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THE Montevidean

Vol. VII - Nº 436

The only Anglo-American (bi-weekly) newspaper in Uruguay - Director: M. Strongitharm - Editor Responsable: Alphonse MAX - Cerrito 609. Tel. 9.26.90

From the Editor's desk:

"THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE"

The decision of the United States' Government to attempt to arrest Soviet expansion in the Middle East by reinforcing the free states of the Levant, which are organised through British initiative within the Baghdad Pact, is a welcome one. It proves yet again that Anglo-French belligerent action in that area was indeed a historic necessity, in that it revealed to the world how desperately jeopardised the security of the Middle East was.

Some British newspapers have given vent to sarcastic comment about the decision taken by Mr. Eisenhower's government. It ill becomes them. In some cases these newspapers themselves were, from the start opposed to the British Government and professed to be unconvinced of the urgent necessity for military intervention. Now, when the United States has shown its awareness of the disturbing magnitude of the danger, these same English newspapers give expression to ironical taunts against the American Government for waking up too late. As if they themselves had been awake before!

When I remarked some time ago that Anglo-French action in Suez had proved successful I did not mean (as I tried to make clear at the time) that the success was of a purely military character. Britain and France could hardly have been in doubt in the matter of their military superiority over Egypt. They were not seeking a triumph of arms; what they set out to do was to alarm the Free World and thereby to prove that the West was not merely bluffing in expressing its firm determination to defend its vital interests.— The present outcome — that is, the implacable resolve which the American Government, after detailed examination of the facts, have expressed in regard to defending with every means at their disposal the integrity of the Middle East — is a significant measure of Franco-British success. America's decision has been taken in time. That it has not come too late, and indeed that it has come at all, is purely a result of the Anglo-French action. Consequently, the Suez affair represents a gain for the West, even if Western Europe has to suffer the re-imposition of certain forms of rationing for a time. (It may well be that the oil crisis was one of

the contributing factors which influenced the Americans to join forces with the British and French).

No doubt adherents of the so-called Middle Way, who support the Third Force (or is it the Third Weakness?) are ready to say: "You see, the Americans are now kicking the British and French out of the Middle East in order to occupy their lost positions there. We told you so." I can only reply that the era of power politics in which one Western power ejected another from the Middle East faded away with the disappearance of that romantic political adventurer Col. Lawrence. In present day politics the West knows perfectly well that it has no option but to defend one and the same cause. It may differ in opinion, among its member nations, as to some point of procedure or as to some subtlety of timing or tactics, but such lack of unanimity does not materially affect its inherent political unity, as the epilogue to the Suez affair shows. This is simply because, if it were otherwise, the West would be doing a service to Russia by simplifying the task of the Communists and their local Arabian nationalist collaborators in paving the way for Soviet domination of the whole area.

The only appreciable satisfaction which the writing of political commentaries can provide is that occasionally some of the predictions one makes about the upshot of political events come true. In the early days of the Suez crisis I forecast that the existing differences in the views held by the various Western Powers would inevitably evaporate when the absolute necessity of putting an end to Nasser and the Russian Middle-Eastern Fifth Column became clear enough to be generally accepted. I personally never had any doubts but that only a bold and firm attitude towards Pan-Arabian nationalist upstarts and their agitators in the Kremlin could apply an effective brake to the wheels of Bolshevist expansion in the Middle East.

Alphonse Max



Behrendt, Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam
Signs on the Kremlin wall

British Aid Offered To India Shipyard Project

DELHI. — Britain has offered to help build a second shipyard in India, Mr. Satish Chandra, deputy Minister for Production, said. He told a questioner in Parliament that the Government was considering the proposal, which was to send a small mission under the technical cooperation scheme of the Colombo Plan. The mission would visit possible si-

tes and prepare a preliminary project report.

India has one shipyard, at Vizagapatam, on the east coast, which is being expanded with the aid of French technicians.

If agreement is reached, a skilled nucleus could be easily drawn from British industry. Comfort may be drawn from the fact that after seeking assistance elsewhere for the first task of this nature some years ago, India now turns to Britain for technical aid. While there may be some opposition to setting up a new rival in what has hitherto been an excellent market for British ships, this should be overridden by the obvious advantage in long-term benefits to both countries in exporting British "know-how". The value of the actual work will run into many millions of pounds.

Big Dollar Order for the Triumph T. R.

A 4,000,000 dollar order for 2,000 of the new Triumph T. R. 3 sports cars with front wheel disc brakes has been placed by Mr. A. F. Bethell, Executive Vice President of the Standard-Triumph Motor Company Inc., New York, who is on a visit to the parent Company in Britain.

