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Wednesday, 6th November 1957

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From the Editor's desk:

Objectors and Objectives

QUITE often I overhear comments which suggest that readers get tired of articles that deal over and over again with aspects of Russian policy. "We should welcome", they say, "from time to time, at least, articles that deal with other parts of the world, which you are neglecting".

II

UNDOUBTEDLY, up to a point, these readers have some justification. It certainly is tedious, not to say depressing, to read endlessly about the Soviets and their disruptive attitude in world politics. It is tiring and tedious for the writer too. Life in those parts of the world where Russian Communism is dominant is dull and deadly boring, as well as grim and cruel, and no amount of wishful thinking can permit the serious commentator to introduce a note of levity or light relief. Besides, the problems with which the world is confronted, and in particular the problems which engage unceasingly the West's attention, are those in the Middle and Far East, in Europe and in Africa, where ceaseless Communist activity is constantly provoking incidents wherever it can. It is not that the Kremlin selects dangerous regions in which to instigate conflicts, but rather that the regions become dangerous as a result of Kremlin machinations. For example, Formosa at present is a relatively quiet spot, but the situation there may change drastically at any moment when the Red bosses decide that a new incident should be created.

III

IT is all too easy and tempting to assume a state of blasé indifference to all this ceaseless repetition, and repetition there is bound to be because the intrigue knows no let-up and because its authors and their aims remain the same. But it is precisely that feeling of mellow boredom which it is the purpose of the Kremlin to inculcate in the free world. When people become thoroughly accustomed to danger they adopt a protective indifference which deadens their reactions, so that in time they are no longer capable of recognizing when a situation has ceased to be intended merely to jibe and jar jaded nerves and has become explosively dangerous: thus the Soviets hope to undermine the free world psychologically.

IV

THE real warmonger today is not the one who earnestly warns others that this or that situation is pregnant with danger of some new holocaust, but rather the man who talks of peace with tongue in cheek while surreptitiously creating incidents where none need arise and accusing the opposite side of provocation.

V

DURING the last war, when the papers were full of news and commentaries on military events, nobody presum-

ed to attack the papers or call them tedious because of the prominence they gave to war events. But today we live in an atmosphere of constant, if undeclared, hostility; it is, it seems to me, stupid and dangerous, and even cowardly, to adopt an ostrich-like attitude by wishing to close one's eyes and ears to the bitterness of the truth. In our generation we have already experienced twice something of this widespread refusal to read the portents and to act accordingly. The world preferred not to believe that the vast military machine of Hitler was the incarnation of essential human bestiality; the world has not yet recovered from the enormous price that was paid for our folly. Nor did we believe, particularly at the end of the last war, that the Soviets and all their works represented infernal cruelty and unspeakable inhuman perversity. The warnings were rejected because too many people said that they were pure propaganda. In the event, the worst that had been said turned out to be an understatement.

VI

THE British Government can never justifiably be accused of warmongering or of an over-eager acceptance that the threat of war is truly grave. Quite the reverse. The United States, however different psychologically, is not given to panic or despair. In times when in Britain people are being warned against possible emergency evacuation and being trained in anti-atomic air raid precautions, when in the United States comparable measures are being taken, it is perhaps a little rash to pretend that there is nothing to worry about and turn our eyes to the empty Sahara or expatiate upon political events in Costa Rica.

VII

THE conscientious political commentator cannot in all seriousness proffer consolation to the coward, comfort to the worried and amusement to the bored, through a column which he feels is principally dedicated to more worthwhile aims. It is his belief that he has to tell the truth as he sees it and not report things as we might wish them to be. I may have said this before, but I do not apologise for repeating it: there are none so blind as those who will not see, and those who will not believe what they see, however plainly it is proved, would certainly waste their time to read these articles. At the same time, those who see and acknowledge the truth but believe that nothing can be done about it are mere defeatists with whom it is difficult to sympathise.

Alphonse Max

Moscow Pulls Out All the Stops

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

The aim of Soviet propaganda in connexion with the fortieth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution on November 7 appears to be to represent the Soviet Union as the supreme champion of peace, democracy, and humane quality and the capitalist world as a retrograde, imperialist, and war-seeking group of nations led by evil politicians devoted to economic exploitation and political oppression.

The campaign was launched in March, and the Soviet film industry has made more than a dozen films to demonstrate the great achievements of Socialism. A festival of drama, music, and song began in Moscow on October 25 in which artists of some 80 Soviet nationalities took part. Shostakovich has been commissioned to write an operetta. Similar festivities will take place in the Soviet Republics and in the satellites.

Special editions of Lenin and others are being published; Stalin has not so far been mentioned. The Foles have incidentally used the occasion to revive the memory of Polish Communists, such as Radek, who were Stalin's victims.

* Culminating Achievement

Naturally the launching of the earth satellite is presented as the culminating achievement of Soviet science. It will be given pride of place at the session of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow in the early part of this month. The Supreme Soviet will also meet and an amnesty for some offenders may be announced.

While proclaiming lofty ideals of peace and friendship, Moscow has not forgotten more practical aims. For the first time since Stalin's death a nation-wide "Socialist competition" has been proclaimed to increase production. Similar competitions are being urged on workers in the satellite countries.

While proclaiming lofty ideals Romanovs was celebrated in 1913 the Tsar issued a ukase proclaiming among other things an amnesty for Press offences committed up to March 6 that year and setting aside 10m. roubles for the poor. There were, however, no large-scale preparations for the celebrations; certainly there was nothing on the scale of those now set in motion to commemorate the accession of the rulers who supplanted the Romanovs.

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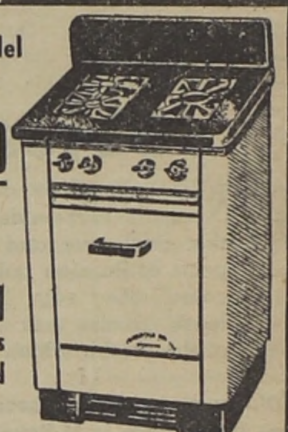
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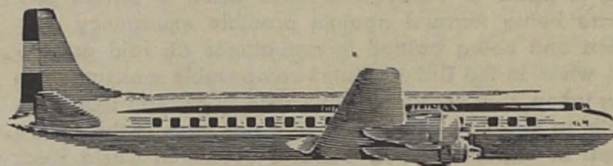
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Social News

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OF YOUR BIRTHDAYS
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Future Visitors to Montevideo

NOVEMBER 5-6. — Dr. William E. Dunn, Director, Inter-American Schools Service (IASS), American Council on Education, will visit Montevideo accompanied by Mr. Harold Parks, his Executive Assistant to confer with directors of the American-sponsored schools.

NOVEMBER 10-12. — Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Gingiss of Chicago, Illinois, are making a tour through Europe and several Latin American countries.

SOMETIME IN NOVEMBER. — Louis Armstrong and band.

NOVEMBER 19. — Mr. and Mrs. Van B. Hooper of Ideal Pub-

lishing Company of Milwaukee, gathering material for feature articles on South America.

NOVEMBER 20. — Professor David Stern of the University of Miami School of Law and member of the Inter-American Bar Association will visit Montevideo one day, one day.

DECEMBER 10-19. — Dr. and Mrs. Wladimir S. Woytinsky, North American economists, writers and lecturers under Educational Exchange Program.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF URUGUAY

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Golf Championship for the Crabbie Cup will be held during the present month of November at the Swift's Golf Club.

The definite date and further details will be given later, but in the meantime the Committee of the Society would appreciate that all those intending to participate in the competition, would advise Mr. J. Johnston, telephone 2-53.65, without delay so as to make all the arrangements thereof.

DAVID R. LILLIE
Secretary.



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Social News

BIRTH

To Dorothy and John Hyland a son John James on the 29th of October at the British Hospital Montevideo. (5363)

Members of The Montevideo Shakespeare Society are advised that the next meeting will be held on Friday, November 15th at 9p.m. at the home of Sra. L. Velazco de Terra, Juan Blanco 986, Pocitos. The programme will consist of a Dramatized Reading of Selected Scenes from the Plays, followed by the Annual General Meeting. Members who wish to take guests or who are unable to attend are requested to advise by latest the day previous to the meeting, to tel. 41.97.80.

The many friends of Miss Valentine Brown Castellanos will be interested to know that her marriage to M. Jean-Jacques Cito, took place in Brussels on Thursday, October 24th last at 11.30a.m. at the church of Notre Dame de la Cambre, followed by the wedding mass. After their honeymoon, which is being spent at Málaga, Spain, M. and Mme. Jean-Jacques Cito will take up residence in Brussels, at 33 Av. Hamoir, Uccle.

