Spain's authoritarian rule. It states, among other things, that "the concentration of power in the person of General Franco, despite self-imposed limitations, is the most prominent feature of the modern Spanish State," that "it is hardly possible to find in Spain one form of opposition activity which is not threatened by legal sanctions," and that "the penal legislation for the protection of the State is, in fact, legislation for the defence of the regime, which tends to repress any activity which is oppositional in character."

It was known here as long as two years ago that the International Commission of Jurists had been working on a detailed study of the Franco State. Rumoured backstage efforts to have the study shelved, or its release postponed, were evidently successful—until the report on Cuba came out on November 20. Then pressure was exerted to release the survey on Spain as well, which was done on December 6, two days after General Franco's seventieth birthday. Part of the resentment here stems from the timing of the release, which seems to equate Franco's Spain with Castro's Cuba.

Concession

To date neither the text of the report nor extracts from it have been published here. However, foreign newspaper's reporting and quoting it have been allowed on news stands, a concession which would have been unthinkable six months ago.

Now the Spanish Government has counter-attacked with a double-barrelled ministerial blast supported by unanimously indignant press comment ("153 pages of lies about Spain," says a headline in the Falangist paper "Arriba").

The Minister of Information, Señor

Señor Antonio Iturmendi, told journalists: "In Spain nobody is sentenced because of his political convictions. He is sentenced if he engages in subversive activities against society and the established order. . . . The legal Government has the obligation and the right to protect itself by the means made available to it by law."

Terrorist acts had to be dealt with by special judiciary organs, "a procedure resorted to in other countries." "However," he added, "I could cite over a hundred cases where offences against the security of the State have been tried in civil courts."

Sir Leslie Munro's introduction to the report says: "In time of peace in S. . . in the constant use of military courts for the trial of many offences which would normally be dealt with by civilian courts is a disturbing breach of the principles of the Rule of Law."

Use of courts

Elsewhere in the report it is stated that "one of the pillars of the existing regime" is the use of military courts, "which deprives persons, against whom it has initiated legal proceedings of a political nature, of those guarantees essential in their defence." (People tried by Spanish military courts cannot be defended by their own lawyers.)

Observers believe that injured pride is not the only cause of the Franco regime's agitation over the Jurists' report. Spain would have to enter the Common Market if her best customer, Britain, went in.

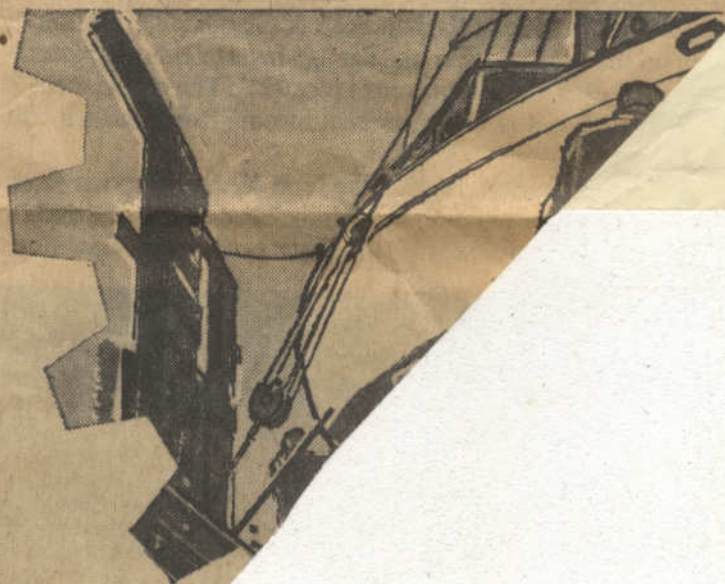
It is true that there have recently been some relaxations of authoritarian controls. It is also true that some subversion cases which a few years ago would have automatically come before military courts have been tried by civil courts, and there is the promise of an eventual easing of press controls. But whether "liberalisation" of the regime accelerates or recedes remains to be seen.

Mant. I Fraga Iribarne, summoned the press, including foreign correspondents, and denounced the Geneva Commission's report as one more item in a series of anti-Spanish provocations orchestrated by Communists. A statement handed to the press said that these incidents ranged from bombs planted in Spanish cities to demonstrations outside Spanish consulates and a clemency plea appearing in the "Times."

The Minister said the report had been compiled in bad faith, since the commission had not bothered to consult the judiciary institutions of Spain and it was evident that "the only persons consulted in the preparation of the report were a few exiles." He added:

"The thesis of the report is that the Spanish State is a product of military rebellion and not the outcome of extended historical evolution shaped by the absence of civic peace over a long period. What is not taken into account is the fact that this is the first quarter century that peace and normalcy have given the people a chance to move forward."

A week later the Minister of Justice,



REPORT ON SPAIN 'INOPPORTUNE'

Law professor is critic

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A REPORT on Spain by the International Commission of Jurists published earlier this month has been criticised by a member of the 27-man Commission on whose behalf the report was issued.

M. Paul-Maurice Orban, who is member for Belgium and Professor of Law at the University of Ghent, declared last week that he had never been consulted about the report.

He regarded its publication as "regrettable and inopportune at a time when the Spanish Government is making an effort at liberalisation."

Newspaper attack

The Commission's report, which was severely critical of the regime in Spain, has also been attacked in the *Catholic Herald*. A contributor writes: "This report has been six years in the making. It was scrapped once and has since been delayed.

"It totally ignores the new liberal wind, the importance of the new Ministers in the Government, and sweeping changes in the censorship over the past few months."

Great care

Yesterday Mr. Tom Sargent, secretary of "Justice," the British section of the International Commission, explained that the report was approved by the seven-man executive committee on behalf of the Commission. Lord Shawcross, the British representative, was represented by his "alternate," Mr. Gerald Gardiner, Q.C., at the meeting.

Mr. Gardiner said to me: "Under the Statute the Commission is only bound to meet every three years. In between meetings the executive committee has full authority to do everything the Commission can do.