A 95 per cent advance in the sales of the Triumph T. R. 3 over a similar period in 1955 has been shown so far this year, and over 4,000 of these sports cars are now owned by Americans.

"The Lesson of Suez & Hungary" (p. 6)

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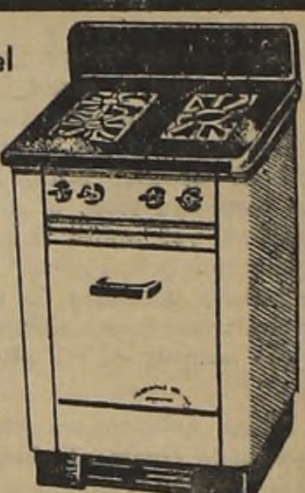
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BIRTHS: To Ethel and Enrique Stein on the 1st. of January at the British Hospital, Montevideo, a son, GUY PATRICK.

(1068)

Kindly note that Dr. Glenn Ivey has now moved his Consulting Room to: 18 de Julio 2135, 8th floor. His new telephone number is. 40.50.89.

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Twelfth Night at the Court of Queen Elizabeth I

Twelfth Night, or the Feast of Epiphany, which goes almost unnoticed in present day England, was in the time of Queen Elizabeth I an important date, the culminating day of the twelve days of festivity that began at Christmas. Curiously enough, these twelve days did not include New Year's Day, which was still celebrated on March 25th. The Gregorian Calendar with New Year's Day on January 1st, was introduced into Europe by Pope Gregory in 1582, and adopted immediately by many countries, but true to the spirit of a nation that still drives its motor cars on the left hand side of the road, the English retained the Julian calendar until 1752. On Christmas Day people stayed quietly in their homes, but on St Stephen's Day, the 26th., there began a succession of feasts, dances, theatrical performances and general rejoicing that ended on January 6th, the feast of the Magi.

In a recent book called "The First Night of Twelfth Night", the Shakespearean scholar Dr. Leslie Hotson, throws new and fascinating light on the splendid and elaborate entertainment that took place on Twelfth Night 1600 at Whitehall Palace. The Queen was at this time 67 years of age, one of the greatest sovereigns in Europe, and her court was famous for its splendour, grace and dignity. On this occasion she had a special reason for wanting the celebration of Twelfth Night to be brilliant and memorable, as she was entertaining at her court Grigori Ivanovich Mikulin, Ambassador from the Tsar Boris Godunov, and Don Virginio Orsino, Duke of Bracciano.

The Russian envoy was "a man of tall Stature very fatte with a

great face and a blacke bearde cutt rownde: of a swarthy Colour his face, and his gate very majesticall". He was very touchy, very mindful of his dignity, and had received minute instructions from his master as to his behaviour during his visit to England. Even more important to the Queen, however, than this difficult visitor, was the Duke Orsino, one of the most civilized and accomplished noblemen in Europe. The Queen prided herself on her command of the Italian tongue, and apparently set herself out to show special favour to the distinguished Florentine.

The theory put forward by Dr. Hotson in his interesting book is that the entertainment provided after supper on January 6th, 1600, as the crown to the twelve days of Christmas, was nothing less than the comedy "Twelfth Night", by Mr. William Shakespeare, Gentleman, who wrote it specially for the occasion: and that it was acted by the Lord Chamberlain's Company, of which Shakespeare was a leading member, in the presence of the Queen, Don Virginio, and the cream of the nobility of England. The Russian Ambassador was not present, as apparently he was not to demean himself by appearing in the presence of the Queen along with other envoys.

As a graceful compliment to the Duke Orsino, the principal nobleman in the play is called Duke Orsino, and in the Countess Olivia, with whom, in the comedy, the Duke is romantically in love, Dr. Hotson sees an idealized representation of Elizabeth herself. Malvolio, the Countess's Puritanical steward, is, according to Dr. Hotson, a satirical portrait of the pompous and suscepti-

ble Sir William Knollys, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.—The whole comedy has a tone of gaiety, romantic love and mockery in keeping with Twelfth Night which was an occasion for fun and relaxation of discipline, when old scores could be paid off.

Apart from the special interest of the occasion and the picture it gives us of the Elizabethan world, Dr. Hotson's book throws an interesting light on the way the play was staged. His theory, based on contemporary records, is that the performance was given "in-the-round." — Before the first public theatre was built in London in 1576, plays were performed in halls and inn-yards, and the shape of the theatre, with its stage jutting out into the audience and its surrounding boxes, was based on the shape of the inn yard, with the audience standing round the actors and the wealthy patrons watching from windows and balconies. Literary historians, however, have always described the Elizabethan theatre as having the audience on three sides only. In the back wall, in addition to the two doors by which the actors went on and off the stage, they have placed an alcove above for scenes such as the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet.