Mr. and Mrs. Curt Bohm have returned from their recent trip to Buenos Aires and the Iguazú Falls.

Recent visitors to Buenos Aires have included Mrs. Norah Taylor, Mrs. Marion Davies, Miss Molly Dunn and Miss Eileen Kellard.

A reminder for our readers: The British Legion has already started its annual drive for Earl Haig's Fund for the War Blind and Disab-

led, and Poppy Day will be commemorated on Sunday, November 10th. So please buy a poppy and help a good cause!

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COMING EVENTS

INSTITUTO CULTURAL ANGLO-URUGUAYO

PROGRAMME NOVEMBER 1957

Thursday 7th. 6.30 p.m.

Piano recital by Srta. Berta Breskinas, playing music by Mozart, Chopin, Brahms, Debussy, Granados, Sas, Aguirre and Tauriello.

Thursday 14th. 6.30 p.m.

"Classics and Romantics": a lecture by the Director, Mr. H. B. Forster.

Thursday 21st. 6.30 p.m.

Cinema: "London as it is", a travel film in colours with music, made and introduced by Dr. Gilberto Regules.

NOTES.—

Library closing. — The library will be closed (i) on Students' Day, Friday, November 22nd, afternoon; (ii) during the Institute examinations, on Thursday and Friday, November 28th and 29th, all day, and from Monday to Wednesday, December 2nd-4th, afternoons.

Tea Room. — The Tea Room will be closed during the Institute examinations, November 28th-December 4th, inclusive.

AUCI Concert in the Sala Verdi. — The fourth and last concert of the season by the AUCI Chamber Orchestra will take place on Friday, November 8th, at 7 p.m. It will include works by Bach, Fricker, Santorsola and Holst's "Savitri", in which the AUCI Choir will take part with Raquel Adonaylo (soprano), Rafael Quartino (tenor) and Horacio Roldán (baritone) as soloists.

Photographic Exhibition. — "Montevideo Sketchbook", a selection of photographs by Colin Sharp, will be exhibited during November (exact dates to be announced later).

APOSTLESHIP OF THE SEA

21st. NOVEMBER

FASHION SHOW - BRIDGE - CANASTA - TEA

The Ladies Sub-Committee of the Apostleship of the Sea under President Mrs. O. Lyford-Pike are organizing a Fashion Show, with bridge or canasta, and tea to take place on THURSDAY, 21st November at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the new premises of the Montevideo Cricket Club in Carrasco, kindly lent for the occasion.

Tickets, (inclusive) are priced at \$6.00 and are obtainable from the following ladies, Mrs. Lyford-Pike, Mrs. James, 50 35 04, Mrs. Violeta Johnson, 41 11 29, Mrs. Tina Morrelli, 41 69 29, Mrs. Alicia Brown, 41 65 05, Mrs. Dawson, Ellauri 1069, Mrs. Corbrough, 21 de Setiembre 2523, Pocitos. For tables, please telephone 50 35 04.

This function, which is in aid of the work of the Apostleship of the Sea, for mariners of all creeds, races and nationalities, is patronized by Mrs. Jefferson Patterson, Mrs. H. P. L. Attlee, Mrs. Blair Birkett, Mrs. B. Karsten, Mrs. Mackenzie Johnston, Mrs. Dennis Cross and others.

Visiting Britain?

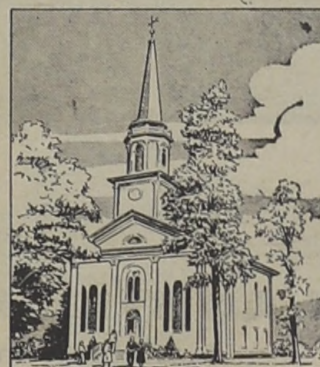
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Did You Know...

By Scio



The ostrich produces the largest egg of any bird in the world. Ostrich eggs are from 6 to 7 inches in length and 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and require 40 minutes for boiling. The smallest egg is laid by the Vervain hummingbird of Jamaica. It is less than 1/2 inch in length and resembles a pearl.

In a democracy, people are allowed to worship or not, as they please, and whom or what they please. In the democracies of the world, more than 500 religious sects flourish. Because religion tends to set the spirit free from man-created governments and rules, totalitarian governments oppose religion and demand complete subservience.

Uruguayans are the world's greatest meat eaters, with a yearly consumption of 264 pounds per person. Iceland consumes the greatest quantity of milk, averaging 400 quarts per head per year. And with a daily average of 3,545 per person, Ireland has the highest calorie intake of any country in the world.

SCIENCE TODAY

Uses of Balloons in Research

THREE CHAINS OF STATIONS FROM ARCTIC TO ANTARCTIC

More than 140,000 balloons must have been released in the cause of knowledge during the first three and a half months of the International Geophysical Year. — Most of them have been weather balloons, self-reporting by radio, and released mostly twice or more times a day from some 700 stations. Although larger than the simple pilot balloon, they carry a load of only some few pounds weight, and reach reliably to a height of about 50,000ft.

But as well as these there have been balloons to launch and recover rockets, to make observations of cosmic rays high in the earth's atmosphere, and (independently of the I.G.Y.) to take photographs of the sun. They lack the appeal of a satellite, or even a rocket, but it is surprising how much of the I.G.Y. programme depends on them. The weather balloon, or radiosonde, is the main weapon in an attempt that is being made to get more exact information about the "general circulation of the atmosphere" — the average pattern of air movement, after the deviations from it that lead to weather change have been smoothed out.

From North or South Pole to equator, this is generally represented as a form of three-cell circula-

tion. Ignoring east-west movement, the air at lower levels flows from the poles towards the equator down to about 60deg. latitude; in middle latitudes the predominant flow at lower levels is, on the contrary, towards the poles; and in the region of the trade winds, from about 30deg. to the equator, the direction of movement at lower levels is again reversed. If each of these regions is regarded as a separate circulation cell, it follows that at higher levels in the atmosphere the air must move in the opposite direction in each case.

— HIGH-LEVEL CIRCULATION

The actual patterns of air movement are complicated by the rotation of the earth—the trade winds blowing towards the west as well as towards the equator; and the prevailing winds of temperate regions towards the east as well as towards the poles. There is also supposed to be some interchange of air between the circulation cells of each hemisphere, so that the overall result is a transfer of heat from equator to poles. But convincing as such a picture may look in a diagram, there has been too little information about the high-level part of the circulation.

Up to the I.G.Y. some 500 stations were providing information about the upper atmosphere, but they were heavily concentrated on

the economically developed countries. The extra 200 or so stations will therefore be of greater value than the proportion in numbers would suggest. World coverage will be better, although still far from complete; and there are three chains of stations, stretching from Arctic to Antarctic, and each following a meridian so far as practical.

Dr. R. C. Sutcliffe, director of research to the Meteorological Office, has written about the value of this effort: "In recent years, new methods (of forecasting), based on the classical principles of fluid dynamics, and requiring heavy calculations with electronic computing machines, have come forward. — These methods demand the information provided only by upper air observations. Either we progress scientifically or accept the present unsatisfactory position."

Still using weather balloons, it is hoped, at the Royal Society base at Halley Bay in Antarctica, to make use of a new type of instrument which measures the amount of ozone at different levels in the atmosphere, and reports the results by radio to ground level—along with other weather readings that are being taken. It has been designed by Dr. A. W. Brewer, of the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, and tested in England.

The use of large, inextensible balloons for the study of cosmic

rays at heights of up to about 100,000ft, has been made familiar in Britain through the work of Prof. C. F. Powell, F.R.S., and his department at Bristol. Some 15 stations, using eight methods of observation, are in use. They range from Thule in Alaska, through Bangui Observatory in French Equatorial Africa, to Dunedin in New Zealand, and include also two stations in Russia.

— THE "ROCKOON"

The pioneer in the use of balloons to launch rockets has been Professor J. A. Van Allen, of the State University of Iowa, the combination being known as a "rockoon". Launchings are made in this way to record bursts of low-energy X-rays from the sun. — The advantage in general terms is that it enables rockets to be launched above the greater part of the earth's atmosphere. The original idea was to enable small, cheap rockets, burning solid fuel, to be used. But in an American project at Eniwetok—successful recently at the fifth attempt—a balloon has been used to launch a four-stage rocket. Starting from a height of 100,000ft, it was possible to reach a height as much as 4,000 miles above the earth. The balloons used in these launch-

ings are presumably an outsize version of the American "Skyhook"—itself some 70ft. in diameter and 130ft. in length.