"The Commission does in fact meet once a year, and the executive every three months. This report was prepared with great care.

Prisoners freed

"It appears to have done some good already. Certain prisoners have been released in the Canary Islands."

Mr. Gardiner said that he attended a meeting of the Commission in Rio de Janeiro a week ago. It appeared that practically every member of the Commission had been approached by the Spanish Ambassador of his own country to try to stop publication.

The report, published on Dec. 7, said that strong opposition to Franco in Spain was kept under only by restriction on freedom of association and expression.

BRITON WILL BE CAR-RACE CHAMPION

BY OUR MOTORING
CORRESPONDENT

PRACTICE begins on Boxing Day for a race which will decide the drivers' world championship for 1962.

It is the last race in the calendar counting towards the title, the 82-lap, 200-mile South African Grand Prix, to be run next Saturday over a 2.4-mile circuit at East London.

The championship has never ended in a closer fashion nor has Britain ever been in such a strong position. A British driver, either Graham Hill (B.R.M.) or Jim Clark (Lotus), is bound to win the crown, and either B.R.M. or Lotus is certain to win the manufacturers' championship.

Hill is in the stronger position. Unless Clark finishes first next Sunday, Hill is bound to become champion under the points system, even if he fails to start.

PATRON WILL WATCH

A spokesman for the B.R.M. team, whose patron, Sir Alfred Owen, has flown to South Africa to watch the race, said last night: "It is a thrilling position for us to be in after nearly 15 years of setbacks.

"It is the first time an all-British car has been in this position. Other successful British Grand Prix cars have not been entirely British."

Clark beats Graham Hill

DURBAN, Saturday.

Jim Clark, in his Lotus, showed better form than Graham Hill, B.R.M., in the Natal Grand Prix here today.

Clark finished second to Trevor Taylor, also in a Lotus, while Hill was unplaced after having ignition trouble.

Clark, winner of last week's Rand Grand Prix, broke the lap record in the second heat before retiring with fuel trouble. He started from the back of the grid in the final.—Reuter.

SHOOTING THE ELK THAT NEVER WAS

'Hunter's vodka' across the frozen Volga

From JEREMY WOLFENDEN
Sunday Telegraph Correspondent

MOSCOW, Saturday.

AT 9 o'clock in the morning I was marching across the frozen River Volga with a rifle over my shoulder, just like Napoleon's grand army marching on Moscow. Hours later I was trudging homewards through the snow defeated by Napoleon's victorious enemy, the Russian winter.

I was engaged on what was supposed to be an elk hunt, on the famous hunting ground of Zavidovo, 80 miles north of Moscow. As a matter of fact, I never saw an elk throughout the day, but that is not really the point.

RUSSIAN JEWS EXECUTED "AS SCAPEGOATS"

By DAVID FLOYD
Sunday Telegraph Correspondent on
Communist Affairs

NINETY people have been sentenced to death in Russia for "economic" crimes since the death sentence for major offences of this kind was reintroduced in July, 1961. It is significant that 50 of the 90 people executed were Jews.

This is considered to reflect a deliberate policy of making Jewish people scapegoats for widespread embezzlement and profiteering.

It is claimed that the high proportion of Jews tried and sentenced is a result only of their prevalence as illegal "private traders." Experts point out in reply that Jews account for only about one per cent. of the total population of over 200 million.

It is nonsense, they say, to suggest that the Jews can account for over half of the Soviet population engaged in illegal activities.

CASES OF PERSECUTION

One of the latest examples of this kind of persecution was provided by the trials in Chernovtsi and Kishinev. Afterwards 10 persons were executed, all Jews.

Another instance was the Tsepuro case, reported in the Soviet Press. Tsepuro was the director of a State farm in Irkutsk who committed numerous offences in collaboration with his subordinate Yudin, a Jew.

On conviction Tsepuro was given a 10-year sentence. Yudin was sentenced to death.

MR. KHRUSCHEV FOR BELGRADE

Like all Russian terminology the word "hunt" needs skilful and careful interpretation. Its basic meaning is that it is an excuse for husbands to leave their wives, officials to leave their desks and correspondents to leave the telephone for a masculine world of huge meals, never empty bottles and a little fresh air.

To prove this point there is a special "hunter's vodka" drunk on these occasions, stronger and sharper tasting than the usual Moscow brand. There is even a special billiard table provided for those who want to play the huntsman's version of the game. The object of this is to make as much noise as possible without breaking anything.

Shepherded out

But to give colour to the whole enterprise there must be a moment when everyone who is awake is shepherded out of doors and encouraged to shoot at the elks.

So, solemnly issued with a shotgun and three cartridges each and spurred on by gruesome stories of how easy it is to shoot one another, we set out. We were a fearsome sight. We crossed the Volga, wearing heavy *tulupy* (wadded leather coats with thick fur linings) and *valenki* (shapeless felt boots stuffed with rags).

We soon learnt the technique of walking in the latter, which is to step like Good King Wenceslas's page in the footsteps of the man ahead, until and unless he falls over.

It was brutally cold, minus 13 deg. F. Naked fingers would stick to the metal of the gun barrels, and one man was seen to be scraping the ice off his spectacles with a bottle opener.

Diplomatic absence

Perhaps the elk felt the cold as well, because they refused to make an appearance. One cow elk with a calf paid us a visit, but she skilfully sheltered behind the beaters, so that no one dared to shoot. Someone had probably told them that the diplomatic corps

GUARDIAN

2-1-63

Injudicious jurists?

The International Commission of Jurists is again being accused of impropriety, if not of bias. In October, 1961, it set off a controversy with its report on alleged French atrocities in Bizerta, based largely on Tunisian testimony. The challenge was not (except from the French Government) specifically to the findings but to its publication without any request to the French Government for comment. This inquiry was exceptional in that it was made at Tunisian request, a French proposal for a joint inquiry having been ignored by the Tunisian Government. The report on "Spain and the Rule of Law," which is now under criticism, is in series with recent spontaneous studies by the commission of law and human rights in Hungary, Tibet, South Africa, Liberia, Eastern Germany, South Africa again, and Cuba. The objections to the report are summarised in a letter today.