In the reconstruction of the first performance of "Twelfth Night", Dr. Hotson shows that the audience sat on all sides of the actors as in the theatre in-the-round. He further suggests that this was not an arrangement for a special occasion but that it was the usual system not only in private houses and palaces but in the public theatres; and it is, in fact true, that when we look at the only contemporary drawing of the interior of an Elizabethan theatre, that made by the Dutch traveller De Witt in 1596, we see the audience sitting behind the players. The famous balcony-alcove, therefore, that we have been imagining for the past four hundred years, is, then, probably a fallacy. On the stage were placed little "mansions", like kiosks, to represent houses, castles, palaces, etc. In "Twelfth Night", for example, Duke Orsino's house was placed on one side of the stage, and Countess Olivia's on the other, and the action took place in front of one or the other without any change of scenery. Where an upstairs was required a small superstructure was added to the "mansion".

The theatre in-the-round creates a unity between actors and audience, a sense of participation in the action of the play that the modern curtain theatre cannot possibly achieve, and it must have been particularly appropriate to this graceful and amusing comedy in which Shakespeare's delicate mockery played in turn on many of the distinguished persons present, not excepting the Duke, the Russian Ambassador, and even the Queen herself. The first performance of "Twelfth Night", in the great hall at Whitehall Palace, with the nobility and national dignitaries sitting all round on tiered seats, glittering in splendid silks and jewels, must have been a dazzling and unforgettable spectacle.

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December Report on the American School

Last month we reported the general objectives of the American School in order that everyone interested might have a clear idea of what the school, will stand for—in ideals and in scholarship.

This month, we are able to say that a land site has been selected; that a verbal agreement has been arrived at, and that we are waiting now to place the first down payment.

The location in Carrasco is one block off the main artery of that section — Avenida Italia — on the corner of General Mariño and Calle Tajes. The area measures 100 meters by 200 meters. A one-year option on the adjoining property (also 100 by 200 meters) has been obtained. Adequate water supply is guaranteed by the development company as well as pavements on all the bordering streets. Thus, plans for landscaping and building can now be considered. Preliminary ar-

chitect's sketches are being made in Montevideo and the plans for a modern American School building are being sent to the Committee for study. Further details soon.

The consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of a modern-type, one-story structure with wings for various purposes, auditorium, adequate play space, caretaker's cottage and director's apartment.

In order to meet our opening date (March 1958), it has been decided to start the building with the wings most urgently needed so as to establish a two-room Kindergarten and all the primary grades. — Other wings, including the High School, will be added as soon as circumstances require.

This complete project will involve the investment of approximately 500,000 Uruguayan pesos. The financing of the purchase of the land and the construction costs will be the subject of our January report.

Record Year for Royal Bank

ASSETS PASS \$ 3 1/2 BILLION MARK — DEPOSITS OF \$ 3 1/4 BILLION
AT RECORD LEVEL — PROFITS INCREASE 14.8 % — \$ 6 MILLION
ADDED TO REST ACCOUNT — CAPITAL FUNDS NOW \$ 186 MILLION

New records in the field of Canadian banking are revealed in the annual statement of The Royal Bank of Canada just issued.— Covering twelve months ending November 30th., the statement shows deposits have climbed to well over \$ 3 1/4 billion with assets at the impressive total of \$ 3,571,298,320, an increase of \$ 287 million over the previous year's figure. A substantial increase in the volume of loans is also noted.

Profits for the year increased 14.8% as compared with last year. After provision for taxes and depreciation, net profits amounted to \$ 12,467,268, equivalent to \$ 2.70 per share, on the average shares outstanding, as compared with \$ 2.58 in 1955.

Government of Canada securities, held by the bank, have been reduced from \$ 865,199,422 to \$ 633,886,295, a reflection of the bank's action in supplying funds for the ever expanding credit needs of the country. In accordance with the central banks' suggestion some months ago that secondary reserves should be at least 7% of Canadian deposit liabilities, the bank's reserves in day-to-day loans and Government of Canada treasury bills have been in-

ALL FIGURES SHOWN IN CANADIAN DOLLARS.

creased from \$ 58 million to \$ 244 million. Commercial loans totalling \$ 1,295,093,026 show an increase of \$ 126 million. Call and short loans to brokers and investment dealers have risen from \$ 69,888,180 to \$ 123,189,376. Loans on residential mortgages have also increased substantially and have reached a total of some \$ 186 million as compared with the 1955 figure of slightly under \$ 101 million. The Royal Bank's traditionally strong liquid position is indicated by total quick assets of \$ 1,958,263,058, equal to 57.8% of the bank's liabilities to the public.