A further recent use of balloons has been to obtain photographs of the sun's disc, free from disturbance by the earth's atmosphere. Also last month there was a report from the United States Office of Naval Research of an ascent by an unmanned balloon to a height of 83,200ft. and the taking of 8,000 photographs of the sun on 35 millimetre film. The edge of the sun's disc is said to have been shown in "unprecedented sharpness", and disturbances on the sun recorded.

But this was not the first venture of the kind—Earlier this year photographs of the sun were taken from a manned balloon by Dr. D. E. Blackwell, Deputy Director of the Cambridge Observatories with Dr. A. Dolfuss, of the Meudon Observatory near Paris, as the balloonist. The photographs were taken from a height of 20,000ft., and features on the centre of the sun's disc were shown with unusual clearness. These ascents were made independently of the International Geophysical Year—but add one more to the uses of balloons in research.

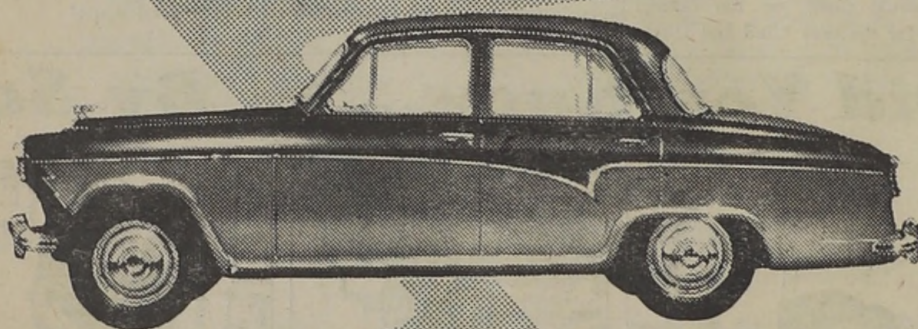
France Ready With Driverless Trains

PARIS. — France can have driverless, remote controlled trains as soon as passengers are ready to accept them. Successful experiments have been carried out and an official of the French National Railways said that fully automatic trains could be operated at any time between Dole and Vallorbe—a 35-mile stretch on the main Paris to Lausanne line—and thence to Milan.

"This is not so fantastic a project when it is remembered that on many hundreds of miles of track signalling is already automatic, power and the direction of trains are centrally controlled, and the job of the driver is confined to the maintenance of the scheduled maximum speed subject to local speed limits and signals. Such work could as well be handled by a central control unit, but it is felt—probably rightly—that passengers at the moment would not accept the change.

That automatic control should be possible at all is due in part to a policy of carrying out track maintenance on strictly enforced time schedules. It is such arrangements which make possible the fast runs on France's crack trains. The Mistral, from Dijon to Paris, maintains an average of 130km. (81 miles) an hour, with a strictly enforced maximum of 150km. (94 miles) an hour. The impression from the driver's cabin is one of complete safety—and the limit is set not by track conditions, but by the distance between signals. An increase to 160km. (100 miles) an hour would be possible now—but at a greater cost than is thought to be worth while for the time saved. At its present speed and with supplementary fares the Mistral is a profitable train. But experiments are in progress and French railway engineers talk in a matter of fact way about the possibility of running at 200km. (125 miles an hour).

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HERE AND THERE

WELL-POLICED SOVIET TOURISTS

The words "Soviet" and "tourist" used to be as incompatible as "prisoner" and "free man", said the "Journal de Geneve" in a recent article on the second group of Soviet tourists who recently visited Europe.

The paper went on to explain that the Soviet idea of tourism is nothing like tourism as understood in other countries, and this year's visitors were organised in the usual well-policed Soviet way. The visitors were not representative, as the trip cost between 3,000 and 5,000 roubles. This, the "Journal de Geneve" estimated, was from five to eight months' salary of the average worker. Only a few privileged persons could even hope to apply to go on the trip.

Even though this year's tourists were carefully selected and screened, this was not enough to allay the apprehensions of the Kremlin the paper went on. This dictatorship knows only too well that it cannot rely on the loyalty of even its most cherished citizens. It insisted, therefore, that the guides for the tour should be provided by the "Trans-Tour" agency, a satellite organisation of the French Communist Party.

The tourists were indoctrinated in Odessa and on the boat about what they were to see and how it was to be interpreted. "Each group of 35 tourists was saddled with an activist of the Soviet Communist Party, and supervised by a member of the MDV (Soviet Secret Police) 'disguised' in this case as an engineer.

"Last year that was as far as things went", the "Journal de Geneve" went on. "But this year... it was thought more prudent to subdivide the groups into four or five and to give them a deputy leader. Last year these supervisors were announced as lawyers. This year, among the engineers acting as supervisors, three of last year's lawyers have been recognised." The paper added ironically that no doubt they worked like shockworker-Stakhanovites and got their diplomas in 12 months.

"The tourists of 1957 were even more protected — we do not know against whom — as they had the added presence of a third guard made up of about twenty members of the Soviet Embassy. The tourists' path was strewn with commands at every step.

"You can give your name but on no account give your address." "You can buy 'L'Humanite' (the French Communist Party newspaper) but you must on no account buy bourgeois newspapers." "In no case may you go into a private house."

RELUCTANT BATTLEGROUND

Israel has been a calm spectator of the excitement over her northern border. She has plenty of experience of Syria's crying "Wolf!" and gives as much credence to the charges against Turkey as she did to the charges current three months ago that she herself was about to attack Syria. But though calm, Israel is a vitally interested spectator. As Mr. Ben-Gurion told the Knesset recently, Middle Eastern squabbles have ceased entirely to be parochial, and have become "dependent on the principal forces operating in the greater world sphere." In other words, even if this scare dies down, the basic situation will remain unchanged. And from the point of view of Israel the basic situation continues to look uncomfortable.

The immediate military danger is not ranked very high. Of course the delivery of large quantities of modern weapons to Syria is unwelcome, but last year's Sinai campaign has given the Israelis a reassuring feeling that, if the worst comes to the worst, modern weapons in the hands of their neighbours represent a challenge that can be met. They are also reasonably satisfied with the state of their own armaments. It is, rather, the long-term implications of the Middle East's becoming the main battleground in the cold war that are disquieting. It has become a battleground since Russia took a hand in the region's feuds and rivalries, and, in the bitterest feud of all—the Arab-Israel quarrel—espoused the Arab cause. Inevitably, therefore, Mr. Ben-Gurion appealed on the one hand to America and Russia to use their influence in reducing tension and, on the other hand, to the Arabs to bury the hatchet.

In present circumstances Mr. Ben-Gurion can hardly hope for a favourable response. Yet his attitude is in many ways strikingly similar to that of most of the Arabs. "Let us alone," as a demand to the Great Powers, begins to make almost as much sense in Tel Aviv as in Cairo. But if Russia is determined to stake a claim to a permanent place on the Middle Eastern stage, then she will have to recognize that a solution of the Arab-Israel quarrel is a prerequisite of peace. It will be little use to anybody if the dust over Syria is settled, and this fact is still dodged. Some international guarantee against aggression from either side should be aimed at as a first step.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN ETHIOPIA INCREASE AFTER PORT CONTRACT

ADDIS ABABA. — Within about two months more than 100 Yugoslav technicians will be at work on the construction of the new Ethio-

pian port of Assab, on the Red Sea, the contract for which was signed recently. They will be engaged in the building of two jetties, the first of which it is hoped to complete in two years.

The new port is capable of handling 500,000 tons a year, and up to six ships at one time.

Since the contract was signed, there has been much political activity and the Communists have been spending large sums on advertising in the Ethiopian Press.

The activity has not been entirely directed to economic matters. A group of Ethiopian teachers and librarians have been taken on a free visit to Russia, and Ethiopian delegates attended the youth festival. Groups of musicians and artists from

behind the iron curtain have given performances in the new Halle Sesslie theatre here.

MR. PONOMARENKO FOR DELHI POST

Moscow radio announced last week that Mr. Ponomarenko, a member of the Communist Party central committee, has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to India and Nepal. Mr. Ponomarenko, who was recalled to Moscow last month from his post as Ambassador in Warsaw, replaces Mr. Mikhail Monshikov, who, it is announced, has been relieved of his post in Delhi to take up other duties.