Critics of the commission's findings have to show themselves to be on strong ground. The lawyers who make up the commission do not ride corporate hobby-horses, and their only interest is in securing respect for the rule of law. But it is possible to criticise the commission's choice of subject matter not in rebuke to the commission but as an example of the contemporary fondness of bandwagoning. Not many people are in doubt that the Spanish regime is found wanting by democratic standards, or that the Berlin wall ought not to be there. What is more interesting is lapses from the rule of law in those countries which claim to adhere to it or favourable developments in countries which

can honestly make no such claim. The significant part of the Spanish report was not the rehearsal of old iniquities but the brief acknowledgment of stirrings in the Church towards a fairer social order.

But if there were a commandment "Thou shalt not jump on bandwagons" (which would be a good New Year resolution for journalists, satirists, signatories to public appeals, and delegates to the United Nations) the commission would be only a minor offender. Among the major offenders in 1962 were those who, having been told that things were bad in Southern Rhodesia, refused to acknowledge any steps to put them right. Or those who wanted hands laid off Cuba but were nonplussed when China laid hers on India. May 1963 foreshadow, as well as the International Year of the Quiet Sun, the International Year of the Unpreconceived Idea

The Jurists' report on Spain

Sir,—You very properly gave space to the recent adverse report on Spain and the Rule of Law, issued by the International Commission of Jurists, but I wonder whether you are aware of the criticisms now being made of it, even by members of the Commission whose name it bears.

The president himself, the Hon. J. T. Thorson, a Canadian judge, has told the Spanish Ambassador in Ottawa that he had no knowledge of the report's contents until he read the account of it in the Toronto "Globe and Mail." The Belgian member of the Commission, M. Orban, has written to "Le Soir," stating that he had not been consulted about the report at all. He adds that its publication is inopportune in view of current liberalising trends within Spain, and adds that it was the work of the Commission's executive committee, namely five members out of a total of 27. The Italian member seems to have been in a similar position, as he cabled Geneva, just before the report came out, stating that he thought it should be held up until the Commission's meeting in Rio.

In a press conference in Madrid, the Spanish Minister of Information, Dr Manuel Fraga Iribarne, has declared that five members of the Commission have stated that they had no knowledge whatsoever of the report during its preparation, and that the Commission sought no evidence from the key sources inside Spain. Dr Fraga stated: "Neither of the two schools of law and jurisprudence, nor the country's two famous institutes of legal and political studies, nor any of the 80-odd law schools, and none of the 12 Faculties of Law have at any moment been called upon to give any kind of report (to the Commission)."

"When in Geneva last year (1961) I took the opportunity of visiting the head-

*creyo que habia logrado la
información y así lo
informé en Madrid*

quarters of the Commission. I was accompanied by Senor Arcenero, Director of the Institute of Legal Studies. We both offered the then temporary secretary, who was at that time preparing the report, any documents or information which he might require on the Spanish situation. At no time, either then or later, did he ask us for anything at all. We were received with frigid courtesy. We later learned that M. Sigel had visited Spain, but at no time did he contact the Ministry of Justice."

As many British MPs have now discovered at first hand, it is easy to secure information in Spain today. All doors, including those of the prisons, are open to bona fide inquirers. Ministers offer to introduce you to Opposition leaders. Questions are answered with a meticulous detail, easily checked. It is not untypical of the spirit of the Jurists' report that its data on political prisoners takes us no farther than 1944, when there were thousands of them, while some of us have been investigating the situation in 1962, when the numbers are, by comparison, fractional. Having just returned from a tour of duty in Spain, I am amazed at the extent to which the report's authors seem out of touch with recent developments.

For a generation, we who live in democratic countries have been criticising General Franco's regime for illiberality. What is the point of reaffirming the reproaches of the past at the very moment when a dynamic young liberal team of new Ministers, appointed by Franco himself, is leading the country through an adventurous evolution heralded by the World Bank report in terms that were almost lyrical? Is this the modern version of "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"—Yours etc.,

Hugh Kay,
65 Belgrave Road, London SW1.

Ministers resign

Two Canadian Ministers resigned yesterday from Mr. Diefenbaker's Cabinet over defence policy. They were Mr. George Hees, Minister for Trade and Mr. Pierre Sevigny, Acting Defence Minister.

According to the *Toronto Telegram*, two other Ministers, Mr. Leon Balcer (Transport) and Mr. Wallace McCutcheon (Minister without Portfolio) have also resigned.—Reuter.

Betrothal ' the answer ?

BRUSSELS, February 9.—A plan for Britain to become a full member of the Common Market at a fixed future date—1965 and 1967 are suggested—after a "betrothal" period is now being discussed urgently by Belgium and Holland.

During this period, British representatives would sit in the Council of Ministers with voting rights on a number of issues. Britain has

A MONTRÉAL

Les « séparatistes » fondent un parti politique qui réclame l'indépendance du Canada français

De notre correspondant particulier JEAN TAINURIER

Montréal, 18 décembre. — Les « séparatistes » du Québec ont annoncé lundi soir la fondation d'un parti politique dont le programme tient, pour l'instant du moins, dans un seul article : indépendance nationale de la province canadienne française et rupture totale et définitive avec le pouvoir central d'Ottawa. Le « parti républicain du Québec », a déclaré son fondateur, M. Marcel Chaput, au cours d'une conférence de presse, est un « autre pas décisif » vers la création d'une « République indépendante française et démocratique ».

Depuis plusieurs années deux mouvements menaient campagne en faveur de l'indépendance du Québec et trouvaient un écho assez large dans une population de plus en plus consciente des tendances centralisatrices d'Ottawa, des injustices faites au groupe ethnique canadien français, des entorses au pacte fédéral et des dangers qui menacent l'avenir du Canada français si des mesures radicales n'étaient prises dans les délais les plus

brefs. La vague séparatiste a balayé le Québec l'an dernier à un tel degré que les partis politiques traditionnels de la province laissaient entendre qu'ils n'étaient pas hostiles à l'idée. Après une période faste, l'an dernier, le séparatisme perdit de sa popularité que l'affaire Gordon (voir *le Monde* du 13 décembre) relance depuis trois semaines.