The steady rise in deposits noted in recent years continued through 1956. At the bank's year-end, total deposits had reached \$ 3,278,375,435, an increase of some \$ 216 million for the year and a new high mark in the history of the bank. Included in this figure are Canadian personal savings, amounting to \$ 1,303,230,479, an increase of \$ 91 million for the year.

The bank's statement shows that regular dividends of \$ 8,299,783 were paid to shareholders, plus an extra distribution of 25c. per share amounting to \$ 1,260,000. Provision for income taxes this year amounts to \$ 13,410,000 as compared with \$ 11,215,000 last year, leaving \$ 2,907,485 undivided profits, which with \$ 918,133 carried forward from the previous year and \$ 3,000,000 transferred from inner reserves, resulted in a sum of \$ 6,825,618.

From this account the bank transferred \$ 6,160,000 to the Rest Account, leaving undivided profits of \$ 665,618. This is the seventh consecutive year the Royal Bank has transferred to Rest Account a portion of the current year's earnings. Capital and Rest Account now stand at \$ 50,298,893 and \$ 135,737,122 respectively. These totals, together with undivided profits, bring the capital funds of the bank to \$ 186,701,633.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the bank will be held at the Head Office on Thursday, January 10th., at 11 a.m.

Salient features from this year's statement, with the 1955 figures on a comparative basis, follow.

"FULLEST PROTECTION" FOR REFUGEES IN ENGLAND

As the largest party of Hungarian refugees to arrive in Britain so far—605, including 250 women and 76 children—were settling in at Aldershot an official welcome from the Home Secretary was issued. It said that refugees had nothing to fear and would "enjoy the fullest protection of our laws and of our courts".

The message said the refugees might be asked to supply certain information and would have to register with the police, but added that the Government gave "an unqualified assurance" that information would not be communicated to any foreign Government or organization and that "our police are out to help you".

The Lord Mayor of London's relief fund totalled £ 740,000 and the British Red Cross fund exceeded £ 219,000.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR MAU MAU LEADER

NAIROBI. — Sentence of death was passed on the Mau Mau leader Dedan Kimathi, after he had been found guilty by the Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, of the illegal possession of a revolver. He was also convicted on a second charge of possessing ammunition and sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

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CONDENSED ANNUAL STATEMENT

30th November, 1956

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from banks (including items in transit)	\$ 585,749,787
Government of Canada and provincial government securities, not exceeding market value	" 715,005,707
Other securities, not exceeding market value	" 492,218,188
Call loans, fully secured	" 165,289,376
Total quick assets	\$ 1,958,263,058
Other loans and discounts	" 1,295,093,026
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under N.H.A. (1954)	" 186,200,416
Bank premises	" 30,690,073
Liabilities of customers under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	" 93,174,380
Other assets	" 7,877,367
	<u>\$ 3,571,298,320</u>

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$ 3,278,375,435
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	" 93,174,380
Other liabilities	" 13,046,872
Total liabilities to the public	\$ 3,384,596,687
Capital paid up	" 50,298,893
Rest Account	" 135,737,122
Undivided profits	" 665,618
	<u>\$ 3,571,298,320</u>

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Canadian Ambassador To Yugoslavia

OTTAWA. — The Department of External Affairs has announced that it has appointed Mr. Ignatieff Ambassador to Yugoslavia in place of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, who recently became the first Canadian Ambassador to Austria. Mr. Ignatieff, who was born in Russia, is 43. A graduate of the University of Toronto and a Rhodes scholar, he joined

the Department of External Affairs in 1940 and has served in London and in Washington, where he was counsellor from 1949 to 1954 and at one time was adviser to the Canadian permanent mission to the United Nations. Mr. Ignatieff will take up his appointment in the middle of February.

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Letter To The Editor

Dear Sir,

May I congratulate you on the unusual and most attractive cover picture of "THE MONTEVIDEAN'S" new year edition, which I have heard widely applauded? In view of your own remarks inside about editorials, surely the best thing to do is to relegate your column of vanity to some obscure corner deserved by its comparative unpopularity where enthusiasts can search it out if they wish, and satisfy the bulk of the readers, for whom a newspaper is basically intended to cater, with regular cover pictures of artistic appeal? It would probably raise your circulation along with the public's appreciation of your efforts, and that should help to recompense the loss to your vanity...

