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Saturday, 31st August 1957

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From the Editor's desk:

Give, Give, Give, & Take It!



IT is obvious to every observer that the inter-American conference in Buenos Aires is not likely to be conspicuously successful. It may be as well to consider some of the reasons why this is so.

II

THE representatives of the various Latin American countries are chiefly interested in the foundation of an all-American bank to control investment in Latin America. The idea seems to be that those who would participate in such a pan-American organization would each have precisely equal rights. Now, it is perfectly obvious that the lion's share of the capital invested would have to come from the United States, but the United States would have no more say in the direction of the bank's operations than any other country included in the board of directors. It is not difficult to see, therefore, that for the United States an international bank which can only be created with their collaboration and can only function to the extent to which they are prepared to back it is not a very attractive proposition if they themselves are to be in a minority position vis-a-vis the rest of the participants who, by and large, are not likely to be able to contribute any funds.

III

AT the same time, Latin American spokesmen at the conference have expressed the desire that the U.S. shall buy their products at fixed prices to be laid down in agreements drawn up between their countries and the United States. The proposal is, then, to create what would virtually be a Latin American monopoly in certain spheres of the U.S. import market, which might in turn create a situation that could give rise to unfortunate reactions in other parts of the world with which the United States is anxious to maintain friendly relations.

IV

EVEN from a purely economic point of view this step, if it were to be taken, would be unwise so far as North America is concerned. Consider the case of coffee. Nowadays Latin America is almost the only supplier of coffee in the world. If the U.S. agreed to buy henceforward their coffee at fixed prices from certain Latin American countries, and if those countries proceed to base their economy largely on those agreed prices, Europe which is not bound by any such agreement, may one day decide to develop a coffee industry in Africa, or Arabia, at a cheaper price, if only to create competition with the Latin American market. If that were to happen those Latin American countries which had invested capital in developing their coffee exports, while obliged to maintain the same productional expenses as in the beginning, would be faced with the disaster of smaller sales — since Europe would no longer be a buyer — and, at the same time, the American consumers would be displeased at being obliged to pay a high price for coffee which they could obtain cheaper elsewhere.

V

FURTHERMORE, the view has been expressed in Buenos Aires that, whereas the United States must accept goods at fixed prices from Latin American countries, the prices of their own goods imported into this sub-continent in return are to be kept artificially high in order not to compete with local industries. This, of course, is to be achieved by the erection of a tariff wall which imposes high ("protective") customs duties on U.S. goods, and establishes low ("privileged") duties for Latin American goods.

VI

SOME of the Latin American representatives expressly demanded that the investment of U.S. capital in Latin America should be unencumbered by any political strings. What does this mean? Broadly speaking, it means that the American Government will have to try to convince its citizens of the worthwhileness of investing money in Latin America without being at all sure that one day some government or other will not decide upon the nationalization of that industry — the sort of thing that happened in Argentina within a matter of hours before the recent plebiscite. It is not unnatural that everybody who invests his money in a foreign enterprise is interested in the prospect of ultimately deriving some product from that investment. It is equally logical that he will wish to resist any pettifoggery, chicanery, or pseudo-judicial intervention on the part of the foreign state in business affairs in which his capital is tied up. Such concern for one's own vital interests can hardly justifiably be called political intervention. And a government which is not prepared to offer the necessary safeguards against the risk of unilateral welshing or contract-breaking has no right to expect the foreign investor's confidence.

VII

IT is not really good enough, this urging the United States on the one hand to invest until it hurts in Latin American enterprises while on the other accusing them of "Yankee Imperialism" and taunting them with a monotonous cry of "Yankees Go Home". It is all one with trying urgently to attract U.S. capital to these countries, and at the same time withholding elementary effective guarantees and denying the investors' right to ask for any, and then roundly dubbing their reluctance "lack of pan-American solidarity". It is incompatible to seek coöperation without the willingness to coöperate. And the problem is all the more acute for the simple fact that the U.S., as the strongest democratic power in the world, is involved in a mortal struggle demanding obligations in many other parts of the world also. Uncle Sam's poor relations do not live only in Latin America!

Alphonse Max

PRISON FOR TELEVISION COMMENTATOR

PRAGUE ESPIONAGE TRIAL.
VIENNA. — Vladimir Wesely, the Czechoslovak television commentator who was arrested in the spring, has been sentenced in Prague to 25 years imprisonment for espionage on behalf of a western Power.

According to Prague radio, Wesely went to west Germany in 1948 as correspondent of the Czechoslovak radio and established relations with Czechoslovak Social Democrats in exile, whom he helped to support from office funds. In 1950, the statement added, he was visited by a colonel in the American intelligence organization whom he agreed to supply with political and economic reports on Czechoslovakia. In 1956 and subsequently he is said to have received frequent visits from a western diplomatist to whom he gave military, economic and political reports on Czechoslovakia and Russia.

SECURITY POLICE TO STAND TRIAL POLISH DRIVE AGAINST GRAFT

Several senior Polish security police officials and members of the Public Prosecutor's office in Krakow have been arrested on charges of graft and abuse of power. The former deputy prosecutor of Krakow area and the head of the investigation department of the civic militia are among them. A 600-page indictment alleges that they and many others now under arrest accepted bribes and exerted unlawful influence. A number of leading Communists are to be called as witnesses.

The trial will be the first in a series of public arraignments of senior Polish officials arrested in the drive to combat graft and theft of public property—crimes which are said to have reached unprecedented proportions in Poland. A report just released says offences of the sort have been discovered at Nowa Huta, the large steel combine near Krakow and a showpiece of Communist industrial progress.

We would like to draw our subscribers' attention to the fact that our collector is circulating with the object of receiving outstanding payments, as it has been discovered that in some cases no subscription has been paid for two years. We would, therefore, respectfully beg all those in arrears not to procrastinate any longer or make the task of the collector unnecessarily difficult; seeking to avoid or delay payment only involves more expense and trouble to the very small and hard-pressed administrative staff of THE MONTEVIDEAN. We would appreciate it if, in future, subscribers do all they can to send a remittance as soon as it is due, or else give us written notice that they no longer wish to receive the paper.

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WEDNESDAY. Holy Communion at 10 a.m.

FRIDAYS. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

SAINTS DAYS. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

WOMEN'S DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION. 4th. Tuesday at 3.30 p.m. at Lafone Hall.

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in Spanish at 11.45 a.m.

WEDNESDAYS:

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in Spanish at 7 p.m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostleship of the Sea Chapel.

Mass is celebrated at the Apostleship of the Sea (Washington 274) at 9.30 every Sunday morning, and at the same time on the first Friday in each month.

In the Chapel of the Apostleship of the Sea, Confessions are heard and the Sermons are preached in English.

EMMANUEL

METHODIST CHURCH

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10.45. Morning worship service. Tuesday, 3 p.m. Women's Society of Christian Service. — 7.30 Young Adult Fellowship and Methodist Youth Fellowship combined, Bishop Oldham Hall.

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Social News

PHOTOS

OF YOUR CHILDREN
OF YOUR BIRTHDAYS
OF YOUR PARTIES
EN OUR SO WELL KNOWN QUALITY
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Our social scout advises us to keep the date of Tuesday, September 3rd free for the Cocktail Supper Party which is being organized by The British Women's Association in Uruguay, commencing at the Club Banco Comercial at 7p.m. Tickets are \$ 5 pesos and may be obtained from various members of the B.W.A. A raffle with six attractive prizes is also announced for the same date.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF URUGUAY

CHILDRENS PARTY

The Committee of the Society is busy planning a grand children's party to be held during the coming month of September. The highlight of this event will be two Eightsome Reel Competitions for the follow-

ing age groups.

- Children up to and including eight years of age.
- Children over eight years of age.

The Committee would like to have the names of all those forming the eightsomes that are going to take part in the competitions, so please advise Mr. G. Lilie, Pedro F. Berro 1014, Tel. 41.60.57, as soon as possible.

This party is for all kiddies of the Scottish Community and their friends, so start forming your eightsomes right away.

Arrangements are under way to organize practices on Saturday afternoons.

Further details will be announced later, so keep your eyes peeled for further information concerning the children's party of the year.

BAZAAR

The annual Church Bazaar will be held on Saturday, September 7th at Emmanuel Methodist Church Calle Tristan Narvaja. Start thinking of your X-mas presents. Watch this column for further details.



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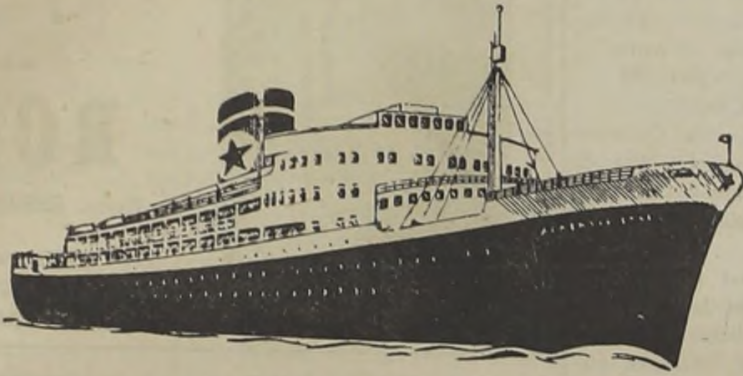
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Coming Events

B. W. A.

SEPTEMBER, 3rd.