Le nouveau parti semble, pour l'instant, n'avoir aucun cadre, aucune doctrine. Son fondateur a déclaré que toutes les précisions seront données très prochainement, mais il est apparu clairement qu'aucun plan n'a encore été arrêté. Une précision cependant : si la nationalisation des mines et de l'industrie de la pâte à papier s'impose, elle sera réalisée.

Dans l'esprit des observateurs il ne s'agit là que d'un ballon d'essai gonflé trop vite et dont le principal avantage sera peut-être d'encourager le gouvernement de Québec à réclamer une plus large autonomie et une redistribution des impôts plus conforme à l'esprit de la Constitution.

Street a été hésitant lundi après le discours prononcé vendredi soir par le président Kennedy au sujet des problèmes économiques et financiers. Le chef de l'exécutif n'a pas donné les précisions attendues dans les milieux boursiers sur le projet de réduction d'impôts, qui semble devoir rencontrer une vive opposition au Congrès, du moins tant que le budget n'aura pas été équilibré.

L'ensemble de la cote s'est effrité, mais les dégagements n'ont pas été pressants. L'activité n'a que légèrement augmenté.

Indices Dow Jones : industrielles, 645,49 (- 2,60) ; chemins de fer, 137,47 (- 0,17) ; services publics, 128,12 (+ 0,56).

VALEURS	COURS	
	14 déc.	17 déc.
A.T.T.....	117 1/4	116 7/8
Anaconda.....	41 1/4	40 7/8
Bethlehem Steel...	29 5/8	29 1/4
Du Pont de Nem...	236 1/4	235 1/2
Eastman Kodak...	108 3/4	108 3/8
Ford.....	45 3/4	45 3/8
General Electric...	77	77
General Motors...	56 3/4	57 1/8
Goodyear.....	33	33 1/2
B. M.....	389 1/2	385
nt. Tel. Tel.....	43	* 42 5/8
roct. and Gamble.	72 3/4	73
oyal Dutch.....	42 3/4	42 7/8
ocony Mobil Oil...	57 1/2	58 3/4
outh Pacific.....	28 7/8	28 3/4
andard Oil N. J...	57 3/4	57 3/4
ision Pacific.....	33	32 7/8
S. Steel.....	44 3/4	44 1/8

ROITS DE SOUSCRIPTION

VALEURS (Actions et parts)	Médailles	Derniers cours	
E.M.A., c. 6.....	3 p. 1		
lattice Frouard, c.37	2 p. 5		

S.A.F.A.....	24 50	23 50	Pathe-mat.
Indoch. Plant.....	115 40	119 20	Tour Eiffel
L. Hamandas.....	47	47	
Agr. Ind. Madg...	72	73	Applevage.
Mimot.....	265	266	Applic. Méc.
Padang.....	78	79	Arbel.....
			Arthur Mar
Allobroge.....	303	304	Aster.....
Astra-Calvé.....	177	177	Auer.....
Banania.....	700	705	Aviat. L. B.
Fromag. Bel.....	393	396	Batign.-Ch
Café Biard.....	382	388	Bernard-M
Chocolat Tobler..	339 50	340	Berthiez...
Damoy.....	240	239 80	Bignier Sch
Docks Rémois...	672	673	Brisson, et
Fr. Paul-Renard.	120	120	Duc-Lamo
Mercier (champ.)	548	544	Frangeco...
Mielle-Cailloux...	729	728	Frankel...
Moët et Chandon.	845	857	Hispano-S
Gr. Moul. Corb...	195	195	Jaeger.....
Gr. Moul. Paris...	168	165	Japy.....
Musam et Cie....	310	305	Krieg et Ziv
Nicolas.....	481 10	481	Lip.....
Planteur Caiffa...	245	245	Luchoire...
Potin.....	412	416	Maison Brégu
Rigal.....	296 10	298	Manurhin...
Sofal-Cercle Bleu	211	218 10	Métal Déploy
Ungemach.....	114	114	Neyrpic....
Viniprix.....	404	415	Nodet.....
Bénédictine.....	720	720	Peugeot et C
Cusenier.....	721	693	Pt-à-Mouss.
Dist. Bret. Norm.	131	134	Rateau....
Etcard.....	682	660	Ronéo.....
Rieqiès.....	150 10	154	Roux-Comb
St-Euphadi.....	311	315 10	Sagem.....
Sure.....	211 50	215	Satam.....
Union Brasseries.	470	479	Schwartz-H
Brass. Indochine.	930	930	Simca Ind...
Brass. Ouest-Afr.	135	135	Soudure Aut
Dist. Indochine...	410	410	Stein et Rou
Lebandy-Somm...	230	230	Stokvis....
Siamna.....	70	70	Tunxial...
Sucr. Bouchon...	138	137	Virax.....
Cie Sucrière.....	266	270	
Un. Sucre Alsne..	185	190	At. Ch. Bret
			At. Ch. Loire
			At. Ch. Dunk
			Forg. Ch. M
Pointe-à-Pître...	75	75	
Sucr. Brésil.....	135	135	
Sucr. Outre-Mer.	140	138	
Berlet.....	368	369	Ent. Gares F
	53 50	63 50	Mag. Gén. Pr
			Port Moham
			Port de Pacc

COMMODITY MARKETS

UNEXPECTED DEMAND PUSHES CASH COPPER PRICE HIGHER

LONDON, Dec. 31.—COPPER presented a basically steady appearance this morning. The cash position was maintained under further producer buying.

Three months softened under the selling which could have reflected continued paucity of European consumer demand for marginal requirements and the return to work of all the miners at the Cerro de Pasco Corporation's mines. These factors tended to overshadow the troubled Katanga situation.