Yours etc.,
L. G. N.

ANSWER:

You may be right but it is not only the editor's vanity which puts the leader on the front page, there is also the question of economy with which "THE MONTEVIDEAN" is constantly faced. The salary of the editor who writes the editorials for page one costs the paper less than the production of a bi-weekly cover picture.

re would. Thus, you see, satisfying the vanity of the editor works out cheaper than satisfying your intellectual interest in cover girls, and while there are unlimited cheap magazines on the news-stands offering empty delights for the eye, there are all too few poor but honest papers striving to offer with dignity some intelligent food for thought.

ED.

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New Premier in Tokyo

Tanzan Ishibashi has had a varied career as economist, scholar, philosopher, cabinet minister, party leader, and publisher of The Oriental Economist. His opinions on economics have repeatedly led him into controversy. As an exponent of easy credit and high wages, he has been accused by Japanese and United States officials alike of promoting inflation inside Japan. During the occupation, when Mr. Ishibashi served as Finance Minister, he was forced

out of office by United States authorities for this reason. After the occupation he rowed repeatedly with his Liberal party and was twice expelled on similar grounds.

In 1954 Mr. Ishibashi joined Premier Ichiro Hatoyama's cabinet as Minister of International Trade and Industry. Just a month ago Mr. Ishibashi, at 72, replaced the ailing, 73-year-old Premier Hatoyama as president of Japan's ruling party, now called the Liberal-Democratic. Last week Mr. Ishibashi replaced

Mr. Hatoyama as premier.

Mr. Ishibashi comes to office at a time when Japan has re-entered the councils of the world; last week she was formally installed as the eightieth member of the United Nations. The new Premier is regarded as less "pro-American" than his predecessor. He is an advocate, for example, of increased Japanese trade with Communist China. However, he has promised to continue Japan's adherence to the policy of embargoing trade in strategic goods with Peiping. Premier Ishibashi put out feelers the other week that he would like an invitation to Washington early this year.

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Syrians Pressing Lebanese for Oil

CUTTING OF LINES BACKFIRES—NEIGHBORS SAY THEY CAN'T MAKE UP THE DEFICIT

BEIRUT, Lebanon. — The oil pipelines outweigh the Suez Canal as a topic of discussion in this part of the Middle East.

The Syrians are using diplomatic pressure and even threats in an effort to get from Lebanon petroleum

products to replace those they lost by blowing up the foreign pipelines that cross Syria.

In a burst of nationalistic fervor, Syrians wrecked three big pumping stations that carried crude oil from Iraq across Syria to the ports of Baniyas, Syria, and Tripoli, Lebanon, on the Mediterranean.

In fact the Syrians hurt a sister Arab country, Iraq, more than anyone and they hurt themselves at least as much as they did any Western power.

DAMAGE UNSURVEYED

Nobody knows exactly what the damage is to the three pumping stations because not even the company engineers have been allowed to visit them.

Spokesmen for the Iraq Petroleum Company, which owns the stations, say they have been informed by reliable sources that all three stations were completely demolished by expert saboteurs. The company has expressed doubt that the Syrians had anyone with the necessary technical knowledge to do such a complete job. They suggest that Russian advisers might account for the skill shown.

The British engineers on duty were handcuffed and led away into the desert by uniformed Syrian troops before the installations were blown up.

The best-informed sources in Damascus say they believe the operation was carried out by the Army without orders and probably without the knowledge of the Syrian Government.

Within forty-eight hours of the demolition, the Syrian Government asked the Iraq Government to provide gasoline and Diesel oil to replace the supplies that had been cut off.

Normally, Syria got her supplies from the Lebanese refinery at Tripoli, which was fed by lines the Syrians blew up. The Iraqis told the Syrians they had only enough refinery capacity for Iraq's use.

Now the Syrians are pressing the Lebanese and are trying to make King Saud of Saudi Arabia use his influence on the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) to get for them a refinery at Saida, the ancient port of Syria products from the Medreco refinery.

U.S. AIRCRAFT LANDS AT SOUTH POLE

WELLINGTON (N.Z.). — A radio message from McMurdo Sound received in Christchurch reports a successful landing at the South Pole by a United States Navy Dakota aircraft with a party of seven, headed by Rear-Admiral Dufek. — The Dakota landed on hard dry snow at 8.34 at night, stayed 49 minutes, and then left for McMurdo with a jet-assisted take-off. — A Globemaster flew overhead on safety station. The party left a trail of flags and radar reflectors on the site as navigational aids. Rear-Admiral Dufek was the first to set foot at the Pole since Scott.