HUSBAND'S NIGHT: Cocktail Supper party on Sept. 3rd at 7 p.m. at the Club Banco Comercial. Tickets now on sale at \$5. (Please make your reservations with Mrs. Haigh — 41.40.82). The price includes supper and 1 cocktail, dancing and entertainment.

Don't forget to come along and bring your friends'.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Tea and fashion show starting 4 p.m., organized by group of Uruguayan ladies at the British Embassy, kindly lent for the occasion by the Chargé d'Affaires. Proceeds in aid of the British School's building fund. For further details please call 41.06.65 or 41. 49.56'

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th

The next Meeting of the Montevideo Garden Club will take place at the home of Mrs. O. Tosi, Plaza Comensoro 2924, on Thursday Sept. 5th, at 3.30p.m. Please advise tel. 41.00.15, and bring small arrangement to express a sentimental mood.

American Women's Club of Montevideo

SEPTEMBER 11, 18, 25 and Oct. 2, 9, 16. — Square Dance Practice Club, 8 p.m., Club Nautico de Carrasco y Punta Gorda.

SEPTEMBER 13. — "Hard Luck Pot Luck" Supper, 6 to 9 p.m. Crandon Institute.

SEPTEMBER 25. — British Guest Day and Flower Show.

OCTOBER 18. — Square Dance, 9 p.m., Club Nautico de Carrasco y Punta Gorda.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th

Apostleship of the sea

It has been decided to hold our annual Bazar on Tuesday, Sept. the 10th, at 3.30 p.m. at our premises in calle Washington 274.

The stall holders are as follows: Beauty stall: Mrs. Leo James Bijouterie: Mrs. Cecilia Araujo Food stall: Mrs. da Cunha General stall: Mrs. Alicia Brown Hoop La: Mrs. Couborough Lucky Dip: Mrs. Maruja Blown. The tea will be in charge of Mesdames Sarachaga, Vega and Landauer.

W. S. C. S. EMMANUEL METHODIST CHURCH BAZAAR

On Sat. Sept. 7th The W.S.C.S. are holding their annual church bazaar at Oldham Hall, Tristan Narvaja. The bazaar will be opened at 3.0p.m. and amongst the many stalls you are sure to find suitable gifts for Xmas, which although it seems so far away, always takes us by surprise on the last minute. — Bring all the family and spend a pleasant Saturday afternoon with us. For your interest we have the following stalls.

1. Handwork.
2. Household.
3. Special gifts.
4. Candies.
5. Books and White Elephant.
6. Country Store.
7. Handkerchiefs.
8. Aprons.
9. Bargain Counter.
10. Flowers and Plants.
11. Refreshments - Hamburgers, hot dogs etc.
12. Tea and cakes.

Also for the kiddies there will be a fishing pond and a cinema Don't forget the date. Sept. 7th Emmanuel Methodist Church.

A. W. C.

Mrs. Colleen Talbot, AWC president, also announced that the club's annual square dance will be held October 18 at the Club Nautico de Carrasco and Punta Gorda. Practice sessions will start at the Club Nautico at 8 p.m. Wednesday, September 11, and will be held each succeeding Wednesday night until the dance.

Social News

The ship, H.M.S. WARRIOR, will be open to visitors from 13.30 to 17.00 hours on Sunday, 15th September. During the first hour, only British subjects will be admitted by ticket. Please apply for your ticket at the Consular Section, British Embassy, Rincón 454, P-5, between 9.30 and 12.30 hours and 14.30 and 17.30 hours.

ENGAGEMENT

BUCHANAN — McCLEW

The engagement is announced between Hector Yair, elder son of the late Mr. Hugh Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan of Olivos (B.A.) (formerly of Rosario, Argentina) and Lena Isabel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McClew of Solis, Uruguay.

We have received information that Mr. Ronald James, formerly of Montevideo has retired from Eno. Scott & Bowne Inc. of Argentina after 25 years service with this company, and is now receiving the benefit of a well earned pension.

Mr. and Mrs. James have taken up their residence at 11 de Setiembre 564, Barrio 12 de Octubre 5º etapa, B. A.

The club also is planning a "Hard Luck — Pot Luck" supper for the American community of Montevideo to be held at 6 p.m. Friday, September 13, at Crandon Institute, Av. 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi. — Participants are requested to attend with their families, bringing with them a casserole dish, a salad or a dessert.

Members of the Crandon dinner committee, headed by Mrs. Eve Guggenheim, will attempt to contact as many persons as possible but those who are not reached are asked to advise Mrs. Guggenheim at the Victoria Plaza Hotel of the number of adults and children who will attend and what food will be brought.

The following passengers left on s. s. "URUGUAY STAR" which sailed for London and ports of call on the 21st of August:

Mr. Gustavo Adolfo Coll
Mr. Jose Levi
Mr. Jaime Levi.

The following passengers arrived on the s.s. "PARAGUAY STAR" on the 24th of August, from London and ports of call:

Mr. Donal Martin
Mrs. Maria Magdalena Szyfer Umpierrez
Miss Carmen Pérez Umpierrez.

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Holy Trinity Church

FIXTURES — 1957

MARCH-OCTOBER: 4th Tuesday — Business meeting in Lafone Memorial Hall at 3.30 p.m.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 5th, 3.00 p.m. Annual Bazaar at the Lafone Hall.

FRIDAY 15th NOV. Mixed Bridge-Canasta Supper at Lafone Memorial Hall.

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"PAY AS YOU SEE" TELEVISION

NEW YORK. — The International Telemeter Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Paramount Pictures Corporation, has publicly demonstrated here a closed circuit "pay as you see" television system, consisting of a coin-box device which can be attached to a television receiver.

The telemeter system, which is one of three commercial systems seeking approval by the Federal Communications Commission, enables a programme to be transmitted by wire from the studio to the subscriber's home.

Three programmes can be transmitted over a single channel and the television viewer, by depositing the requisite amount of money into the coin box, can select any of the three programmes he wishes.

The coin box permits the subscriber to insert more than the requisite amount if he does not have the exact change, and gives him credit for the extra amount inserted.

The device includes a loudspeaker which informs the subscriber of coming attractions and their prices. No estimate is given of how much it would cost to instal an adequate wiring system for a whole city on the telemeter principle. Two other systems which are also seeking approval by the Federal Communications Commission are being promoted by the Zenith Radio Corporation and Skiatron T.V. Incorporated.

FILM ACTRESS AS U. N. DELEGATE

WASHINGTON. — Miss Irene Dunne, the film actress, is an ardent Republican with a latent bent for current affairs; and that, presumably, is sufficient reason for her nomination by the White House as a member of the American delegation to the next General Assembly of the United Nations. She was one of a small group of the more serious actresses who lent their persuasion to the Eisenhower campaign during last year's presidential election, in which the Democrats had the support of perhaps more dashing stars like Miss Tallulah Bankhead—"I'm starving for Stevenson"—and Miss Lauren Bacall.

Miss Dunne first came to the fore in her new role at the opening of the Republican convention in San Francisco a year ago, when, to the accompaniment of suitable background music, she recited the prayers which the President had offered at his inauguration in 1953. Her next public association with party politics found her urging the nations' housewives to bake cakes for children in hospital as part of the celebrations which marked the President's sixty-sixth birthday last October. Such services have their rewards, and subject to the Senate's assent, Miss Dunne will now make a perhaps refreshing impact on the United Nations as one of the foremost Republican women.

SENATOR McCARTHY'S "BROKEN HEART"

WASHINGTON. — "His heart was pure. His purpose was noble." These words of Senator Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi) typified those of most speakers when the Senate set aside an hour or two for eulogies of the late Senator McCarthy.

There seems to have been no particular reason for the timing of the emotional tributes to a man whom the Senate censured not so long ago; but it is customary to eulogize its members who have died, and apparently the memorial service held after the late senator from Wisconsin died was not enough to satisfy his friends.

Senator Jenner (Republican, Indiana), who was one of Senator McCarthy's closest supporters in the days of his power, delivered one of the longest panegyrics and blamed his colleagues for his friend's early death. The censure motion, he said, had broken Senator McCarthy's heart: "We did not know his heart had been broken. We did not know the main spring was gone. Nothing would erase from his memory the fact that friends and colleagues, all patriots and men of good will, had voted to censure his conduct as a senator. Joe McCarthy was vindicated again and again, but when the months dragged by without any ef-

fort by his colleagues to rescind the cruel misjudgment against him, his tired heart could bear no more."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON. — The Queen is to be attended during her stay in Washington in October by Mr. Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister.