The cash position scored a modest rise in the afternoon. This was prefaced by unexpected though small demand finding sellers unwilling to operate.

MORNING.—Cash, £234-£234 5s. a ton, business at 4; three months, £233-£233 5s., business at £233 5s. Settlement, £234 5s. Sales, 1,625 tons. AFTERNOON.—Cash, £234 10s.-£235, business at £234; three months, £233-£233 5s., business at £233 5s. Sales, 200 tons.

LEAD was actively dealt in at modest losses of about 7s. 6d. a ton. The much larger increase in market stocks last week, which trade sources felt involved mainly Russian metal, touched off some liquidation. The metal on offer, however, was very well absorbed especially by an influential quarter. MORNING.—Cash, £54 7s. 6d.-£54 10s. a ton, business at £54 10s.; £54 7s. 6d.; three months, £54 15s.-£54 17s. 6d., business at £54 17s. 6d. to £54 15s. Settlement, £54 10s. Sales, 2,000 tons. AFTERNOON.—Cash, £54 5s.-£54 10s., no business; three months, £54 15s.-£54 17s. 6d., no business. Sales, 230 tons.

TIN held about steady in a turnover which was wide up largely of carries. With many consuming units closed on end-year considerations, the market's underlying steadiness presumably stemmed from the ability at Penang and the tendency towards reserve sellers in view of the Malayan rail strike. Prices softened in thin afternoon trading. MORNING.—Cash, £2 10s.-£2 5s. a ton, business at £2 5s. to £2 10s.; three months, £2 5s.-£2 5s., business at £2 5s. to £2 10s. Settlement, £2 5s. Sales, 110 tons. AFTERNOON.—Cash, £2 5s.-£2 5s., business at £2 5s. to £2 10s.; three months, £2 5s.-£2 5s., business at £2 5s. to £2 10s. Settlement, £2 5s. Sales, 30 tons. Singapore tin, ex-works, \$426 1/2 a picul (\$477).

ZINC.—Trading interest was only modest with values showing a fractional loss, possibly because of the quietness of industrial demand and the decline in lead. MORNING.—Cash, £65 15s.-£65 17s. 6d. a ton, business at £65 2s. 6d. to £65 17s. 6d.; three months, £65 12s. 6d.-£65 15s., business at £65 15s. to £65 12s. 6d. Settlement, £65 17s. 6d. Sales, 600 tons. AFTERNOON.—Cash, £65 17s. 6d.-£66, business at £65 17s. 6d. to £66 1s. 6d.

season 2's-D's), 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2 1/2d. PORK.—English under 100lb., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d.; 101-120lb., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.; 121-140lb., 1s. 11d. to 2s.; 141-170lb., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; 171lb. and over, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9 1/2d. skinned, 2s. LARBS.—English (large), each, 5s. 6d. to 6s. PARTRIDGES.—Young (each), 14s. 6d. to 15s.; old (each), 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

EGGS

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Home-produced.—The severe weather has disrupted collection and delivery, accentuating the shortage of available supplies. The market is very firm and prices are irregular. Imported.—Strong demand continues for imported eggs, both spot and forward. Continental markets remain very firm. Today's availability of South African—4,000 boxes at the Atlone Castle—sold forward readily. Some 3,000 boxes at the Edinburgh Castle (due Southampton January 4) now on offer and selling freely, 17 lb's, 35s. 6d.; 15 lb's, 34s. (no 13 1/2 lb's). Prices: Home-produced.—Large, 42s. to 44s. 6d.; standard, 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; medium, 34s. 10d. to 38s.; small, extra small (N), Irish, 23s. 6d. Danish.—16 1/2's, 36s. to 39s.; 15 1/4's, 35s. to 38s.; 14's, 34s. 3d. to 36s. 6d.; 12 1/2's, 33s. to 33s. 6d. Dutch.—62/63's, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; 57/58's, 37s. to 38s.; 52/53's, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. Swedish.—16 1/2's, 38s. to 38s. 3d.; 15 1/4's, 37s. 3d. to 37s. 3/4. 12 1/2's, 34s. to 34s. 6d. South African.—17's, 34s. 6d.; 15's, 33s.; 13 1/2's, 31s.

COFFEE

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Coffee futures opened with small losses but held steady throughout the morning in spite of some selling of old contract July and new contract May from one quarter which was well absorbed. The market was neglected in the afternoon and although old contract months showed no further change prices, new contract positions drifted off somewhat. Futures closed officially quiet with the old contract 6d. per cwt. lower to unchanged on balance and the new contract 1s. 6d. lower to unchanged. Jan., 176s. 177s. per cwt., business at 176s. 6d.; March, 181s. 6d.-172s. 6d.; May, 168s. 6d.-169s. 6d.; July, 167s. 6d.-168s., business at 168s. New Contract.—May, 166s. 6d.-168s., business at 167s.; July, 165s.-168s.; Sept., 164s.-166s.; Nov., 161s. 6d.-165s.; Jan., 159s.-165s. Basle Uganda Bukoba—Angola Robustas. Sales, 17 lots.

COCOA

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Cocoa futures quiet. Dec. now deleted, business before deletion at 163s. to 161s. 6d.; Jan., 162s. 6d.-163s., business at 162s. to 161s. 6d.; March, 166s.-166s. 6d.; May, 170s.-170s. 6d., business at 170s. 6d. to 170s.; July, 173s. 6d.-174s., business at 173s. 6d.; Sept., 177s.-177s. 6d., business at 177s. 6d. to 177s.; Dec., 181s. 6d.-182s., business at 182s. 6d. to 181s. 6d. Basle good fermented Accra-Lagos per cwt. in bags, Sales, 85 lots.