HONOURING KOSSUTH

PARIS. — The Carrefour de Chateaudun, where the French Communist Party has its headquarters, is to be renamed Carrefour Kossuth, after the nineteenth-century Hungarian uprising. By 52 votes to 26, the Paris municipal council decided this as a deliberate rebuff to the Communists. The Carrefour de Chateaudun was the scene of the most violent of the anti-Communist riots in Paris some weeks ago.



*"Si la vista le está fallando,
anteojos de Pablo Ferrando!"*

Italy's Communists

Events in the outside world have made it extremely hard for the leaders of the Italian Communist Party to make proper preparation for their eighth national congress. First came the news of Mr. Khrushchev's speech denouncing Stalin, which caused dismay among the rank and file and led Signor Togliatti and his colleagues into a series of tortuous and unconvincing explanations. Their hopes that the summer might be devoted to preparing and expounding an acceptable new party line have been disappointed. An enormously long "programmatic declaration" for the party was published in the middle of October, only to be swallowed up by the news from Hungary, which continues to be the focus of absorbed attention.

Signor Togliatti has finally come out unequivocally in support of the Russian explanation of what happened in Hungary. Although he has said that the intervention of Russian troops "could and should have been avoided," he has put all the blame for their use on the Government of Mr. Nagy.

This is too much for many Communists, who were told in the October declaration, among much else, how ridiculous it was to suppose that the revolution could ever be imposed on any country by foreign armies.— The trade unions have protested. There have been thousands of resignations. The party must go through a thorough reappraisal of its resources and aims.

Before the Hungarian bombshell the road ahead seemed fairly clear. All the emphasis was on the doctrine of "different roads to Socialism". The Italian road was to be a popular front, extending even beyond the Nenni Socialists, which, without waiting for the revolution, would press for immediate social and economic reforms. But now the popular front is farther away than it has ever been. Signor Nenni has denounced Russian intervention in Hungary and declared that "in fundamental assessments on internal and international policy we are no longer in agreement with the Communists". For him both the old "unity of action" pact, which for ten years tied the Socialists firmly to Communist policies, and the pact for joint consultation, which this summer replaced it, are dead. In saying this he may be ahead of many in his party. The much talked of reunion with the Democratic Socialists led by Signor Saragat may still be distant. But the Italian Communists cannot any longer look forward to the conquest of power through the ballot, with allies.

How the party develops depends above all on what happens in Russia. The only consistency in the party's leadership has been to follow Russian example in everything. Signor Togliatti's one hint of independent criticism, which followed the report of Mr. Khrushchev's speech, was quickly rebuked and has not been repeated. But whatever directive the Italian Communist Party eventually receives, the facts of the past few months must oblige it to reconsider its functions. It must accept the loss of supporters and allies. It will probably be obliged to become more compact and conspiratorial.

The Lesson of Suez & Hungary

By ALPHONSE MAX

I know that in my opinion of the Suez affair I am in the small minority, but I presume that many people take the opposite view simply because the Anglo-French action did not turn out to be an absolute success. It is so much easier to be enthusiastic about proved facts than to understand and appreciate good intentions, and only cynics gauge the value of honest causes according to the favourable outcome rather than the commendable objectives. Had the final result been the total elimination of Nasser and a triumph for the West's cause, it would have been generally agreed that the belligerent action in the Middle East had been fully justified by sheer necessity. But since the Western Powers were prevented from attaining their ultimate goals, the sheep-like chorus of the narrow-minded knowalls has been greatly reinforced and its volume has swelled. History alone will be able to show if Sir Anthony Eden was right in his aims; only the lack of power to accomplish them proved his undoing. Nevertheless, I venture to suggest that the rightness of a cause is not dependent upon the number of people who support it.

The conflicts in Suez and Hungary have a good deal in common. As has been remarked many times, the world today is a battleground on which the forces of good and evil are locked in mortal combat, or in current terminology, freedom is fighting desperately against tyranny. In this sense, the struggle in Hungary and the action in Egypt were basically the same. In the Magyar country the people rose up against a dreadful tyranny which held them in deplorable bondage; in the Middle East the battle was waged to prevent populations, territories and vital interests from falling into the clutches of those monsters who use slavery as their only means of ruling the world.

Fortunately, the Suez action has not failed completely, for the reasons I gave in my article "Suez — Loss or Gain?". And, as I have said, if the whole enterprise was not the success it was intended to be, the fault lay not on the battle field but in diplomatic circles.