It is believed that Mr. Selwyn Lloyd will also be in the royal party, but Mr. Diefenbaker would be expected to rank as the senior ministerial adviser—and it might be thought that no happier way of emphasizing that her Majesty comes to America as Queen of the Commonwealth could have been found.

No official announcement of Mr. Diefenbaker's visit has been made, but it is believed that he will not be in attendance on the Queen at Jamestown but will meet her in Washington.

LOADING OF BALLET SCENERY HELD UP

A dockers' strike has delayed loading of scenery needed by the Royal Ballet Company, Covent Garden, for their Canadian-American tour. The scenery must arrive in America by August 31 in time for rehearsals which start on September 2. The company's opening performance of *Sleeping Beauty* at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is on September 8.



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U. S. BROADCASTING SYSTEM SOLD

WASHINGTON. — The Mutual Broadcasting system, which claims to serve more radio stations than any other network in the world, has been sold to a group of business men on the Pacific Coast. The announcement, did not state the price at which Mutual had been sold, but it is reported to be more than \$ 500,000.

The Mutual system was sold by its parent company, R.K.O. Tele-radio Pictures Inc., itself a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber Company, and was bought by a group led by Mr. Paul Roberts, of Los Angeles, and including West Coast industrialists and oil men such as Mr. Armand Hammer and Mr. Roy Roberts, Mutual itself owns

no broadcasting stations, and what will change hands in the sale will be the name and goodwill, and station, sponsor and programme contracts which it has with the 480 stations that are its affiliates.

The network's headquarters is in New York.

Mr. O'Neil, the president of R. K. O., said that the sale did not in any way reflect a diminution of "our confidence in network radio," but it has been recalled that in April he expressed some pessimism about the prospect of the Mutual system. Radio broadcasting, of course, is being uncomfortably squeezed in the United States by the great growth of television, and although Mutual recently signed contracts with a number of large new advertisers, it would seem inevitable that its financial position must have been weakened in the past few years.

RUSSIAN STRUGGLE TO GATHER HARVEST

PEASANTS CRITICIZED

This year's seasonal exhortations to Russian farm workers to make greater efforts in harvesting indicate a growing firmness mixed with official uneasiness. It appears that the economic councils have not yet devised means by which State-employed peasants can be brought to cooperate in what Pravda describes as the "struggle against losses" of valuable grain. The party newspaper complains that "verbal assurances" by workers are not being honoured.

To facilitate day and night working in the fields the authorities conducted an intensive campaign for the equipment of combines with lights. Yet, Pravda says, thousands of combines are still without lights and other necessary equipment. — There is also delay in switching manpower. Serious shortcomings are reported from the Novosibirsk district, where winter rye which should have been cut some time ago is still standing.



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RELIGION IN LIFE

The Proof of the Presence of God

by HUGH C. STUNTZ EMMANUEL METHODIST CHURCH

When anyone studies the arguments for and against the existence of God he will certainly encounter three basic ideas which have been used widely to prove that God can exist. They do not prove He does exist, but they certainly open the way for a respectable assumption of that fact.

The first is an argument from Cause and Effect. Everything we have observed, or know or can imagine is caused or produced or is the consequence of something else. The persistent child who begins to ask questions starts with some object, "Where did the tree come from?" And you reply, "From a seed which fell to the ground, where it developed into a tiny plant, and then gradually grew into this tree." But the child goes on to ask about the seed, and the tree from which it came, until he has driven you back to the first tree and the first seed, and back of that, what caused them. Maltie Babcock struck off a quatrain once that says this much better than prose:

"Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the flour the mill
And back of the mill 's the wheat
and the shower,
And the sun and the Father's will."

That is to say, back of all other causes there must be a primordial cause, a first cause", which began all other causes, or contained all other causes, but which itself cannot be the effect of any cause. Our finite minds cannot imagine anything else. And one common argument against belief in God begins

with the question, "Who made God"? Because it is next to impossible for finite mind, with its limitations in time and space to conceive of anything, even God except as the effect of some other cause.

Nevertheless we must grant that "In the beginning" there must have been some original Cause that started all the developments out of which have come everything we know. The ancient myths of nearly all peoples contain some explanation of the beginning of things, much in the same terms as did the Hebrews... "In the beginning, God."

Of course it can be argued that the world is a self-generating machine, and all the vast order and evolution, the magnificent products of creation, whether from nature's laboratories or man's imagination are simply accidental by-products of this self-creating process. But we have yet to discover a self-creating force, or a self-releasing force that produces anything like the effects we discover in creation, so many of us adopt, as a working hypothesis, the idea that there must have been a "first cause".

And the next thing we discover in connection with that "first cause," is that from its effects we believe it must embody our ideas of design, order, harmony, beauty, perhaps in ways beyond our understanding or imagining, but within reach of our appreciation. That very fact leads us to believe that the Cause behind creation must have been full of purpose, for insofar as men have been able to delve into the construction of the universe they have

discovered laws governing, purposes dominating, reason in evidence. — Amazingly enough our human mental equipment seems made to understand, utilize and re-organize in new ways the innumerable facts and possibilities present in creation. The whole universe becomes intelligible to those who seek truth. Could unintelligent, lawless, non-purposive and irrational "first cause", have produced such a universe? When such forces do operate... floods, earthquakes, train wrecks and the like... although in each case they may be obeying laws of physics, their product is that of chance and we observe it as irrational, lacking in any discoverable purpose.

Of course there is another side to the argument, for simply on the basis of a "first Cause", and a recognition of "design" in the world not all of our experiences can be

Listening

"To be a good listener you must acquire a musical culture, as in literature. You must be familiar with history and development of music. To receive music you have to open the ears and wait, not for Godot, but for the music, and to feel that it is something you need. Others let the ear be present and they don't make an effort to understand. To listen is an effort, and just to hear is no merit. A duck hears also."

IGOR STRAVINSKY

satisfactorily explained... We read of devastating disasters due to what are called natural causes... and people ask "Did God purpose to destroy all those people in the volcanic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius?" "If He did not so purpose, and yet we say he is the Almighty Creator, how and why did He let it happen?"

And that is not easy to answer.— There are other ideas which we will need to explore before we fully accept the argument either of a "first cause", or that the design and order of the universe cannot be explained without ascribing to a rational and purposive creator the creative mind and the creative power to accomplish such a superhuman task.

But even though these evidences are not proofs, they do carry weight in spite of the arguments of scientific positivists who claim to see no discoverable significance in the order or rhythm, the purpose or design in creation. In fact it seems as though the probabilities are in favor of the idea that a rational mind created an intelligible universe, and made possible in man the ability to understand that creation.

A further argument, which will be considered later, is the proposi-

tion formulated by Emmanuel Kant, which has been called the moral argument. Kant was impressed by two great facts: "the starry heavens above and the moral law within". To him the second was by far the more important, and led him to his three great assertions, concerning God, freedom and immortality. Moral law requires the reality of God, according to Kant. If it is present, then men must grant the existence of God. We shall look at this more closely.



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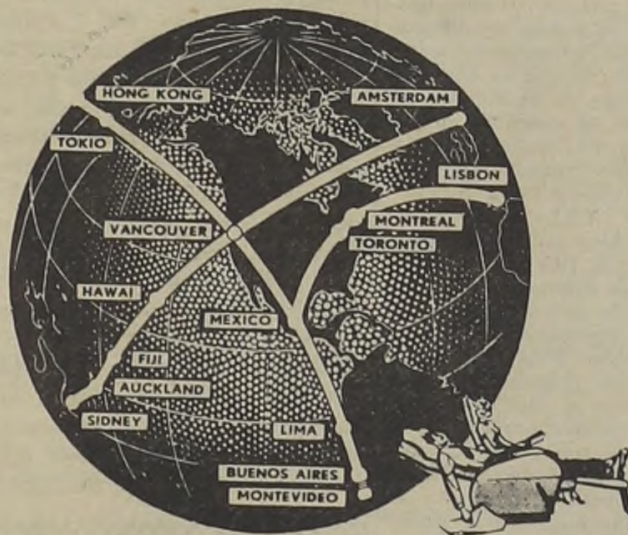
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EDITORIAL:

La Conferencia de Buenos Aires

Resulta obvio para cualquier observador que la conferencia interamericana en Buenos Aires no tiene probabilidades de éxito. Podemos considerar algunas de las razones que hacen que así sea.

II

Los representantes de los diferentes países latinoamericanos están interesados principalmente en la fundación de un banco americano para fomentar las inversiones en América Latina. La idea parece ser que aquellos que participaran en tal organización panamericana tendrían todos, derechos exactamente iguales. Ahora, es perfectamente obvio que la parte del león de los capitales a invertirse tendrán que venir de los Estados Unidos, pero los Estados Unidos no tendrán más influencia en la dirección de las operaciones del banco que cualquier otro país incluido en la junta directiva. No es difícil ver, por lo tanto, que para los Estados Unidos un banco internacional que solamente puede ser creado con su colaboración y solamente puede funcionar en el grado en que estén preparados a respaldarlo no es una proposición muy atractiva si ellos mismos deberán estar en una posición de minoría frente al resto de los participantes quienes, en todo respecto, no estarán en condiciones de contribuir con fondos.