CHINESE "NEW DEAL"

HONGKONG. — A "new deal" for peasant women in China is among measures announced recently, for increasing agricultural output. The proposals include strict adherence to the principle of equal pay for women, expansion of child

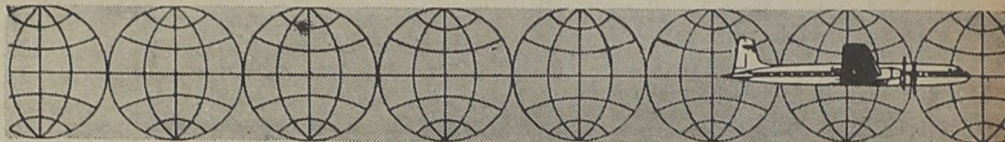


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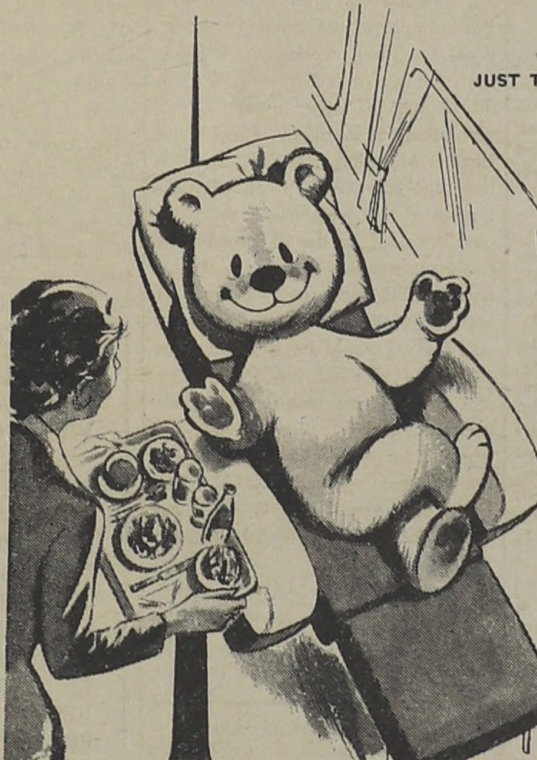
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welfare and midwifery services in rural areas, and introduction of birth control in densely populated areas, the New China news agency reported. These form part of a revised agricultural development programme for 1956-67, issued by the Chinese Communist Party's central committee.



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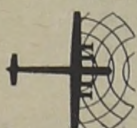
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EDITORIAL:

"Pro Domo Sua"

I
Con bastante frecuencia oigo comentarios que sugieren que los lectores se aburren de artículos que tratan una y otra vez de aspectos de la política rusa. "Nos gustaría", dice, "por lo menos de cuando en cuando, artículos que trataran de otras partes del mundo, que Uds. están descuidando".

II
Indudablemente, hasta cierto punto, estos lectores tienen alguna justificación. Es ciertamente tedioso, por no decir depresivo, leer interminablemente acerca de los rusos y de su actitud destructiva en la política mundial. También es cansador y aburrido para el que escribe. La vida en las partes del mundo dominadas por el comunismo ruso es opaca y mortalmente aburrida, tanto como horrenda y cruel, y ningún pensamiento puede permitirle al comentarista serio introducir una nota de liviandad o de alivio. Además, los problemas a que se enfrenta el mundo, y en particular los problemas que llaman incesantemente la atención de Occidente, son los de Medio y Lejano Oriente, los de Europa y África donde la incesante actividad comunista está provocando constantes incidentes donde puede. No es que el Kremlin elija regiones peligrosas donde instigar conflictos, sino más bien que las regiones se vuelven peligrosas como resultado de las maquinaciones del Kremlin. Por ejemplo, Formosa en la actualidad es un punto relativamente tranquilo, pero la situación allí puede cambiar drásticamente en cualquier momento en que los amos rojos decidan que deba crearse un nuevo incidente.

III
Es demasiado fácil y tentador asumir una posición de indiferencia hastiada frente a toda esta repetición incesante, y debe haber repetición porque la intriga no conoce descanso y porque sus autores y sus metas siguen siendo los mismos. Pero es precisamente ese sentimiento de blando aburrimiento lo que el Kremlin se propone inculcar en el mundo libre. Cuando la gente se acostumbra completamente al peligro adoptar una indiferencia protectora que apaga sus reacciones, de modo que con el tiempo ya no es capaz de reconocer cuando una situación ha dejado de tener la intención de simplemente sacudir y agitar nervios cansados y se ha vuelto peligrosamente explosiva: así esperan los soviéticos minar psicológicamente el mundo libre.

IV
El verdadero guerrista de hoy en día no es el que avisa seriamente a otros que esta o aquella situación está preñada de peligro de algún nuevo holocausto, sino más bien el que habla falsamente de paz mientras crea subrepticamente incidentes donde no debieran surgir y acusa a la parte opuesta de provocación.

V
Durante la última guerra, cuando los diarios estaban llenos de noticias y comentarios sobre sucesos militares, nadie se atrevía a atacar a los diarios o a llamarlos aburridos por la prominencia que daban a los sucesos de la guerra. Pero hoy en día vivimos en una atmósfera de hostilidad constante, aunque no declarada: es, me parece, estúpido y peligroso, y aún cobarde, adoptar la actitud del avestruz desecando cerrar los ojos y los oídos a la amargura de la verdad. En nuestra generación ya hemos experimentado dos veces algo de esta negativa extendida a leer los presagios y actuar en consecuencia. El mundo prefirió no creer que la vasta máquina militar de Hitler era la encarnación de la bestialidad humana esencial: el mundo aún no se ha recobrado del precio que se pagó por nuestra tontería. Ni tampoco creímos, particularmente al fin de la última guerra que los rusos y todas sus obras representaban una crueldad infernal y una perversidad inhumana indecible. Los avisos se rechazaron porque demasiada gente pensó que eran pura propaganda. Llegado el caso, lo peor que se había dicho resultó ser poco.

VI
El gobierno británico nunca podrá ser acusado justificadamente de guerrismo o de una aceptación vehemente de que la amenaza de guerra es realmente grave. Todo lo contrario. Los Estados Unidos, aunque psicológicamente diferentes, no se dan al pánico ni a la desesperación. En tiempo en que el pueblo británico está siendo advertido de una posible evacuación de emergencia y se le está entrenando en precauciones contra raids aéreos atómicos, en que en los Estados Unidos se están tomando medidas comparables, es quizá un poco temerario aparentar que no hay nada de qué preocuparse y volver los ojos a la vacuidad del Sahara o extenderse sobre sucesos políticos en Costa Rica.

VII
El comentarista político escrupuloso no puede con toda seriedad brindar consuelo al cobarde, con-

Forty Years On

When the Winter Palace was being stormed and the All-Russian Congress of Soviets met to proclaim the victory the date on the Russian calendar was October 25. Russia—then thirteen days behind the western calendar—was a hundred years behind western industry and at least a hundred and fifty years behind in her political and social structure. Now the Soviet Union and its allies are having their grand stocktaking as they prepare for the fortieth anniversary of the Great October Revolution on November 7. They have certainly much to rejoice in. There is no country in the world that has not been changed in some way by the swing in the balance of forces. The upsurge of Russia to be the second greatest industrial Power and possibly the strongest militarily; the spread of Communist rule over China and eastern Europe; the growing impact of the Soviet Union, as a State, in the Middle East and Asia; the growth and diligence of Communist parties—all these forces have shaped the world, and no one can say that they have reached their peak. For the Soviet Union itself the most rewarding development, after the forging of heavy industry, has been the spread of technical education. After all the reports of the many new universities and institutes—among a people largely illiterate a generation back—the western countries had only themselves to blame if the sputnik caught them napping.

How was it all done? The odd thing is that practically nothing happened in the way imagined by Lenin, Trotsky and the others in the handful of men who directed the October insurrection. Their hopes are well known. They believed that the example of the Russian soldiers, peasants and workers combined with the cry of peace—would speedily touch off other overwhelming revolutions in Germany, France and Britain. Most important of all, when they looked ahead to the "dictatorship of the proletariat," they fancied it would be the dictatorship of the large majority over a small minority. Within the large majority—and especially within the Communist Party—would be full and open discussion of what was to be done and how. There would be a truly classless society. Russia and the world have seen how almost every forecast has gone awry. After Ten Days that Shook the World came Humanity Uprooted and Russia's Iron Age.

The tenth anniversary, in 1927, found Russia barely recovered from the civil war, the interventions, the tightened dictatorship, and the first

fortar al preocupado ni divertir al aburrido, por medio de un artículo que cree que está dedicado principalmente a metas más elevadas. Es su opinión que tiene que decir la verdad como la ve y no informar cosas como queremos que sean. — Puede que haya dicho esto antes, pero no pido disculpas por repetirlo: no hay peor ciego que el que no quiere ver, y aquellos que no creen en lo que ven, por más pruebas que se les presente, con seguridad perderán el tiempo leyendo estos artículos. Al mismo tiempo, aquellos que ven y reconocen la verdad pero creen que nada puede hacerse, son simples derrotistas con lo que es difícil simpatizar.