The Suez crisis has taught us another lesson: that no large-scale operation of international significance can be carried out by any one section of the West without the assistance of the United States. — For one reason or another the U.S. thought it better to stop the operations in Egypt, and this makes it clear that if the West wishes to remain a free and integrated domain it must accept, unhesitatingly, the political leadership of the U.S. or have its operational power hopelessly limited, as has been proved in the present case.

Among the innumerable ill-conceived opinions, rumours and interpretations of Middle East events which have been wildly circulating since the controversy arose, the view has been expressed in some quarters that America stabbed its Western allies in the back. How wickedly untrue this assertion is can be seen in the fact that, in spite of the United States' displeasure over the Franco-British initiative, Bulganin's threat to bombard London and Paris with rockets and send 'volunteers' to Egypt was met with the firm, unambiguous Washington announcement that such action would incur the immediate intervention of U.S. military forces. This strong attitude of the U.S. showed positively that, in spite of differences unavoidable among democracies, the West is fundamentally united when facing major dangers. But it also proved that Russian threats are, in fact, simply bluff, because the Kremlin withdrew all its threats following the American warning. Let me remind readers of another bluff in this connection, to demonstrate just how tricky Soviet policy is. The Kremlin half-promised the Egyptians, through Shepilov, to build the Aswan Dam for them, while the West was discussing the matter, but as soon as the U.S. declined to donate the millions for Nasser's scheme for self-glorification, the Russians, faced with the need to give a definite undertaking, refused also. Quite obviously, as we shall see further in a moment, Soviet policy is founded on bluff arising from the fears of the Free World.

Hungary and Suez, I repeat, represent two aspects of the same struggle against tyranny. That is unquestionably apparent to me. To some people, however, the example of Poland serves to show that a co-operation with Soviet Russia is possible. In other words, then, the guilt for the Hungarian massacres rests not with the Russian butchers but with the Hungarian people who unwisely rebelled against an armed power. The same people saw that the Polish example, where aspirations were made known more placidly, proved that the Soviets are partners amenable to the discussion of controversial problems. Such people, who are also to be found in Uruguay I'm afraid, seem to overlook the fact that the fortunate de-

velopment of affairs in Poland was only possible after the catastrophic development of affairs in Hungary. When the Polish rebellion broke out, Khrushchev personally flew to Warsaw and, at the airport before setting foot on Polish soil, threatened to teach the Polish Reds a lesson on how a Communist state should be organised. That was only a few days before the revolution in Hungary began. When it came, and Nagy made his desperate plea to the United Nations, under whose protection he placed his country, the Russians promised to withdraw their troops from Hungarian territory. Anticipating Western intervention, as in Korea when Syngman Rhee appealed to the U.N., the Kremlin showed readiness to negotiate with the Budapest Government. Alas, not Western aid but Russian massacres were the eventual answer to Hungary's cry for help.

Thus, we have three points:

a) the Kremlin threat to send 'volunteers' to the Middle East and bomb Paris and London evaporated as soon as the US made it clear that such actions would never be tolerated.

b) the Kremlin was ready to negotiate with the Hungarians as long as it was supposed that the West would answer the call for intervention.

c) the Polish national Communists achieved a considerable number of their demands despite initial Kremlin threats, because it was feared that the Hungarian precedent would be followed.

These facts add up to one clear realisation: regardless of Russian bullying, the gentlemen in the Kremlin — who are as disunited among themselves and as unsure of their personal positions as any other gangster leaders — are quite afraid of international complications which they fear, would mean their downfall.

Does the West realise from these recent events that the Kremlin is bluffing and that, in spite of their belligerent speeches, every one of the Kremlin bosses goes in fear of his own life, distrusting his colleagues, and that Soviet Russia lacks that solid nucleus from which a consequent policy might emerge, owing to the continual changes in the supreme governmental and party apparatuses? Therefore any opi-

nion expressed on the subject of what Russia would or would not do in certain circumstances must be simply speculative, because the Kremlin is forever changing policy overnight and no one can ever be truly surprised. Paradoxically, only the order of events can be really considered per-

The West accepts that division of the world which at the end of World War I was respected. In view of attempt has been made to any of the East European states the Western fold, although in East Berlin in 1953, and Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary have shown that such a division would be fully justified. It is unnecessary to point out on the other hand, Soviet hasn't the slightest respect for the division of the world herself. The coup d'état in Czechoslovakia in 1948 and the recent constant violations of Russian weapons agents in the Middle East among other things. But, at the same time, the USSR is so complicated that it would a world conflict when one satellites, under Marshal Tito ke away in 1948. Yugoslavia bitter blow for the Soviet not only because it reduces sphere of Russian influence its creation of a dangerous dent to encourage further away by other discontented. Yet, notwithstanding these important considerations, the lin did not tempt a war by the use of military force against Yugoslavia. As I have said, the foundation of Russian policy based on Western timidity. I have suggested that the leaders are frightened into a new war but it is remembered that the USSR, very least, as strongly the West and no illusion about this.