III

Al mismo tiempo, los portavoces latinoamericanos en la conferencia han expresado el deseo de que los EE. UU. compren sus productos a precios a ser fijados en acuerdos celebrados entre sus países y los Estados Unidos. La propuesta es, entonces, crear lo que virtualmente sería un monopolio latinoamericano en ciertas esferas del mercado de importación de los EE. UU., lo cual a su vez crearía una situación que podría causar reacciones infortunadas en otras partes del mundo en las cuales los Estados Unidos están ansiosos de mantener relaciones amistosas.

IV

Aún desde el punto de vista puramente económico este paso, si se le tomara, no sería acertado en cuanto a los Estados Unidos se refiere. Considérese el caso del café. Hoy en día América Latina es casi el único suministrador de café en el mundo. Si los Estados Unidos convinieran en comprar de aquí en adelante el café a precios fijados a ciertos países latinoamericanos, y si esos países proceden a basar su economía principalmente sobre esos precios convenidos, Europa que no está ligada por ningún acuerdo semejante, puede decidir un día desarrollar una industria del café en África, o Arabia, a un precio menor, sólo para crear una competencia con el mercado latinoamericano. Si eso sucediera, aquellos países latinoamericanos que hubieran invertido capital en el desarrollo de sus exportaciones de café, mientras estén obligados a mantener los mismos gastos de producción que al comienzo, se verán enfrentados al desastre de menores ventas — desde que Europa no sería más un comprador — y, al mismo tiempo, los consumidores norteamericanos estarían disgustados por estar obligados a pagar un alto precio por el café que se podría obtener más barato en otra parte.

V

Además, se ha expuesto en Buenos Aires el punto de vista de que, mientras los Estados Unidos deben aceptar las mercaderías de los países latinoamericanos a los precios fijados, los precios de sus propias mercaderías importadas por este sub-continente a su vez deben ser mantenidos artificialmente altos a fin de no competir con las industrias locales. Esto, lógicamente, debe lograrse por medio de una barrera tarifaria que fije derechos aduaneros altos ("de protección") para mercaderías norteamericanas, y estableciendo derechos bajos ("de privilegio") para mercaderías latinoamericanas.

VI

Algunos de los representantes latinoamericanos pidieron expresamente que las inversiones de capital estadounidense en América Latina no estén trabadas por lazos políticos. ¿Qué quiere decir esto? Hablando con amplitud, significa que el gobierno de los EE. UU. tendrá que tratar de convencer a sus ciudadanos de la utilidad de invertir dinero en América Latina sin asegurarse para nada de que un día un gobierno u otro decida la nacionalización de esa industria — lo que sucedió en la Argentina en cosa de horas antes del reciente plebiscito. No está fuera de lo natural que todo el que invierta su dinero en una empresa extranjera esté interesado en la obtención de algún beneficio final de esa inversión. Es igualmente lógico que se resista a cualquier triquiñuela, chicanería, o intervención pseudo-judicial por parte del estado extranjero en asuntos comerciales en los cuales su capital esté invertido. Tal

Germany and the Coming Election

by FRED LUCHSINGER (Zürich)

The election campaign in the Federal Republic is gathering momentum. A correspondent in Bonn surveys the present political scene and gives a detailed account of the positions each of the major parties now holds, particularly in relation to the smaller groups, whose movements may determine the outcome of the elections.

As far as actual programs and tactical plans are concerned the respective positions on the election battlefield in the Federal Republic have now been established. — The strategists are passing word to the demagogues: The campaign can begin. All parties agree that it will be rough going and also, that it should be rough: This attitude leads one to expect all kinds of "fouls" and accidents during the game — particularly in view of the present status and nature of political controversy in West Germany which is characterized by a marked lack of interest in common national or democratic aims and notable also for the absence of subjects on which common agreement is possible

— PUBLIC OPINION WAVERS

The parties involved, derive their right to battle from the fact that the outcome of the campaign seems far more uncertain than it was in 1953. It is true that poll results and personally expressed opinions indicate a present leaning towards the Government party; but in the past few months the popular indicator has swayed repeatedly and often most nervously. At the time of the coalition crisis, it showed a decrease in Adenauer's popularity and last summer raised the Opposition's hopes further, only to let them sink again rapidly after the Hungarian tragedy. The price rise at the beginning of the year worried the gov-

preocupación por los propios intereses vitales no puede ser llamado justificadamente intervención política. Y un gobierno que no esté preparado a ofrecer las seguridades necesarias contra el riesgo de despojos o roturas de contrato unilaterales tiene que esperar la desconfianza del inversor extranjero.

VII

No está bien en realidad este pedido a los EE. UU. por una parte de invertir en empresas latinoamericanas todo lo que puedan mientras que por otra parte se les acusa de "Imperialismo Yanki" y se les vitupera con un grito monótono de "Yankis váyanse a casa". Es todo uno el tratar de atraer urgentemente el capital norteamericano a estos países, y al mismo tiempo reservarse garantías elementales efectivas y el derecho de los inversores a pedir- las, motejando entonces su renuencia de "falta de solidaridad panamericana". Es incompatible buscar cooperación sin tener la voluntad de cooperar. Y el problema es tanto más agudo por el simple hecho de que los Estados Unidos, la potencia democrática más fuerte del mundo, está encueta en una lucha mortal que demanda obligaciones también en muchas otras partes del mundo. ¡Los parientes pobres del Tío Sam no viven solamente en América Latina!

ALPHONSE MAX

ernmental party; the violent outbreak of the atom debate increased its worries considerably, until this complex also seemed to assume natural proportions once more.

Accompanying the ups and downs of the international disarmament discussion, the experts on public opinion believed to have observed certain swings of the pendulum which the populace hardly seems to register any longer; noticeable oscillations were caused recently by the catastrophe connected with the Federal Armed Forces on the Iller.

Thus, public opinion in the Federal Republic is very sensitive to internal and external political developments, and in a doubtful situation a strong reaction of this kind could very well determine the course of events even in the final round. To be sure, the majority of the West German population has come to a decision regarding its choice of parties.

— HOPE ON THE LEFT

Aside from the variations in public opinion, the present alignment of parties also makes predictions difficult. Ever since the breakup of the coalition Government, the Social Democrats have been hoping that their isolation would finally end and that they could finally be able to escape their isolation, and would find a partner in the Free Democratic Party (FDP) with whom they could form a government majority. In the first two Parliamentary Elections of the Federal Republic the SDP got less than thirty percent of the votes. This time it believes it will go a long way; and according to opinion in its own camp, will be able to pass far beyond the thirty-percent mark. If fortune smiles as kindly on the smaller opposition party, the FDP, not only preserves its following of 1953, but also brings back the twelve percent of 1949, then, with the assistance of other possible factions, groups, and some luck in the proportional procedure, the goal might be reached. These calculations of the Opposition contain such a large number of unknown factors that the mathematically talented observer cannot help doubting whether their final solu-

tion will be as successful as planned. Of course, any planning during elections must take possible surprises into account. It should be fairly safe to say, that the Social Democrats cannot attain a majority on their own power; they will, in any case, be dependent on the support of a coalition partner.

— PROBLEMS OF THE CDU

There is certainly no lack of optimism in the government party, the Christian Democratic Union, who think a repetition of their success in 1953, with forty-five percent of the votes and an absolute majority in Parliament, is quite possible. But these are hardly a majority. — The victory was a landslide; the Landtag and local elections of the past four years which do not, of course, provide a perfect basis of comparison, show that the situation has changed. The real task facing the CDU and the associated CSU, is the formation of a government majority with the help of its assured coalition partner, the German party. The attempt to secure the dissident group within the FDP as a further reliable partner has failed, because its party proved too weak to continue on its own, and has merged with the DP.

Such a composite majority is a goal which would still seem to be within the present government party's reach; but whether it can actually attain this goal is extremely uncertain. If the Refugee party, the BHE gets into Parliament at all, it might be considered a possible reserve group for the coalition. But the BHE also has possibilities in the direction of the SPD, and so cannot be counted on. Both sides are courting this group and apparently giving it financial assistance, to the effect that the question of the Oder-Neisse boundary can no longer be silently ignored in campaign discussion.

Though it is clear, on the one hand, that the German electorate tends to concentrate its votes on one of the two large parties, the potential importance of the smallest party factions looms all the larger, on the other hand, because their influence they may well determine the fate of the major parties. The dogged tug-of-war that has for months been fought over election agreements and over the formation of alliances, testifies to the above fact.

— WILL THE FDP TIP THE BALANCE?