ALPHONSE MAX



Terror. The years of relaxation under the New Economic Policy were ending as Stalin, taking over the slogan of Socialism in one country was about to plunge Russia into the first Five-year Plan. What it meant was that the progress, hardships, poverty and hunger of the Industrial Revolution—which in the West was spread over many decades—were to be intensified by being crammed into a few years. At the twentieth anniversary, in 1937, the foundations of industry could be said to be laid as the State invested the "surplus value" of the people's miserably paid labour. By the thirtieth birthday, two years after the war, the Russian people had come, deeply wounded, out of their supreme test of the German invasion. But the people learnt with dismay that the heavy industrial drive must go on before their own needs could be satisfied, and they were even more troubled by the new breach with the West, caused—as the West saw it—by the clamping of the "revolution from above" on to eastern Europe. The early revolutionaries would have been shocked by the stifling of thought, and

by the growth of a new privileged élite. Had the revolution become, as Herzen once feared, simply "Tsarism in reverse"?

That can be fairly convincingly refuted, especially since Stalin's death. It is much harder to answer the opposite question—how far does the application of Marxist doctrine explain the Russian success story of to-day? In fact, when the secret of progress inside Russia is sought, it is found more in rigid governmental control than in faith in an idea. Russia set out to plan everything. Other revolutions have shaped things for a time and changed much, but as Trotsky wrote: "The Soviet system wishes to bring aim and plan into the very basis of society, where up to now only accumulated consequences have reigned." But once the fallacy that men's thoughts would be strictly shaped by the economic and social structure had been exposed, there was all the greater need for compulsion.

Now, in many ways, the revolution has grown middle-aged. A new social pyramid exists, blatant and firmly set. Gone are the days when Stalin could remould society in a single decree. The result of this crystallizing process is surprising and in many ways healthy. — Whereas in the old days the sceptics and malcontents were the survivors of a tired generation, now discontent comes from the young, who ask whether this is the society for which their fathers fought. — Broadly, they demand more socialism, more equality, more freedom to speak and write. This ferment of thought among the young is one of the main problems facing the régime. Another is agriculture, where the "correct" social structure for

Reason

THREAT TO SECURITY LESSENED

The appointment of Sir John Foot, Captain-General and now-in-Chief of Jamaica, Field-Marshal Sir John Governor and Commander of Cyprus, was officially by the Colonial Office. Sir John Harding will resign his appointment "on the expiration of the period for which he was appointed." Sir Hugh Foot will take up his new duties about December 1st.

The new Governor is a well qualified and experienced official.

He is just 50, the son of Mr. Isaac Foot, Liberal member of Parliament of his brothers, Mr. Michael Foot was Labour member of Parliament until 1955, and another, Mr. John Foot, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Affairs from 1940 to 1945. The Labour candidate, Mr. Foot was educated at the Ipswich by-election. Foot was educated at the Friends' School at Leamington.

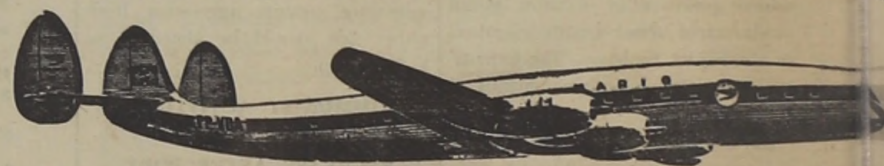
the peasant collectives will be found. A third problem is working out of Mr. Foot's decentralization of industry, there is eastern Europe of these problems is one, but they are all unsolved explosive potentialities. One of them have been the

It may well be that the anniversary celebration will make the occasion for an announcement affecting more of these problems. It has been talk, for example, of inaugurating a Soviet wealth—though no doubt flight to, or round, the world be more suited to the holiday triumph. But what is done, it would be a relief for the West to become into feeling that even claim and action merit an answer. The most useful the West can make is through a process of settling the house in order, by removing anomalies and suspicions, making cooperation with the imperfect, and by developing greater clarity and purpose in its own society.

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for Change in Cyprus Governorship

NOT Reading, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. After entering the Colonial Service in 1929 he saw nearly 10 years' service in troublous times in Palestine. There his ability to identify himself with the inhabitants of the territory and his powers of impartiality became a byword with Arab and Jew alike.

— FORMER SERVICE

After service at the Colonial Office, in Transjordan, and in Cyrenaica, he became Colonial Secretary in Cyprus from November, 1943, to April, 1945, and at times acted as Governor. Further service in Jamaica and Nigeria was followed by his appointment as Governor of Jamaica in April, 1951. He has, therefore, watched for over six years over the process of constitution-making in the West Indies. This last experience, coupled with his liberal background, should make the appointment welcome to Greek Cypriots, while his reputation for impartiality is a guarantee to the Turkish Cypriot minority that their rights will be protected.

Sir Hugh Foot has had plenty of experience of civil strife in Palestine to guide him if the need for stern measures continues, but his appointment as a civilian Governor to follow Sir John Harding, who was appointed primarily to cope with a military or paramilitary problem, means an increased chance that further emergency regulations will be rescinded and possibly that talks will be arranged with representatives of the two Cypriot communities, including Archbishop Makarios—if, that is, the opportunity is not bedevilled by further violence from the Eoka extremists.

— STRATEGY UNCHANGED

It is emphasized in London, however, that the change is an administrative and not a political one. It does not mean that there is no longer any threat to internal security, although Sir John Harding has built up a highly efficient security organization under the control of the Director of Operations, General Kendrew. Nor does the change mean that Cyprus is now regarded as of any less strategic importance.

Sir John Harding has had one of the most difficult and dangerous

tasks that can have fallen at any time to the Governor of a colony. In September, 1955 after a most distinguished military career, and shortly before the end of his term as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, he was asked to become Governor of Cyprus at a time of mounting tension and violence. His straightforward soldierly bearing won the respect of even his bitterest opponents, even when a campaign of the most venomous vilification was being launched against him.

MISGIVINGS ABOUT NEW ERA

NICOSIA. — The news of Sir Hugh Foot's appointment has been welcomed by Greek Cypriot circles, who see it as an end to the military régime, and a possible prelude to the return of Archbishop Makarios. The Turks have received the news with some misgivings, although with no personal antipathy.

Some members of the British community feel the recent personal criticisms against Sir John Harding have been unfair and that insufficient emphasis has been made of his deep desire to see the Cyprus question settled.

To the Greeks the fact that the new Governor comes not from the "Tory stable" but from a family with a distinguished Liberal-Labour tradition is an unexpected action by a Conservative Government. A further advantage is that he has already served in Cyprus and is still held in high esteem for his work during that period. Leading citizens, including Dr. Dervis, the mayor of Nicosia, and Sir Panayotis Cacoyannis, a former member of the Executive Council, have already expressed their personal pleasure at the appointment.

— ESTIMABLE QUALITIES

Yet it is realized among shrewder Greek-Cypriot leaders that, however estimable the new Governor's personal qualities, Whitehall still has the last word. Dr. Dervis had misgivings that he would still be the instrument of the Conservative Government. By and large Greek-Cypriots hope and believe that the change will usher a new atmosphere, and they have high hopes

A Setback for Mao

The campaign against bourgeois rightists in China is now subsiding after four months of virulent criticism of those tagged with this arbitrary label. As a campaign against freedom of expression it has been much the worst that China has known; the worse for being a reaction against the period of free criticism that followed Mao Tse-tung's declaration last February on contradictions among the people.

The argument that the freedom of April and May was simply a trap to catch those who questioned the omniscience and exclusive leadership of the Party can be dismissed; the change was sudden and *ad hoc*. We cannot tell what happened, but one conclusion is obvious: the campaign was a defeat, and the first self-evident defeat, for Mao Tse-tung in twenty years of leadership. Did he change his own mind? Did he have to admit that the policy he had begun was a failure; that China, like Hungary, might slip out of the Party's control if the critics were allowed to go on? Or was he over-ruled in the Party councils so that he gave way to the advocates of repression and rigid orthodoxy? "The Party Central Committee is split," one of the Party's own philosophers was accused of

that the new Governor may initiate personal contact with Archbishop Makarios before going to Cyprus. On the Turkish side, Dr. Kutuk, leader of the "Cyprus-is-Turkish" Party, struck an ominous note in suggesting that Sir Hugh Foot would "take the initiative in effecting the partition proposal, which is the only permanent solution to the problem. The possible relaxation of emergency measures and the return of Archbishop Makarios would "encourage and provoke the Greeks to show hatred to the Turks," who would not sit idle in the face of attack.