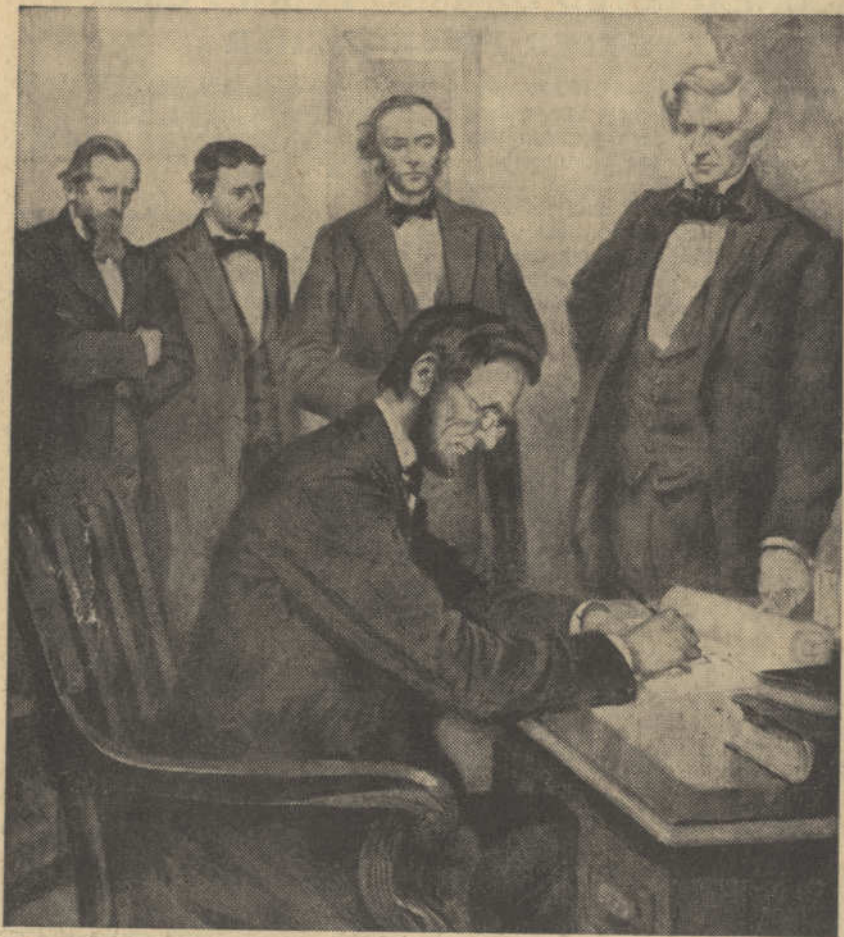
The shipment market was steady. Dec.-Feb., 160s.-162s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 161s. 3d.-163s. 9d.; Feb.-April, 162s. 6d.-165s.

TEA

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Today's offerings of North India and other miscellaneous teas totaled 7,712 cwt.

A Hundred Years Ago

A sketch of Abraham Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation, issued on January 1, 1863, freeing slaves



MOSLEM, CHRISTIAN AND JEW IN BROTHERLY HARMONY

Men of 21 faiths meet in Rome for a supper party

PROTESTANTS and Orthodox, Jews and Moslems were among the 21 faiths represented at an "agape," a supper which receives its Greek name from the early Christian "feasts of brotherly love," at the Pro Deo University in Rome.

Pope John sent his blessing to the meeting, at which the principal speaker was Cardinal Bea, head of the Vatican's secretariat for Christian unity.

"The love of truth without charity becomes intolerant," Cardinal Bea told them. "Charity without truth is blind and cannot last."

The religious wars of the past were an aberration.

"The freedom of man means the right of man to decide his own destiny freely, according to his own conscience.

"The duty and the right to follow one's conscience also means the right that this independence be respected by all."

Followers of all religions should not only defend what their faith considers the truth but should also look for

truths that might be contained in other religions.

"The love of truth practised with charity is the road to harmony between individuals and groups," the Cardinal said.

'Big freeze' over

Dr. Zacharias Shuster, European director of the American Jewish Committee, quoted an Anglican bishop's statement that the "big freeze" in relations between different religions was over.

All men were looking to Rome as the result of the Vatican Council, he added.

More than 200 attended, including the ambassadors of the United Arab Republic, Israel, Japan, Poland, Senegal, Vietnam, the Philippines, Turkey, Ireland, Portugal, Holland and Austria.

CLEMENT DANIEL



Major Harris,
officer com-
manding
model troops.
His book on
them has been
appreciatively
accepted by
Pope John
XXIII.



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TIMES ~~X~~ MONDAY JANUARY 21 1963



A meeting in Trafalgar Square yesterday, representative of many denominations, which inaugurated a week of prayer for Christian unity

THE TIMES MONDAY JANUARY 21

BUSINESS PREM

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GUARDIAN
12-2-63

AWAITING SPAIN'S EXPLANATION

Woman was detained

Mr Peter Thomas (Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs) said in the Commons yesterday that the British Ambassador had made representations to the Spanish Government on January 25 about Miss Chloe Vulliamy, who, according to Sir Leslie Plummer (Lab. Deptford) was arrested on January 14 and detained by Spanish police for four days in Cordova. The ambassador had not been informed of Miss Vulliamy's detention until she was back in England.

Sir Leslie declared that "this Quaker lady," with no political associations, was charged with giving £3 to a family of a Spanish political prisoner and for this was thrown into a Spanish gaol in filthy and intolerable conditions. The Spanish authorities had kept her incommunicado and she was deported without any proper charge being made against her.

The Foreign Office had taken a long time to insist on both an apology and compensation from the Spanish Government. Would the Foreign Office make it clear to General Franco that British people were not to be treated in this way?

Mr Thomas: "I am aware of the facts as described by this lady to the Foreign Office and the press. I think we should now await the reply by the Spanish Government to the representations we have made."

DAILY EXPRESS
12-2-63

The miners' cash for Spain vanishes

Express Staff Reporter

MONEY collected in Britain and on the Continent to help the striking miners of Spain has vanished.

The cash—£500 was collected in Scotland, half of a £1,000 gift by 58,000 miners—was handed over in Spain.

A Spanish union official said last night: "We have been searching for the money since it was handed over three months ago."

Sums have been received from the T.U.C. and continental unions.