Among the smaller parties, the Free Democratic Party has most

plainly relied on this. It sees its chance in tip-lance. It may possibly to the Palais Schaumburg, — not only for the CDU, in Adenauer's party and all its, they need only a few, one more vote to attain

If such a situation d FDP would be in a po either side a high price vices; oblique reference sible price are already in FDP circles, in term tic departmental lists.

Aside from the conte lition with the CDU or aside from a return to tion, a further possib discussed by FDP lea present government coa achieve a superiority, rity, the FDP feels it establish an Adenauer vernment which it wo however, but would m for the time being. I event, the party would tighter hold on the gove it would as a coalition although it would still in size, it would also be political factor and, t pable of overthrowing ment any time it wished it for a coalition on th

In view of the de opinion regarding the p among its own member riment might easily prov possibly insupportable this intermediate Ger which has often show strain under the impa Even now the party h difficulty explaining its policy of non-commitm followers and in partic voter who would cert know whether an FD finally go to Adenauer er.

Therefore, some polita purely for the sake of it would be better if t nounced its terms before 15, at least in so far with the CDU is conc for reasons of econom majority of its adheren bably favor. However, would be formulated in that the partner will accept them. The pan still be free to come cision.

A partial explanation of this party wh



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Batista's Battle

by HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, Major General, President of Cuba, dictator, the individual who has run that largest of Caribbean Islands off and on for nearly a quarter of a century, is quite a man. What kind of man is partly a matter of opinion and preference, but anyone who can dominate a scene as violent, as

between the two major blocs, may be found in its recent history; but it is also indicative of how persistent the belief is that the outcome of the election is extremely uncertain, or, that a victory can only be won by a very narrow margin; up to now the trends in public opinion have not been clear enough to determine the undecided in their choice of a possible victor.

Thoughts of a "red-black" coalition can hardly enter into an election discussion now, because the relative positions of the CDU and the SPD are far too explicitly defined. Such a coalition would, of course, rid both sides of their worries concerning majority, and the blackmail which may possibly be exacted from them by the smaller powers. Some solitary voices may still be heard now and then, calling for this solution—which is, however, from a view point of state policy, not without its negative aspects. But it is not to be eliminated entirely, and maybe, after the elections are over, it will be used. Though the prospect of such a "French" situation in the Bundestag at Bonn seems very unlike former German stability, it must be, at least, theoretically considered as one of the possibilities the uncertain future may hold in store. In order to realize so daring a project which requires a great deal of sacrifice from all politicians eager for office, a party must be completely homogeneous and perfectly integrated. This the FDP is not. To frighten the "minors" into a more docile frame of mind, it might also begin to interest SPD followers again if the case should arise that it is the left's only chance to get into the government. But at present, the proponents of the coalition idea in the CDU are keeping silent; the left wing, which can easily adapt its views on social policy to those of the SPD, and has often done so, took in its flags at the Hamburg party meeting and has now begun speaking the liberal language of Eberhard, which in all camps is considered to be the most successful with respect to election policy.

tough and as freedom-loving as Cuba for twenty-four years obviously has qualities, whether good or bad, which are beyond the average person's.

But the long reign of Fulgencio Batista is coming to an end. The writing on the Cuban wall, however cryptic as to the exact time and manner of departure, is clear enough. Even granting him his own wish to finish out this term of office Batista would retire on Feb. 1, 1959, a year and a half from now. Few Cubans today would give him that long a lease of power.

This is a critical moment in Cuban history. On Aug. 1, Batista was forced by the popular ferment to suspend constitutional guarantees for forty-five days. A long, slow, sporadic but persistent wave of resentment and opposition has been rising for more than five years. On March 10, 1952, General Batista interrupted a Presidential campaign in which he was an obviously losing candidate to stage a revolt with the support of the Havana army garrison. Since then he has, in effect, been a military dictator.

His regimen has been corrupt, and to meet rebellion and terrorism he had resorted to brutality and counter-terrorism. The country is prosperous but it is not free, and Cubans have never in their history accepted repression or dictatorship without resistance. Today the resistance takes the forms of armed rebellion, sabotage and demands by civic organizations and parties for the resignation of President Batista and the formation of a provisional regime.

Anyone going to see him these days, as the writer did recently, realizes how much his personal position has deteriorated and how much he himself has changed. On earlier visits the palace was open. Men and women swarmed in and out, especially in the anterooms on the second floor. There were no more guards than the U.S. President or any other head of state would normally have. But today the streets around the palace in Havana are barred to traffic. New iron-grilled doors cover the entrances to the building. The rooms are almost deserted, except for a great many soldiers and officers. The man inside has aged fast in the last few years. He looks worried.

Batista is a powerful man, physically, as befits one who comes from

peasant stock, who spent much of his youth in hard manual labor and who has kept in trim ever since. But nowadays the zest and vigor are obviously forced. He has been under a great strain recently. Not only he, but his sons, live in constant danger of assassination—more so than ever since the attack on the palace last March 13, which almost succeeded.

Nevertheless, Batista is a brave man—and one of considerable charm when he wants to be. Cubans want their leaders to have what they call "character," or as we might say, a vivid personality. It helps if they are simpático, that untranslatable word to be found in all Latin languages, which indicates a sort of warm attractiveness. They must in no circumstances be pesado, which means heavy or dull or colorless.

— What Cubans Ask For

Fulgencio Batista, in these respects, is what the Cubans ask for. Of course, those whom he crushed, the families of those he killed or those whose husbands, sons and fathers he had imprisoned or tortured, hardly consider him simpático. He can be very tough, ruthless, even brutal. He can also be charming, and he is just that to visitors and to those on whom he wants to make a good impression.

So it is that when he is visited by someone like this writer—who, from the President's point of view, has done him great harm—he is easy, gracious, courteous, cordial. In one sense, this reflects his acceptance of the rough-and-tumble nature of public life. He expects to be hit, and he hits back, but it is all in the game; at the end, or between rounds, he shakes hands and at least temporarily is quite disposed to make up.

At 56, Batista is now fighting the hardest battle of his career; although he shows signs of strain, his opponents are finding him as formidable and ruthless as ever. A man who can dominate the Cuban scene for a quarter of a century is not, to use a Churchillian phrase, made of sugar candy.

But it is in the nature of dictatorship that the dictator, settled in power and surrounded by self-seekers and sycophants, does not know what is really happening in his own country. Above all, he loses touch with the masses. This is true of President Batista today. He deludes himself and is deluded by those

Old Inflexibles

We cannot look for any change from the elections in North Korea, due to be held at the end of this month. It is a truism of elections in any Communist country, but of all the countries in the Communist block North Korea has been the least subject to change in doctrine or policy. It began as the only Asian country created on the Stalinist satellite pattern, led by Korean Communists, most of whom had spent long years in the Soviet Union, foisted into power by Russian troops. The cult of personality then established in the person of Kim Il Sung has remained little affected by the uneasy shift towards collective leadership elsewhere. One might have expected a change under the impetus of the Korean war, for China poured into Korea not only troops but thousands of technicians and workers who kept North Korea going at a time when it was near collapse after the defeat of its Army. But Stalin was still in command in Moscow in those years and his suspicions of Chinese Communist designs on a country that has for many periods in the past been a Chinese satellite must have been enough to keep the links with Moscow tight. It was in August, 1953, a few months after Stalin's death, that a purge in the Korean Communist ranks removed the Foreign Minister and others whose sympathies for Peking may well have contributed to their downfall.

Whatever the truth of the inter-

nal struggle at that time, it is clear that Korean Communism is still Stalinist in character and looks to Moscow rather than Peking for advice. There has been some recent evidence of this. Mao Tse-Tung's notable speech on "contradictions among the people," which was eagerly studied in eastern Europe, was not even reproduced in the North Korean Press. Whatever attention was paid to it in Pyongyang it was not made public. When Mr. Khrushchev, on the other hand, evicted the Stalinist old guard in Russia the news was splashed immediately throughout North Korea, and the Communists there held special meetings to publicize what seems to have been a well prepared reaction to the events in Moscow. This again was in contrast to the brief report that was all Peking cared to make of the same news.

It is not only recent events that dictate these allegiances. Japan wrested Korea from Chinese suzerainty within living memory; fear of Chinese dominance is no more extinct in Korea than it is in North Viet Nam. Another reason making for rigidity in the north is the equal rigidity in the south of divided Korea. While the 38th Parallel marks an international division, and while President Syngman Rhee remains an inflexible opponent of change in the south, there is nothing to shake the outlook and methods of Kim Il Sung and his colleagues in the north.

Greece States Her Terms

CONDITIONS FOR CYPRUS CONFERENCE

ATHENS. — Greece would be prepared to take part in an international conference on Cyprus under three conditions, according to a Government spokesman. The conditions were:

- (1) The right of the Cypriot people to exercise the principle of self-determination should be recognized by all participants;
- (2) The outline of a planned settlement on Cyprus should be submitted in advance and be found acceptable by Greeks and Cypriots;
- (3) The conference should aim at elaborating details of the accepted settlement.

around him. Unpleasant truths are rejected as lies or the product of ignorance. Enemies, who may be mistaken but who are honestly fighting for ideals of liberty and democracy, are "criminals, Communists or paid agents of Prio." He thinks the Cuban people are behind him when a great majority of them have turned against him.