GREEK CAUTION

ATHENS. — Greek officials, preoccupied as they have been with the official visit of Mr. Kardelj, the Yugoslav Vice-President, offered no comments on the appointment of Sir Hugh Foot. Athens Press comment pointed out that he came from "a family with a liberal tradition," and was already personally aware of difficulties he would have to face in the island, but they expected little substantial progress toward self-determination from this appointment unless the British Government's policy was completely reversed.



declaring, "Chairman Mao has compromised."

Mao Tse-tung's speech in February was a considered reaction to the convulsions within the European Communist world. The contradictions among the people in China, he then said, were non-antagonistic as distinct from the antagonism of the contradictions between China and her capitalist enemies. The rectification campaign, to which the intellectuals were asked to make their contribution, could therefore be conducted like "a mild breeze and gentle rain." Yet there was nothing of this tone in the angry denunciations that filled the newspapers after the policy changed or in the degrading spectacle of conformist intellectuals denouncing their own colleagues. The arguments used could hardly have touched lower levels of Communist puerility. Fortunately the violence in the campaign was only in words. No one has been arrested; there have been no trials. Even the most criticized Ministers have not yet been dismissed.

But it was not only the non-Communist intellectuals who were caught in the storm. Many of those vilified as bourgeois rightists were Party members of long standing. They cannot have been unrepresentative or exceptional. The silence of withdrawal and conformity will thus be felt in many spheres from now on. Of course, none of this has touched the masses; nor will it have much effect on the great tasks of expanding the Chinese economy. It may even be that the reformulation of the Communist outlook which Mao Tse-tung attempted has had only a temporary setback. Once the campaign of counter-criticism had begun Mao absented himself from Peking and made no pronouncement about the change. Only when the Central Committee met at the end of September was an attempt made to bring about some cohesion again. In his report on the campaign, Teng Hsiao-p'ing reiterated the need for an enlargement of "democratic life". The gentle rain and breeze were recalled and "serious consideration to reasonable views" was recommended. It sounds as though Mao Tse-tung, having watched the reaction, has now tried to restore the peace and reiterate his views. A few flowers may even be blooming again by next spring. But a contradiction within the Party has plainly revealed itself and it has yet to be resolved.

Soldiers Three

The coup d'Etat by a triumvirate of colonels remits the confused political future of Guatemala, at least temporarily, to the ultimate tribunal; for it is always taken for granted there that, though the army does not rule, it can have the last word in the disposal of power. — Guatemala has no long tradition of constitutional government. The turning point to which all parties and factions at present look back is the revolution of 1944, which overthrew the dictatorship of Jorge Ubico and introduced for the first time a wide franchise, a congressional régime, and state welfare services. Though the new régime of President Arévalo started with strongly liberal ideas, the natural drift of Guatemalan politics towards personal rule was associated with another drift towards Marxian methods, so that the next revolution, in which Arévalo's successor, Arbenz, was overthrown in 1954 by Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, was frequently described both at home and abroad as the first liberation of a Soviet satellite. Armas maintained that he was recalling the anti-Ubiquista parties to the principles of 1954 after the defection of their leaders; but his Government was generally regarded as a creature of the State Department. Romeo Sánchez, who last July shot President Armas and then himself, was denounced by the Government as a Communist.

Dr. Luis Arturo González assumed the provisional presidency, and his Government proposed for the succession Señor Miguel Ortiz Pasarely. The Communist-inclined Revolutionary Party having been excluded from the election, his principal opponent was the authoritarian General Miguel Idigoras Fuentes. The polling was duly held, and the conduct of the campaign was stormy even by the standards of Central America. The Government's declaration that its own candidate, Señor Ortiz, had been elected, was repudiated by the followers of General Idigoras. A general strike was instituted—in whose interest is not very clear. The Government declared a state of siege, and blood has been shed in street fighting in the capital. The three colonels who have now deposed the Government purport to be merely restoring order; they have set aside the election, which they declare to have been corrupt, and called upon the Congress to order a new one. Whether the junta, having once seized power, will wish or be able to transfer it in an orderly manner is now the question.

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FOR US GIRLS

Edited by Margaret

Casualties in Couture

Both the sudden death of Christian Dior and the immediate announcement that the House of Dior will continue uninterrupted emphasize once more the profound changes that have taken place in the last decade—and seem likely to take place in the next—in the world of French couture. Gentle genius though he was, known affectionately as Le Patron in the Avenue Montaigne, Dior was also a shrewd business man. Yet he did not even own professionally the name he bore. That was owned by the vast Boussac interests, whose efficient promotion made the designer's name known in all five continents.

To-day the diminishing number of women who can afford to buy exclusive models, and the tremendous and increasing costs of maintaining a couture house, make it virtually impossible for such a business to be privately owned, certainly without ancillary interests, and impossible to launch without considerable capital. Added to this is the development of the ready-made clothing industry, demanding more and ever more new styles and, especially in America, publicity "gimmicks" and personal appearances. Before the war it took some two years for Paris styles to filter through to the cheaper ends of the wholesale markets; now it is a matter of weeks and the gap between couture and ready-made is a matter of weeks and the gap between couture and ready-made is constantly narrowing.

These new conditions bring in their train another new problem—that of the physical strain on a designer who, as a creative artist, needs adequate periods of rest and peace. It has been asked several times recently whether it can reasonably be expected of any couturier that he should switch from couture to wholesale design and back again interminably, however good his team may be. If the couture designer ceases to exist, how will this affect the quality of design lower in the scale? Since the end of the war Lucien Lelong, Molyneux, and



FINE GEMS AND JEWELRY

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MONTEVIDEO

SAO PAULO - RIO de JANEIRO
NEW YORK

Schiaparelli have retired from the scene; Robert Piguet, Marcel Rochas and Jacques Fath have all died, comparatively young. The French couture world has been greatly concerned of late with the state of the industry and the lack of young talent. Now, at a moment when it may be said to be at the crossroads, one of the remaining great designers, a powerful influence, in the couture world, is gone. Dior's death has changed the picture overnight and will be felt back to the smallest textile mill whose designs he might have used. Of the real maestros in the grand tradition only one remains, Balenciaga.

In a sadly prophetic moment Christian Dior remarked to a friend in 1947 that he did not think that nowadays a couturier could survive more than ten years as such. He felt that the demand on his abilities in such swiftly changing and competitive markets would be too great. He was at that moment thinking only in terms of professional life. It is probable that the next ten years will show even greater changes.

M. CHRISTIAN DIOR

A MASTER OF COUTURE
DESIGN

M. Christian Dior, the famous French couture designer died recently at Montecatini, Italy, at the age of 52. Never strong, Dior had been in ill-health for some time and his death, although so sudden, was not entirely unexpected.

A master of his craft, a rare genius, Dior's name will stand high in the records of fine achievement in the field of couture design. Even more than this he will be honoured for the help that he, with the Marcel Boussac organization, was able to give France just after the war when it was so greatly needed. — Then, the great textile industry, the

third most important in France, was nearly at a standstill, but following the tremendous success of his first collection in January, 1947, with its full-skirted styles each requiring many yards of fabric, orders began to flow into the French mills.

To-day thousands of workers throughout the world owe their living directly to his inspirations, not only as a result of his couture showings, but also through the success of the wholesale houses and accessory businesses built up under the umbrella of the central organization in Paris, with offices in London, New York, and Caracas.

Born on January 21, 1905, at Granville, in Normandy, he was the only son of Maurice Dior, a wealthy chemical manufacturer. As a youth he enjoyed designing clothes for his sisters, and a costume representing Neptune, which he designed and wore at a fancy dress ball, won him the first prize. The Diplomatic Corps, however, not dress designing, was originally planned as a career for the intelligent, rather delicate, youth. He studied political science at the Sorbonne, but the French financial crisis of 1930-31, which crippled the family business, enabled him to escape from the prospect of a career which had never greatly attracted him. Always interested in art, with the collaboration of friends, he set up a small salon in the Rue la Boétie, in the centre of Paris, and helped to launch Christian Bérard among other young painters. Later Bérard was always to be seen sitting on the floor of the large salon at the premiere of Dior's collections, until the former's death in 1949.

Forced to give up his art gallery for reasons of ill-health Dior was sent to the mountains to recover. Returning eventually he took up couture designing in earnest, first of all with Agnes, for whom he designed hats, and later with Robert Piguet.

Shortly after the outbreak of war Dior retired to the country where he remained for some time with a sister who had a market garden business. On his return to Paris he became one of Lelong's designers, and remained with Lelong until the fortuitous meeting with a friend of his youth, Marcel Boussac. At this time Boussac was, in fact, looking for a designer in order to set up a couture house, and a partnership was arranged culminating in the widely publicized first collection in the spring of 1947.