Comforts

The money from Scotland was taken to Spain by the president, Mr. Alex Moffat, and Mr. James Tennyson, one of three Lanarkshire executive members.

It had been collected to provide warm clothes for miners near Oviedo, in the Asturias region of Northern Spain, who were imprisoned after a series of strikes last April.

After the Scottish miners' representatives returned, Mr. Moffat reported to the executive committee in Edinburgh on November 5.

Mr. Moffat said that they had been assured that the money would be sent into the Asturian coalfield the same day.

"We are part of Europe"

Mr Grimond talks of opportunity

Mr Grimond, leader of the Liberal Party, said at Edinburgh on Saturday it was strange that some who complained about a possible loss of national sovereignty if Britain joined the EEC should have raised no murmur when the citadel of national sovereignty—defence—was surrendered long ago.

Industry was international, so were finance and trade, and people were moving about the world, learning of their interdependence, talking to each other, picking up each other's habits. It was for that reason, he said, that the Liberals had urged successive Labour and Conservative Governments to take note of the growing move for unity in Europe.

"Why, it may be asked, go into Europe? Are there not other and better groupings? Certainly I hope that European unity is only a step to wider groupings until we have some world authority. We are part of Europe. That surely will not be denied in Edinburgh, the capital of a country whose links with France, Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia go back hundreds of years.

Cradle

"We are cradles in European civilisation. Our law and our universities are founded on the European model, our values are the values of Greece, our civil organisation goes back to Rome. It is no mean heritage. It is no small opportunity which is offered of making the dream of a free European unity come true.

"Europe has a population of more than 200 millions. The possibilities of what they might achieve together are unbounded. What we make of the future depends on ourselves and on what we make of our opportunities and on the spirit in which we go into Europe. I am wholly opposed to going in as a last resort or to try to escape our respon-

sibilities. But to go in or not—if suitable terms can be found—is the practical choice. Here is the possible wider grouping. There might have been other possibilities, but there are not.

"The alternative is not a similar arrangement with the Commonwealth, but some degree of isolation. It need not be disastrous. That we could in isolation exert some small leverage on the world I do not doubt. What I do doubt is whether the mood of a country which chooses isolation would allow it to exert such leverage. It has been said, and rightly said, that the terms offered to us for entry into Europe will be some indication of the type of Europe we are entering. That is true, but it is also true that our response to the idea of European unity is some indication of the sort of people we are.

"If we reject reasonable terms through conservatism or fear, what reason is there to suppose that we shall be more energetic, more outward-looking, more resourceful in the more difficult task of making an impact upon world affairs—above and cut off from Europe?

Mr George Brown, deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said at Chippenham that there were "some differences in details of emphasis" between him and Mr Gaitskell on the party's statement on the Common Market. "Both Mr Gaitskell and I spoke to the same document and within that document. We are both parties to it," he added.

Mr R. Jenkins, MP, said at Haversford-west that to single out the Common Market issue as the one upon which a general election must be fought above all else would be unwise. "It is much better to fight as soon as we can upon the whole record of the Government."

Sir John Hobson, Attorney-General, said at Oxford that this country has always believed in being close to the centre of both political power and economic wealth, and if we stayed out of Europe we should get out of that position. Britain should seize the opportunities offered by joining the Community.

to coast

Yesterday's sunshine brought motorists out in their thousands, particularly on roads to the South and South-east coast,

Brighton and Worthing on the south coast, and Ilfracombe and Weston-super-Mare in the West country, all recorded 19 degrees C, and several south coast resorts had an average of nine hours of sunshine. Scarborough, which had no sunshine, recorded only 14 degrees C, but the only place where rain fell was in Leuchars, in Scotland (0.4in.).

The Air Ministry described yesterday's weather over the whole of the British Isles as "very summerlike": it was dry everywhere, and most places were sunny and rather warm. The dry weather is expected to continue in most parts.

By mid-afternoon, the traffic figures had risen sharply on roads leading out of London. Motorists were passing Gallows Corner, Essex, at the rate of 2,700 on hour; the A127 had 1,700 vehicles an hour; and the A13 and A12 Southend roads were carrying nearly 3,000 vehicles an hour between them.

Two young people were killed and four more injured in a collision involving a bus and two cars at Westcott in Buckinghamshire. The dead, a man and a woman, were Michael Inwood, aged 21, of Brixton, and Miss Maureen Turner, 17, of Battersea.

BBC chairman and director ill

Both Sir Arthur Forde, chairman of the BBC, aged 62, and its Director-General, Mr Hugh Carleton Greene, 51, are ill. Sir Arthur has had a heart attack, but is said to be "not too bad" and hoping to return to duty by Christmas.

Mr Greene was operated on for varicose veins nearly a fortnight ago. BBC headquarters said last night that Mr Greene was expected to return next week.

composure. He joked with one woman that she had kissed him goodbye last week as if it were goodbye forever, and she half laughed and half wept at the memory.

There was to be a quiet family party for him and his wife when she arrived from Jackson to join him. He does not drink or smoke, but a friend had baked him a special cake for the occasion. You expect a hero's homecoming to be a public celebration but that was not possible for a Negro hero in a segregated city, and besides no one forgot for a moment that this was only a temporary leave. He had to go back—back to the town that needed over 10,000 troops before it would tolerate his presence.

He talked as if he had no fear of returning himself. His dedication was obvious in every gentle word. When a militant member of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People criticised some ministers for not fighting for the cause, he said, mildly, that he regarded religion not as a battleground so much as a haven.

Only once did he snap back, and that was when someone was critical of the Negroes in Mississippi for doing little to help themselves. He said with rare passion that the Mississippi Negro had such a hard time merely trying to survive as a human being that he would never dream of criticising him. And if not Mr Meredith, so it seemed, then who had the right?