It took character, courage, political mastery, administrative ability and popular appeal to reach the heights and stay there for twenty-four years. But now there is a sense of implacable history closing in upon Fulgencio Batista. He is a man at bay, fighting a rearguard action, bravely and effectively. But for how long?

If those conditions were met, the spokesman added, the Greek Government would be prepared to attend any international conference called by the British Government. By setting those terms Greece was trying to ensure in advance the conference's success and to avoid a repetition of the abortive London talks of September, 1955, he concluded.

POLISH REQUEST FOR U.S. AIRLINERS

BRUSSELS. — According to reports from Washington the Polish air lines L.O.T. are eager to substitute American for Russian aircraft on the Warsaw-Paris service. There are no objections on the American side to the sale of three Convair aircraft by the Belgian Sabena for this purpose. In Brussels a spokesman for Sabena confirmed that negotiations are in progress, but added that no decision had yet been reached.

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Edited by Margaret

The Uses and Abuses of Tranquillizers

VALUE IN UNDERSTANDING
MENTAL DISEASE

When the present century reached its mid-point "tranquillizers", as we now know them, were unheard of outside a few research institutes and laboratories. Four years ago none was available commercially. To-day over 30 of them are on the market, and in 1956 in the United States over 30 billion tablets of one of these preparations alone had been sold to the public. It is against this background of public enthusiasm, relatively unsupported by any medical evidence, that this latest addition to the doctor's armamentarium has to be considered.

A tranquillizer has been defined as "a drug which induces a mental state free from agitation and anxiety, and renders the patient calm serene and peaceful". An alternative name, which has not received wide acceptance, is "ataractic" — from ataraxia (defined by the Shorter O. E. D. as "freedom from disturbance of mind or passion"). Neither of these definitions is satisfactory, for either might well include tobacco, alcohol, opium and the barbiturates, all of which, in a sense, could quite justifiably be described as "tranquillizers." In practice, this term is restricted to "certain new groups of drugs whose main action is the control of anxiety and psychomotor agitation without producing hypnosis or clouding of consciousness."

— NO ELIXIR OF LIFE

If such a drug were available it would obviously come very near the category of the old "elixir of life," especially in these days of stress and strain, and it is scarcely surprising that even the suggestion of such a drug should have stimulated the fantastic sales reported from the Atlantic. It must be stated categorically, however, that the drug which performs these useful functions, and can be administered with safety over long periods, does not exist. What is true is that an increasing number of drugs with some of these properties are now becoming available, and that this discovery is stimulating a new approach to the study and treatment of mental disease that may well prove to be the greatest advance yet in psychiatry.

Where so much is speculation, it is impossible to do more than indicate the current consensus of authoritative opinion as to the mode of action of the tranquillizers. They appear to act predominantly on those parts of the brain known as the mesencephalon and the dience-



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phalon which can be described as the emotional centres of the brain. Their precise action is not known, but has been described as "a complex combination of excitation and inhibition of areas" which have important functions in maintaining normal stability in relation to emotional disturbance.

— EFFECT ON BRAIN

One possible indication of the mode of action has been obtained in the case of the tranquillizer known as reserpine—incidentally the active ingredient of one of the oldest known Indian remedies for insanity. This drug reduces the level in the brain of a substance normally found there and known as serotonin. As there is some evidence suggesting that an excess of serotonin may result in abnormal mental states, it is possible that the "tranquillizing" effect of reserpine may be due to its action in reducing the amount of serotonin in the brain.

Much of the available evidence on the action of tranquillizers has been obtained from a study of their effect in the experimental animal. For instance, a cat is trained to feed by operating a lever which delivers a portion of food into its feeding trough. This it soon learns to do, pressing the lever at constant intervals until it has had all it wants to eat. If once so trained, what is known as a "moment of conflict" is introduced by blowing a puff of air on to its head while it is feeding the cat responds with "substituted movements"; for example, licking itself. If on the other hand, the cat is given a tranquillizing drug, these "substituted movements" do not occur and the cat is said to have had its behaviour under stress "normalized."

On the available evidence there is little doubt that certain of these tranquillizing drugs are of considerable value in the treatment of some forms of mental disease, such

as schizophrenia. They are not curative, but in a fair proportion of carefully selected cases they do appear to have a beneficial effect. — There is some evidence that they may occasionally be a substitute for convulsive therapy, but as a rule their main role would appear to be as a therapeutic means supplementing other forms of therapy.

What is becoming equally clear is that there is no justification for their indiscriminate use in the treatment of anxiety states. In selected cases they undoubtedly subserve a useful function if given for short periods under medical supervision. A recent American report went so far as to describe the excessive use of tranquillizing drugs in the treatment of anxiety as a threat to American society.

— THREE CONSIDERATIONS

This indictment is based on three considerations. In the first place, these drugs are not without their dangers if given in doses which are likely to prove effective. This risk is much slighter when they are being given to patients in mental hospitals who are under constant supervision and in whom the early signs of toxic effects can be detected and the drug either withdrawn or reduced in dosage. The second is that these drugs have been classified by the World Health Organization committee on addiction-producing drugs as "potentially habit-forming", with all the risk entailed for the patient who becomes addicted to them.



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Combine Royal Chocolate Pudding with milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until thick. Remove from fire and beat until lumps disappear. Add 1/2 cup of the sugar, cook 1 minute more, stirring constantly; add remaining sugar and boil for 2 minutes without stirring. Remove from fire, add butter and vanilla and beat until it begins to thicken; add nut meats quickly, pour on to buttered platter, and cut in squares before it hardens.



ROYAL puddings

The third consideration is perhaps more a philosophical one than a medical one, but it is one which is causing increased concern to thoughtful doctors on both sides of the Atlantic. Is the wholesale "tranquillizing" of the nation to the good of the nation or the individual? As two American doctors writing on this very subject earlier this year have commented: "Pressure, tensions, apprehensions, and fears may actually be very necessary stimulants to the finest and highest attainments of man."

Be that as it may, there is certainly no pill that will cure anxiety.

The tranquillizers undoubtedly have their place as a means of helping to tide an individual over a particularly difficult time of stress and strain—always provided they are taken under medical supervision. As a permanent antidote to the trials and tribulations of life they come under the category of drugs of addiction. Their principal value at the moment is an indication of the steady advance which is being made in the understanding and management of mental disease. Their real value lies in the promise they hold out of greater things to come in this important field of medicine.

Did You Know... By Scio



The most massive single issue of a newspaper yet published in the world was the 516-page edition of The New York Times of May 6, 1956. The highest circulation of any newspaper in the world is that of the London Sunday newspaper "News of the World", which rises to 9,000,000 copies per issue.



In the Soviet "workers' paradise", the regime purposely keeps men's wages below the subsistence level, to force women into the labor force. Their output is needed to support the Soviet's heavy military program, and the State gets complete control of their children. Lenin once boasted, "Give us a child for eight years, and it will be a Bolshevik forever".



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LONDON LETTER

Country Mansion of the Roman Period in Britain

DISCOVERIES AT LULLINGSTONE

Life in Roman Britain during the best part of four centuries is illustrated by the excavation now going forward in Lullingstone Park, Kent, in search of buried secrets. — Some of these secrets have been hidden under a road and a modern sewer, now diverted. Others are still partly concealed in the hillside. One was protected for centuries by a giant elm, now felled.

It is too easy to think of Roman rule in this island as a single episode, confined within a single period and so to be disposed of tidily within immutable dates. These are the stuff of text-books. The Lullingstone dig reminds us (and it is not alone in this) that we have in southern Britain to deal with a number of phases of an advancing civilization, differing from one another hardly less than the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in England. — And the emphasis is no longer on political history. That can be the framework, no more. The main interest is on the life men led.

Young people of both sexes are giving up part of their holidays to dig; and the Lullingstone excavation is benefiting from their industry and enthusiasm.

— VALLEY SANCTUARY

Three periods of the Roman occupation and three different parts of the site are being explored. A fourth could be added if we were listing the unsolved problems. This

is the origin of the house-church and of the Upper Rom where the Christian symbol Chi-Rho had once been painted on plaster—to fall or to be cast into a pit in thousands of fragments, still only partly reassembled. The completed evidence, if it exists, lies at the southern edge of the site freed by the diversion of the road. It would give this valley sanctuary even greater value as the earliest proved site of Christian worship in the British province if an altar were to be found, since the Eucharist had been offered in the Catacombs on the tombs of the martyrs.

Secular interests, as we might expect, predominate elsewhere. The pagan people (as we should have called them not very long ago) who once dwelt in this place had modern, if not rather more than modern, ideas on bathing and personal cleanliness. A plunge bath had been provided in the second century in the bath-house almost beneath the ancestral elm tree—a noble giant craving also for water. In the fourth century this bath-house was repaired and enlarged. A sill exists still on which men sat and dangled their feet before plunging in. Another, smaller, by its side must have been meant for children.