His feeling for line was allied to



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Prepare sauce combining 1/2 pkg. Royal Vanilla Pudding with 2 cups of milk cooking over medium heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and comes to a boil. Remove from heat, add 1 tablespoon Cognac; chill.

ROYAL gelatins

THE SACCHARIMETER

The quantity of sugar in lollipops is no longer to be a matter of faith and taste. Scientists have put together an electronic instrument called, heaven help us, a saccharimeter, a "highly sensitive photo-electric device which detects the 'optical activity' of sugar when light passes through it" and so is able to say at a glance whether the juvenile customer, in squandering his savings on sweets, is getting a raw deal or a shade over the odds. This is all highly gratifying for the cause of hygiene, fair dealing, honest trade, and all the rest of it, but the innocence of the lollipop and the technical sophistication of the saccharimeter go ill together.

On the good ship Lollipop, carolled little Miss Shirley Temple in the dim and distant thirties, and the vision was of some jolly craft with layers of toffee for its decks and sticks of barley sugar for masts. It enjoyed, by the divine right of childhood, the freedom of the seas and an A1 certificate, and the last thing it expected was to undergo a kind of Customs and Excise test at the hands of such an object as a saccharimeter.

a wonderful appreciation of colour and texture, and whatever the "line" the result was always feminine clothes designed to flatter the wearer. His early death at this moment is not only a tragedy for the house of Dior, but could have serious consequences for the French industry as a whole, following as it does the death or retirement of a number of other important French designers in the past few years.

Properly constituted children regard with the bitterest resentment the way grown-ups have of picking holes in what they, the children, look upon as perfection. Presented with something with which they instinctively fall in love, they are confronted with the hideous words "We must take it back," words which conjure up appalling visions of separation and delay, if not of final loss. Useless for them to point out that they like the way some of the paint has peeled off the side of the doll's house, that the crooked funnel on the toy engine has an indescribable fascination. The battle is lost before it is properly joined, and even tears are of little avail. There is something about this attitude, this indifference to the niceties of commerce and bargaining, which belongs to the cloud of glory stage and, as such, should be respected. Teaching the value of money is all very well and a piggy-bank establishes firmly enough the connexion in the infant mind between the metal clutched in a hot palm and the edible goods in the shop window. But there the matter ends. Kipling was at pains to emphasize that the sweets that you suck are dependent on Big Steamers which, in their turn, are dependent on warships, but such a consideration is as the idle wind. And so is the precise, decimal-point analysis of the elements that make up the confection handed over the counter in exchange for the coin. Indeed, if and when it is encountered, a slight musty flavour is by no means a cause for complaint and may even be looked upon as a bonus.

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LONDON LETTER

The Changing Face of London

New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, may seem a strangely obscure address to which to direct anyone seeking an impression of the street architecture of the future, but here is the only spot in England known to the writer where two new buildings, each employing the fashionable technique known as curtain walling, face each other on either side of the street.

If the fashion for curtain walling spreads as rapidly in England as it has lately done in America the glimpse that can be obtained in New Cavendish Street of a roadway passing between tall flat facades consisting of polished surfaces subdivided by a criss-cross pattern of metal bars may well become typical of the view down every newly built or rebuilt street in a commercial area.

FRAME CONSTRUCTION

The two buildings in New Cavendish Street (both office buildings and, as it happens, by the same firm of architects, Messrs. Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners), a short way to the east of Great Portland Street, display most of the characteristics of curtain wall construction. This may be defined as a form of construction consisting of a steel or concrete frame across the front of which is carried a continuous, fairly light, screen of glass and metal forming the external wall surface. — This screen is supported by the frame but is not part of the essential structure of the building.

Such a form of walling became inevitable as soon as frame construction established itself and relieved the walls of a building of the task of carrying any but their own weight. It allows the most to be made of one of the principal advantages of frame construction: that windows of any size can be introduced in any position, or the whole space between the framework treated as window-space if need be.

DRAMATIC EFFECT

The first building to use curtain walling in this way was a shoe factory in Berlin by the German (now American) architect Walter Gropius, which was completed in 1911. It had sheer glass walls spanning between the upright members of its three-storey framework. If one building can be said to have pioneered the same system in Britain it is the



factory for Boots, the chemical firm, at Beeston, Nottinghamshire, designed by Sir Owen Williams in 1930.

Here the effect is even more dramatic, since the reinforced concrete building is of mushroom construction with floor-slabs cantilevered outwards from the rows of columns, and from the edges of these slabs hangs a curtain wall of glass uninterrupted by vertical supports. After more than 25 years the Beeston building still represents as fine a conception of modern factory architecture as this country possesses; just as the Peter Jones building in Sloane Square, completed only a few years later and also dependent for its architectural effect on the use of curtain walling, is still unsurpassed as a department store.

The long time that has elapsed between so sophisticated a use of an obviously invaluable new technique and its general employment is explained by the fact that curtain walling is essentially a mass-produced building component, & its development is therefore inseparable from the industrialization of building technique. Its widespread use was delayed until components were made available commercially, and only in the last few years have commercial firms, both in England and America, put systems of curtain walling on the market on a scale that has made them economical.

Its recent success, though based on the system's practical and economic advantages, has also been helped by the influence of fashion. The smooth, glossy, membrane-like character of the curtain-wall accords with modern aesthetic predilections. The publicity given to such American buildings as Lever House and the United Nations secretariat may also have helped to popularize the system.

In America, besides the two New York office buildings just mentioned, notable recent buildings that use curtain walling in the dramatic fashion that the great scale of American city buildings allows include Mies van der Rohe's Lake Shore Drive apartments, Chicago; I. M. Pei's Mile High Centre, Denver; the Seagram Building in New York, by Mies van der Rohe and Philip Johnson; the General Motors technical centre at Warren, Michigan, by Eero Saarinen; the Tishman building, Los Angeles, by Victor Gruen; and the Statler hotel, Dallas, by William B. Tabler.

This list shows how widely the system has spread over the American continent. In Britain, though the available patterns of curtain walling have some technical advantages over the American ones, the system does not yet occupy so dominant a position in contemporary architecture. Industrial buildings and a few schools apart, its use in England is at present virtually confined to London, although one vast office building almost wholly faced

with curtain walling is under construction in Birmingham.

In London most of the new buildings that employ this system are offices, although the London County Council have made an enterprising use of it in some of their recent comprehensive schools; notably those at Catford and Putney. Several typical office buildings, in addition to the fairly modest ones in New Cavendish Street already mentioned, can be seen in the City: in Fenchurch Street (architects, Howard, Souster and Fairbairn); and in nearby Hopton Street (architects, Allyn and Mansel); and others are going up rapidly. What is thought to be the tallest curtain-wall building so far erected in this country is also in the City; the sixteen-storey central block of the Golden Lane housing scheme by Chamberlin, Powell and Bon.

This, however, is a free-standing building. The most interesting civic possibilities of curtain walling lie in their effect on street architecture. The element of repetition inherent in all such systems promises to bring back to the urban street some of the regularity and rhythm it has lost since the early nineteenth century, for curtain-wall facades have no centralized features to create irrelevant cross-axes, and they avoid the fault common to so much recent street architecture of seeming to be designed to be seen in isolation and from straight in front, rather than obliquely along the street.

The more extensive use of curtain walling will mean, of course, a more impersonal architectural character. The buildings lining city streets will provide an anonymous background to the life in the streets, after the fashion of Georgian street architecture with its repetition of identically spaced door and windows. Some will regard this as no bad thing: a calmer and more regu-

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lar background to compensate for an increasingly confused foreground.

Curtain walling nevertheless poses a number of problems that architects will have to solve before it can make a really satisfactory contribution to town architecture.

Cur Recipes

COCOA COOKIES

- 250 grs. butter
 - 1 1/2 cups sugar
 - 2 eggs
 - 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 - 3 1/2 cups flour
 - 1/2 cup cocoa (50 grs.)
 - pinch salt
 - 2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
- Icing**
- 2 tablespoons cocoa
 - 1 cup powdered sugar
 - 2 tablespoons cold water
 - 2 tablespoons melted butter
 - 1/4 teaspoon vanilla

Beat butter with sugar until creamy. Add eggs and vanilla, beating well. Sift together flour, cocoa, salt and baking powder, and add to creamed mixture, mixing well. — Chill about 15 minutes.

Form small balls, place on greased baking sheet, and bake in moderate oven (350°F or 175°C) for about 10 minutes. Cool, and cover tops with icing.

Icing

Combine all ingredients and beat until creamy.