Dedication

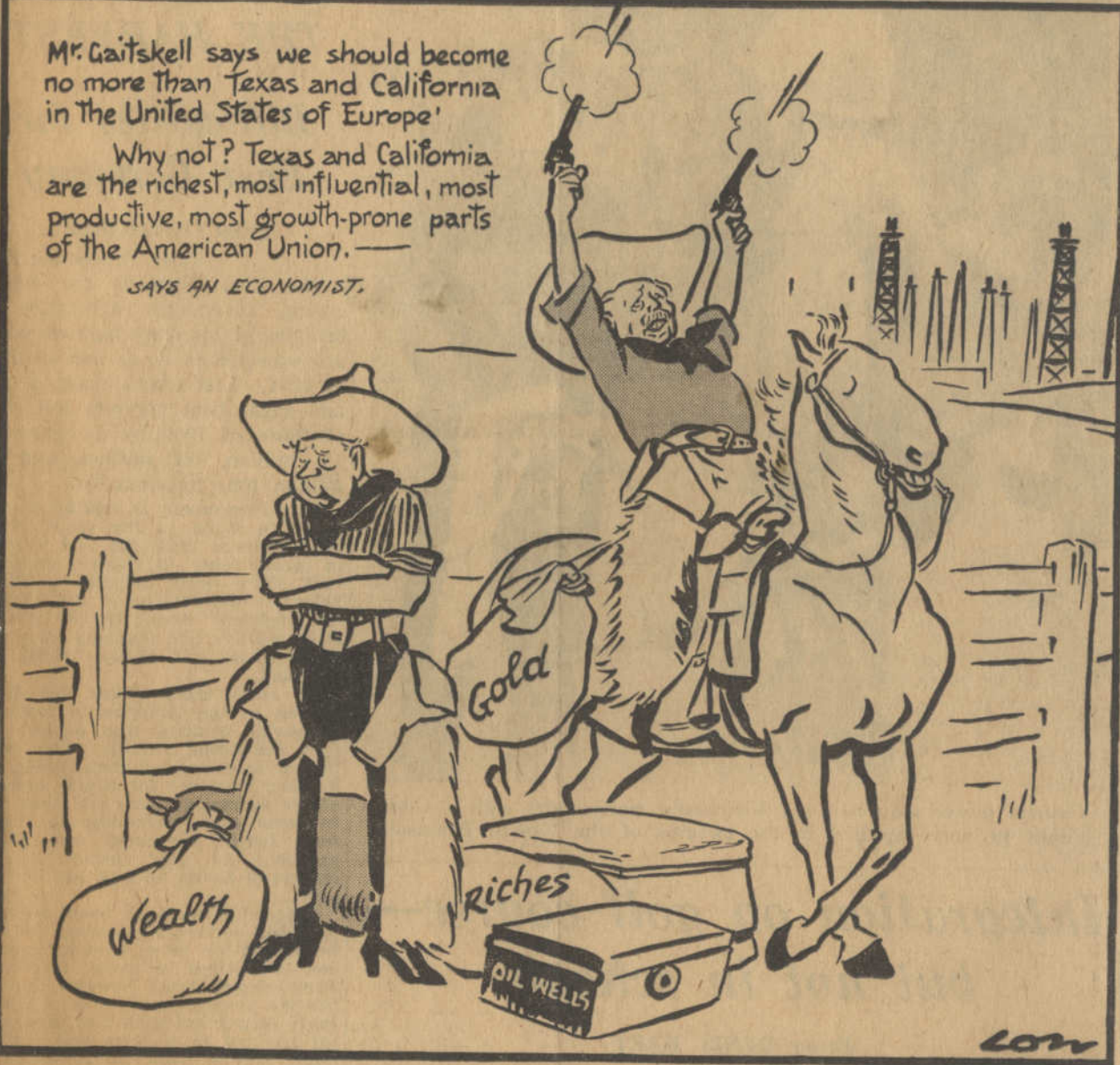
Even the white outsider there for a short time grows used to hearing Mississippians all the way from red-necked farmers to the most genteel spinsters talk as if Negroes are subhuman and therefore easily expendable. Behind Mr Meredith's dedication and composure, under his crushing burden, lay a long experience as a boy and as a man of what it means to be a Negro in Mississippi.

As for his own account of this first awful week, he is under contract to the "Saturday Evening Post," and if ever a man deserved to reap any rewards there are for what he is doing, James Meredith is obvious.

Mr. Gaitskell says we should become no more than Texas and California in the United States of Europe'

Why not? Texas and California are the richest, most influential, most productive, most growth-prone parts of the American Union. —

SAYS AN ECONOMIST.



"WHAT A COME-DOWN "



Vietnam pincer movement: a Vietnamese paratrooper with a Communist prisoner captured in the swamps of the Camau Peninsula

Integration on golf course— but not in schools

From DENIS HART

Savannah (Georgia), September 25

The otherday, Savannah had what one of its local television announcers enthusiastically described as its greatest day in a long,

BRINGING IN THE HARVEST

Difficulties for East Germany

From Terence Prittie

Paris, September 25

The East Germans are experiencing increasing difficulties in bringing in this year's harvests which are expected to be as bad as those of 1961. Last year's grain, potato and sugar beet harvests fell short of those of 1960 by an estimated 1.5 million, 6.4 million, and 2 million tons respectively.

The Government is making a great effort to bring in the crops, which have suffered from the bad weather in record time. It claimed yesterday that more than 300,000 additional helpers were working in the fields the weekend. About 100,000 of these were soldiers and students who were doing 10-day and 14-day "shifts" on the land.

In some areas prizes are being offered in the factories to teams of industrial workers who achieve the best harvesting results. The prizes include motor-cars, television sets, washing machines for which members of the successful team can draw lots. In some cases, according to reports from Berlin, the lucky man has a car—but he gets instant delivery instead of having to wait two or three years.

Schoolchildren have been mobilized to collect berries, mushrooms, and wild herbs and are being paid between 1 and 1½ a pound for them. Communist Party organisations, however, have provided picking parties free of charge. Party instructors must also give political lectures to workers and students doing special work in the fields, to ensure that they can neither contaminate nor be contaminated.

Frenzied efforts