— EFFICIENT LAUNDRY

On the opposite side of the site, and dug out of the hillside which had collapsed on top of it, the owner of this villa in the second century had added a household laundry. All the essentials of an efficient service were present. A rough mound at the back, built of brick, tile, and stone without mortar, was available either for bleaching the linen or hanging it out before washing. A tank, provided with hot water from a furnace close by, was used for treading out the dirty clo-

thes, as is done in many a Continental town to-day and was done by Nausicaa and her maidens in the *Odyssey*. There was a hypocaust & additional heater or boiler. A drain behind carried off the water.

The holes still remain into which stakes were driven for a portable beehive clothes-airer. The *Mannequin d'Osier* of Anatole France represented a shapely lady; the beehive of Roman-British antiquity was more in the nature of a well nourished female, she is figured in Kentish archaeological records as being carried triumphantly by three or four slaves.

Beneath the diverted road is a group of rooms of much interest.—Stairs lead down to a second-century room named the Deep Chamber. A stair leads up again, and another down. That is to say, the whole group is on two levels but approached by a single flight of stairs. A third-century arch, in excellent preservation, has been pierced in the wall leading to the hypocaust which supplied hot air to the rooms above.

— PANEL DECORATIONS

Another jig-saw puzzle of fragments of painted plaster has come from this complex of rooms. The fragments show that the walls of the staircase as well as some of the rooms were decorated in panels with a palm-tree motive. The palm tree is in more than one shade of green; it is often naturalistic, as though growing in some Mediterranean or eastern surroundings; the bunches of dates seem almost edible. Who then was the country gentleman of the third century who gave the order for decorating his new rooms? He may not have been a Roman at all. He liked eastern colours and patterns. But he loved this Kentish valley—and it may have been he who buried his old hunting dog in the wall of the granary across the way.

We are in the presence (we can feel) not of ghosts but of men and women with "like appetites" to ourselves, whose dogs were friends, whose houses and their planning reflect good cheer and civilized habits, to whom a country life offered a satisfaction of its own—the more if, like Horace, they escaped to it from the sophistication of the town.

The whole site is now in the guardianship of the Ancient Monuments Board of the Ministry of Works. Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Meates is in charge of the excavation while Mr. C. D. P. Nicholson is continuing the laborious task of piecing plaster into historic documents and pursuing the dim story of the earliest years of British Christianity. — Remains of another Roman building are suggesting themselves north of the laundry. Every spadeful can here be significant.

I'm A Don Lock

It has lately been proclaimed on unimpeachable statistical authority that there are to-day five million more asses in the world than there were in 1955, thirty-eight million in all as opposed to a mere thirty-three million. This is a fact to create alarm and despondency, not so much indeed if taken in a literal sense as in a metaphorical one. To say of a man, that he is a donkey implies no more than a certain amiable stupidity, and even a lady can be a dear little donkey and extremely attractive at that. In the animal kingdom Modestine, Stevenson's donkey in the Cevennes, was a lazy and deceitful little creature but undeniably charming, and many kindhearted readers have never quite forgiven him for urging her forward with a goad. To call her an ass, as he occasionally does, seems a piece of downright incivility, though it might not be so in Ireland, where people habitually talk of an ass cart. There is something touching about a donkey, and its dainty little trot. It may be remembered that Flora Finch describes in detail Mr. F's seven proposals to her "once in a hackney coach, once in a boat, once in a pew, once on a donkey at Tunbridge Wells and the rest on his knees." In each case the surrounding circumstances were more or less romantic, but substitute "ass" for donkey and the magic is gone. If Titania had been a little more sensitive she would never have said that she had been enamoured of an ass. Bottom was essentially too good a fellow to be anything but a donkey, however absurd.

The worst that can be said against a metaphorical donkey is that he is not very bright. There can hardly be a clever donkey; it is a contradiction in terms. On the other hand, as we all know only too well, there are clever asses. At least we certainly think them asses, and we disagree with their detestable views and yet find it hard to overcome them in argument. They are solemn, arrogant, opinionated, wrong-headed, in fact asses, and yet there is—confound the fellows—a certain admirable quality about them. "It's a pity you are an ass," we feel dis-



Suc.

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posed to say to them in Northmour's words (in *The Pavilion on the Links*), "for you have the makings of a man." At any rate we could never call them donkeys, for that term is both above and below them. And a propos it would be interesting to know whether small boys at private schools still entice those newer and more innocent than themselves to take part in that simple and pleasing ritual which begins "I'm a golden lock". Young innocence gaily retorts "I'm a golden key," and then after various other metals have been named he is confronted with "I'm a don lock" and is forced by the laws of honour to make the humiliating confession. It must surely be played out by this time, but there are five million more donkeys than there were.



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PLAZA

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VOICI LES TEMPS DES ASSASSINS with Jean Gabin, Danielle Deleorme.

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"Crime in the Streets"

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one of today's

most acute uni-

versal social pro-

blems, without

much good ef-

fect, this is a

squalid story of

youth in the less

salubrious districts

of New York, some

of whom find

arrogant satisfaction

in cloaking indi-

vidual cowardice

by ganging to-

gether to steal

rather than work

honestly, to beat

up other gangs

or innocent victims

rather than live

decently, and even

commit unprov-

oked murder just

for the hell of

it — as recently

publicized cases

have revealed.

Set largely in a

mucky tenement,

on a fire escape,

and in a garbage-

strewn alley, what

action there is

oozes along like

a slow-flowing sewer.

The gang leader,

a depraved 18-

year old (John

Cassavetes, repeating

his performance

in "The Night

Holds Terror"),

spends his time

morosely sulking,

threatening his

kid brother, and

being impossibly

rude to his poor

old ma, who stag-

gers home more

dead than alive

from her job as

a waitress and

isn't the bright-

est of company.

John gets ex-

traordinarily edgy

when touched,

even lightly by

his best friends,

and decides to

kill a man who

slaps him, al-

though he rich-

ly deserved a

punch in the

nose at least.

Of course, he

doesn't intend

to do it alone,

— these lads

only become

audacious in

numbers—his

is to be the

ecstatic pleas-

ure of sinking

a flick-knife

into flesh and

blood while

someone else

holds the vic-

tim defenceless.

Knocking around

somewhat in-

effectually is

a social worker

(James Whit-

more) who runs

a not too pop-

ular club room

and has a job

'getting through'

to the boys. He

hears of the

murder plan

and knows it

is up to him

to take action

which will

most wisely

cope with the

situation.



Unnaturally, certain events click neatly into place at the eleventh hour, or rather 2 a.m. one morning, and all is well — or is it? For one boy we are left with a vague wisp of hope, but for the rest nothing is even hinted.

It is difficult to have patience with this stuff. The environment is depressing enough under the microscope, the intimate relationships are made harrowing to the point of exaggeration, and the "message" is only irritating. This seems to be that you mustn't speak roughly to your little boy and beat him when he's bad, you must help him to feel sorry for himself. Our hero in this case has been jealous of his young brother for ten years, contemptuous of his mother just as long, and always sick of his stinking surroundings. You'd think he'd have worked it out, as a bright leader, that the best way to move out into better conditions was to get a job, of which there is no shortage these days. — But no. He chooses to assert himself by being extra atrocious. His playmates despise law and order: girls exist to be assaulted, adults to be insulted, warehouses to be broken into; their signature tune is rock and roll which provides a simple and quick abandonment of the slender control of their senses to its throbbing, intoxicating rhythm.

As we have been shown in "Rebel Without A Cause" and other pictures, this trouble is not traceable merely to poverty, and neither can it be excused as the result of psychological maladjustment — at least, no more so than crime or bad behaviour in anyone. After all, no-one is normal, if it comes to that, but we restrain any dangerous impulses because we recognize that a civilised society requires certain moral obligations from us all. Deliberate disregard of such responsible conduct by those of average intelligence seldom deserves any sympathy. It simply takes more guts to live respectably, especially in poor conditions, than to take the easy

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"They Were So Young"

(ANTRO DE PERDICION)

Not altogether fictitious, the basis of this story is of possible interest. In various European papers advertisements appear offering to train suitable girls as models for highly paid work in Rio de Janeiro. Successful applicants are duly given some tuition in Paris and, once signed up, are flown to Rio. Here they find themselves beautifully housed in a luxury setting, the catch being that they are to earn their good money by satisfying the whims (whatever they may be) of the wealthy, influential male clients who come to the fashion shows which are held every evening — and which, in fact, are nothing more than a parade of available 'entertainers'.