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CALIFORNIA

ARCH OF TRIUMPH with Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Louis Calhern.



CENSA

(Starting Thursday).
BLOOD ALLEY with John Wayne, Lauren Bacall, Anita Ekberg.

THE TATTERED DRESS

This is a courtroom melodrama. The hero (Jeff Chandler), cast as "the greatest trial lawyer since Clarence Darrow," is a sort of jukebox genius who will sing almost any tune for almost anybody who provides the coin. When a young hellionaire (Philip Reed) murders his wife's boy friend, Lawyer Chandler finagles an acquittal. For the next hour or so the pattern of the plot looks like something perpetrated by a drunken silk-worm. Is the sheriff (Jack Carson) the crook? Is the hero the villain? Is the lawyer the defendant? Does anybody care? Actor Chandler seems to care deeply, because he tries so hard, but his performance never really hits the target. He cannot seem to distinguish between beau and Darrow.

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Film Review
Men in War

(CINE PLAZA)

The camera has before now set itself up in Korea and followed the fortunes of a platoon cut off from the main body, deep in enemy territory and without, apparently, any hope of survival. Usually rescue comes when the casualties are still comparatively light, but in "Men in War", which has a screen-play by Mr. Philip Yordan, is based on the novel "Combat" by Mr. Van Van Praag and is directed by Mr. Anthony Mann, only two out of 17 or so survived. This ruthless and realistic killing off of the cast is not, of course, in itself a guarantee of a good and honest film, but "Men in War", in spite of one or two lapses, is precisely that.

It begins in silence with a finely photographed shot of a body of men sprawled out in various attitudes of exhaustion or tense watchfulness on a hillside while one of their number whispers with a kind of hopeless urgency into a field telephone for an answer he knows he will never get. And so it continues, with a minimum of music and dialogue, and a maximum of suspense, a film that moves in a series of sudden bursts of action, which builds up an intolerable sense of strain which it breaks, as often as not, with the whiplash crack of a snoopers rifle. The platoon, commanded by Lieutenant Benson (Mr. Robert Ryan), which is painfully making its way through enemy infested territory to a hill some 15 miles away, is joined by a jeep containing a sergeant, Montana (Mr. Aldo Ray), and a colonel (Mr. Robert Keith) who is strapped into it, shell-shocked and unable to speak or move. Montana is, in outline, the kind of undisciplined, insolent soldier so familiar in the American cinema, but Mr. Ray is so powerful an actor that he makes both the man's intransigence and his devotion to his colonel credible — on the contrast between his instinctive and brutal methods and the painful efforts of Benson, a man physically and mentally at the end of his tether, to think and act logically much of the effectiveness of the film depends.

There are two details which call

for criticism — would the Negro sergeant (Mr. James Edwards) have allowed himself to get so much out of touch with the others, and, by picking flowers and taking off his boots, practically ask to be killed, and is there not something false about the theatrical way the whippers go round when mines are discovered? Finally, surely the platoon would, whatever its plight, have shown more corporate spirit, more natural discipline? T. L. T.

Show Notes

West Side Story has become the first smash hit of the new New York season. It is a musical show with a grimly serious subject: juvenile gang warfare. It deals in violence and ends in tragedy. Its talented and preponderantly youthful cast includes no stars, and its story is based on the plot of Romeo and Juliet. This unorthodox collaboration by Messrs. Arthur Laurents (the book), Leonard Bernstein (the music) and Stephen Sondheim (the lyrics) has earned general acclaim from the New York critics, one of whom described it as "something quite new in the American theater." The secret of this Winter Garden success lies in the fact that those in charge, having chosen to do something highly original, knew how to do it superlatively well. Those in charge begin with Mr. Jerome Robbins, the dancer who became a choreographer with On The Town

and emerged as a fully fledged director with Miss Mary Martin's Peter Pan. Long recognized as one of Broadway's most inventive theatre men, Mr. Robbins has, in West Side Story, used the musical comedy form with a highly styled imaginativeness and mastery of its principal components that leave one feeling something new has been added. Although a good deal of the singing does less than full justice to the words & music, the acting provides a vivid portrait gallery of youthful toughs from

New York's tenements. And the dancing is a triumph.

A Negro double bass player, Mr. Ortiz Walton, has joined the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the first time a Negro has been included in the famous group. He was chosen in competition with 30 other contestants for two vacancies in the double bass section.

The Queen and the Welshman, by Rosemary Ann Sisson, which was much praised at the Edinburgh Festival, is to be presented in London at the Lyric Theatre, Hammer-smith, tomorrow, November 7.



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VOL. VII - Nº 518

Commonwealth News

● "GRIM" TOTAL OF IDLE SHIPPING

About 246,000 tons gross of British shipping is laid up in the United Kingdom for reasons other than repair. The figure is three times as great as that at July 1.

Commenting on what he called this very grim fact at a Press conference after the quarterly meeting of the council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, when the figure was made known, Viscount Simon, the president, stated: "I would say that at the moment the position is very serious indeed. The present plight of shipping is tied up with the question of flags of convenience, taxation, and all sorts of things. After having had a run of three years' pretty good trade, this year we are really in the soup."

Lord Simon said that the Council had before them the suggestion he had made at the chamber's annual dinner, that those nations which suffered from the competition of ships sailing under bogus flags should band themselves into a club the principal rule of which should be that no nation in it would allow ships built in it, or owned in it, to be registered in, or sold to, any country outside the club.

● CAMEL "TAUGHT TO SMOKE"

LAHORE. — A West Pakistan man has appealed to the High Court to call a camel as a witness as the only way of proving his innocence. He had taught his camel to smoke, he said. Asking the court to offer the camel a hookah, he said that if it did not puff at the pipe, he would willingly serve a lower court sentence of five years' imprisonment for stealing the beast. The court is considering his appeal.

● FORTH BRIDGE TO BE FINISHED IN 1962

EDINBURGH. — All going well the suspension road bridge across the Firth of Forth at Queensferry—estimated to cost approximately £15m.—will be completed by December, 1962. This was announced after a meeting in Edinburgh of representatives of the local authorities on both sides of the Forth who comprise the Forth Road Bridge Joint Board.

● B. M. C. PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. G. W. Harriman, deputy chairman and joint managing director of the British Motor Corporation, has stated that the new B.M.C. factory in Australia is now pro-

ducing engines, gearboxes, and axles, and would shortly start producing pressings. Within the next few months complete cars made entirely in Australia will start to leave the factory. At first these will be similar to an existing B.M.C. model, but in due course the factory will produce a car designed specially for the Australian market.

Mr. Harriman said that market research had convinced them that the public do not want a bubble car as we know it to-day; they want a cheaper car, but it must be a car that can keep up with the present traffic on the roads. The B.M.C. are now exporting cars to the value of \$1,500,000 a week and next year exports to the United States are expected to reach between \$75m. and \$100m.

● SEX APPEAL

DONCASTER. — A Himalayan bear broke out of its cage at Doncaster Zoo recently and was at liberty for an hour before being returned to the cage. It got no farther than 10 yards away, where it halted outside the cage of a female bear and pushed its paws through the bars. Mr. E. F. Gilmour, the zoo director, and his assistants, enticed the bear back into its cage with a trail of apples, helped by a few jets of water played on to the bear from a hose. Three policemen, one with a rifle, stood by, but there was no trouble.

The bear got out of the cage when a log, which it uses as a plaything, broke a bar.

● 500LB. HALIBUT AT GRIMSBY

GRIMSBY. — A halibut weighing 500lb. arrived at Grimsby the other day in the local trawler Stockholm. The fish was caught in the White Sea. When auctioned on the fish market it was bought by the owners of the trawler, the Ross Group, for £59.

It was later resold to a firm of wholesale fish merchants at Nottingham. A representative of the Ross Group said: "The halibut is estimated to be between 60 and 70 years old and a remarkable feature is its high standard of quality in spite of its great age."

An official of the White Fish Authority described the giant halibut's capture as "the sort of thing that only happens once or twice in a decade." While he had read of

several similar catches, he could recall only one that had been recorded by the authority in the past six years. This was the capture of a 588lb. halibut two years ago at Grimsby.

● IMMEDIATE START ON £400,000 BY-PASS

Mr. H. Watkinson, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, announces that work is to start immediately on the construction of a by-pass, 2 1/4 miles long, on the London-Glasgow trunk road (A.6) to divert traffic from the village of London Colney near St. Albans. A contract has been let to J. Laing and Sons, Ltd., for the work, which will take about 12 months to complete. The by-pass, estimated to cost £400,000 will form one of the links in the chain of new roads linking London and Birmingham.

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