A German girl, Johanna Matz, who doesn't look very likely material to begin with, takes exception to some of her duties as soon as she arrives, and finds herself in an ugly corner. Her employer holds all the trumps: her passport, her work permit, and a signed two-year contract; she has no friends in the country, no papers, no way of proving her story to anyone. Ruthlessness is employed without a second thought to protect this highly lucra-

tive business, and the other girls won't back up Johanna because rebel models have been washed up on the beach before now, and others beaten up in the attic. Also, those who have not pleased in some way end up serving on a river pleasure boat, where the customers are rough and dirty. What's a nice girl to do?

This could have been quite intriguing, but it is a poor effort, badly in need of a livelier script with a more persuasive treatment, and better photography. No-one in the cast does anything worth mentioning — there's no opportunity. Feeble.

jr.

"HONEYMOON DEFERRED"
(DOS MUJERES ES DEMASIADO)
(DUE MOGLI SONO TROPPE)

Somewhere in the soggy centre of this wishy-washy Anglo-Italian drivel Mr. Griffith Jones, a star offender, simps: "Somebody has obviously made a big mistake somewhere". I couldn't agree more.

jr.

road of united barbarism. Murder, rape, robbery, and violence by unprincipled groups of decadent youth (male and female) is growing at an increasing rate all over the world, despite the fact that social conditions improve, which doesn't say much for the gentle, understanding approach. And judging by the grunts and gurgles of ill-disguised admiration and amusement from various males in the audience around me, there is a widespread envy of these young animals while they get away with their primitive savage-

ries. If we are to wait for ponderous social workers to have a quiet chat with each delinquent and cause him to see the error of his wicked ways, we shall become overrun by power-crazed cretins and well on the way back to the tribal orgies of the jungle.

Well, if you'll excuse me, I feel bored with life; I think I'll go to torture my grandmother to death. W. crazy mixed-up kids get these urges you know. Pity us.

jr.

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Snippets from Britain

A £17m. plan for the development and extension of the central terminal area of London Airport has been proposed to meet the expected great increase in traffic up to 1970. The aim is to make it possible by then to handle up to 80 aircraft movements in the peak hour and 64 movements an hour for short periods of more than an hour. In terms of passengers, the airport should be equipped to cope with 4,700 passengers an hour at busy periods, with an occasional peak of 5,900 passengers an hour, corresponding to a total traffic of 211,000 air transport movements and 12,750,000 passengers a year, compared with 109,000 movements and three million passengers in 1956.

////

The Imperial Institute's buildings in South Kensington are to be demolished to make room for extensions to the Imperial College of Science and Technology. A new site for the institute has been found at the south end of the Holland Park estate. The new building will be paid for by the Government.

////

Associated Television, the contracting company who put on commercial programmes from London at weekends and from Birmingham in midweek, are already well out of the red. In their second year of operation they returned a profit of £201,716, which compares with a loss of £602,715 in the first fifteen months of the company's life.

////

The sunny days of June brought increased traffic and the highest total of road casualties since August, 1956. 430 people received fatal injuries — 58 of them children. This was 17 fewer than in June 1956, but the total of 27,390 casualties (5,052 of them children) was 3,445 more. The total included 6,144 badly hurt (997 of them children).

A request was made in Parliament recently for an estimate of the average economic loss, in terms of the present value of money, resulting from a road accident causing the death of a child, the death of an adult, serious personal injury, slight personal injury, and damage to property, respectively; and the total annual economic loss due to road accidents. Mr. Watkinson, the Minister of Transport, in a written reply, stated that the Road Research Laboratory estimated that the figures are approximately £4,000, £2,400, £700, £50, and £40. It is estimated that in 1956 the total economic cost of road accidents amounted to about £110m. These figures take no account of the human suffering involved.

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It is understood that Mr. Howard Hughes, acting on behalf of Trans-World Airlines, has made an offer



to buy 30 Bristol Britannia turbo-prop airliners provided he can obtain early delivery. To meet his wishes would entail BOAC agreeing to release some of the 18 Britannia 310 series long-range aircraft they have on order and accepting a more distant delivery date to facilitate an important dollar contract for Bristols. BOAC is reluctant to do this as it means a serious setback to its plans for recapturing a substantial part of the traffic on important dollar routes, and the acquisition of replacement aircraft. It is also felt that a British air line should be the first air line in the world to operate the new all-British turbo-prop aircraft. A Britannia recently made a 5,100 mile non-stop flight from London to Vancouver, and Mr. Hughes, an accomplished pilot, flew it as Montreal. He is said to be interested also in Viscount aircraft.

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Italian negotiations with the British Atomic Energy Commission for the purchase of a reactor of the Calder Hall type have been successfully concluded. The agreement is to the value of between £20m. and £30m.

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The Mount Royal Hotel, Marble Arch, which has 650 bedrooms and is said to be the fourth largest hotel in London, has been purchased by Mr. Maxwell Joseph, owner of a number of well known hotels, and his associates for a figure believed to be more than £1m.

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In a two-day sale at Sotheby's of the contents of Cobham Hall, Lord Darnley's house near Rochester, the state coach, believed to have been built in 1715, sold for £1,000, and the organ built in 1788 by Johannes Smetzler — one of the finest eighteenth century organs in existence — for £2,200. A Chippendale painted four-post bed went for £750.

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Sir Laurence Olivier bade farewell to the Stoll Theatre, Kingsway, W. C., the other night after nine curtains at the final performance of Titus Andronicus. The 2,500-seat theatre is to be pulled down, but it is said that the building which will be erected in its place will house a theatre.

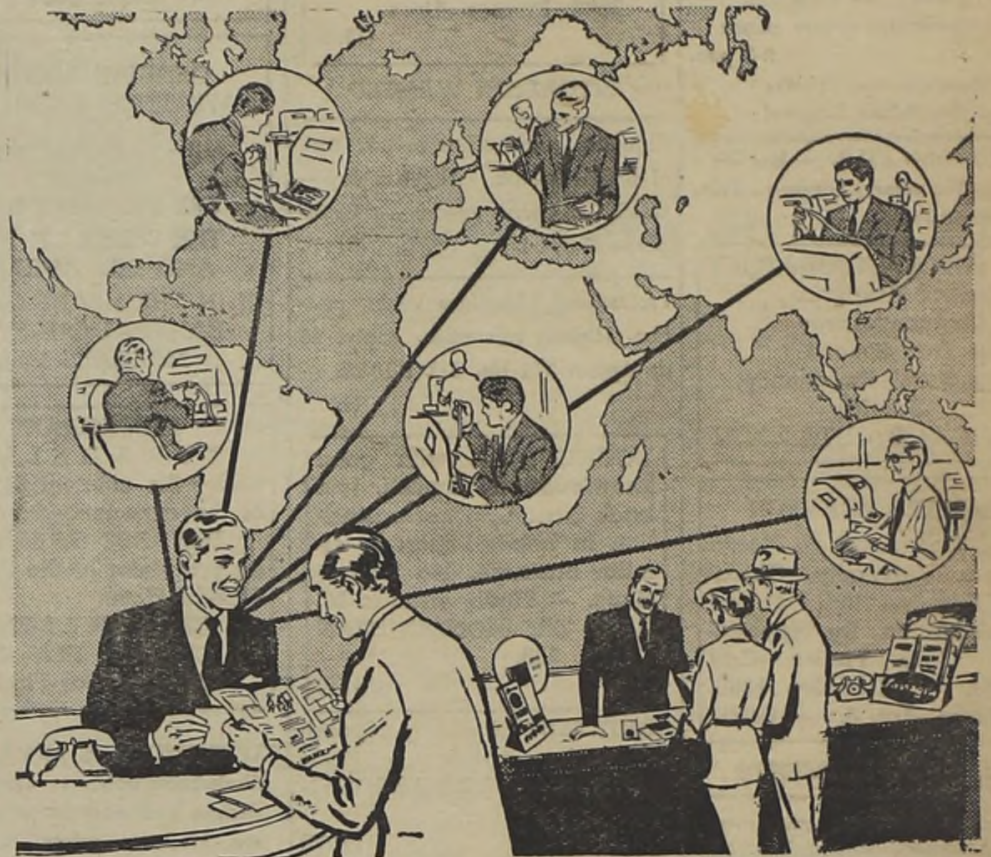
Nearly 1,000 entries from more than 100 clubs are expected for the 24 contest classes at the 1957 All Britain model aircraft rally, to be held at the Handley Page airfield at Radlett, Hertfordshire, next month. The RAF and US Air Force are competing.

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Mr. Cornelius O'Donovan was fishing off the pier at Roscarberry, co. Cork, when he saw a car approaching. After it stopped he continued to fish, but looked round when he heard a noise, and saw it go over the pier into 12ft. of water. He dived in, but was unable to open a door. Inside the car were a 55-year-old man and his only child, aged 12, and three children of the fisherman, aged 15 and 11. All the occupants were drowned.

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In the first half of this year 152,405 permanent dwellings were completed in Britain, compared with 144,412 in the similar period of 1956. The number of new dwellings built since the war is now 2,693,280. 167,264 houses have been demolished or closed under slum clearance since April 1 1945.



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