On the other hand, the dominated peoples' standard is appallingly low. This is enough, for the Bolsheviks maintain a favourable military strength with through a corresponding tion in their populations' conditions. According to a soldier in the Soviet the state only one tenth



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Inflation Trend Noted in Spain

by BENJAMIN WELLES

MADRID. — The shadow of further inflation is creeping slowly over the face of Spain.

The visitor newly arrived in this handsome capital scarcely perceives this. Limousines glide down the Paseo de la Castellana and well-dressed crowds stroll in the bright sunshine laughing and chatting.

The luxury hotels, although not full at this time of year, are well patronized. The bars are full. Food is excellent, though for Spain, expensive. A good meal for two with

a bottle of Spanish wine would cost at least \$ 6.

Out along the avenues splendid new apartment buildings are climbing up into the crisp, clear air, and prices are rising almost as quickly.

Spain is in the midst of a boom-let. Industrial production is growing in many sectors: in electricity production, cement, chemicals, fertilizers and steel, among others. Agricultural production is expanding slowly. Water reserves in this often-parched land was at 42 per cent of dam capacity, an unusually high figure.

For the well-off there is a host of luxuries to be bought. Meanwhile, one top Spanish economist reckoned that since 1946, the income per person in real terms and at constant prices had grown by 5.3 per cent each year. Though the 1946 base was very low, this growth was exceeded in Western Europe only by West Germany.

Yet Spanish, United States and other foreign bankers, traders, business men and officials now say that the fiscal storm warnings are up for those willing to observe them. They are increasingly concerned over the inflationary tendencies.

The portents disturbing them were these:

The peseta, which held steady at around forty-three to the dollar for the last four years, has quietly slipped in the last ten months to about fifty to the dollar on such world marts as Tangier, Zurich and New York.

Banknote circulation inside Spain has grown in the last year from around 47,000,000,000 pesetas to more than 51,000,000,000. The cost of living index climbed from January, 1955, to January, 1956, by 8 per cent and has climbed farther by an estimated 10 per cent since then.

The Government's newest round of nation-wide wage increases may, according to private experts here, pump a further 30,000,000,000 pesetas into the nation's overworked financial bloodstream.

There is continuing deficit financing by the Government of its big investment programs. The Government's budget, including this national investment program, was overspent last year by about 12,000,000,000 pesetas over the budget figure of 50,000,000,000 pesetas.

This situation is important to the vicissitudes of the Korean war first made Spain seem an ally in the

his counterpart in the U.S.— The USSR is not harassed by profit and loss problems in its business enterprises: it does not fear strikes (at least, up to now), it can control wages as it pleases, and it can supply its undertakings with unlimited unpaid workers in the form of political prisoners from concentration camps. One day these shocking privations of the public will lead to the breaking point and their vengeance will be unleashed, a glimmering of which probability is to be seen already in the satellites. Fortunately, final victory in war is not merely a question of military strength. It is not dependent only upon the atomic bomb, but also on the man who drops it. The Soviets have not made their peoples happy. Far from it. And until they have won over the men they cannot be assured of winning a victory in war. The USSR knows it can trust neither the enslaved populations of East Europe nor even the peoples of its own territory, who are similarly waiting anxiously for a suitable opportunity to rid themselves of their oppressors. And this is one of the chief reasons why the Red bosses in Moscow fear a new world war: they are sure of the arms, but they can't be sure of the men who must use them.

In all humility I believe that the only reasonable policy towards the Kremlin in the light of recent events is a policy of boldness and strength, where armies follow the lead of unarmed Hungarian heroes and show the Soviet leaders that we know how to call their bluff and having discovered their real intentions, that the mighty West is prepared to deal with them accordingly. It is the only possible course to preclude in the future a massacre similar to that in Hungary taking place in other parts of the world.

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Yugoslav Accord with Greece

Support for Cypriot Cause

BELGRADE. — The Yugoslav Government expressed sympathy with the population of Cyprus and support for all efforts aimed at a just solution of the Cyprus dispute.

A joint Greek-Yugoslav statement issued after a four-day visit by the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Karamanlis, said that during talks with Yu-

goslav leaders views were exchanged on the problem of Cyprus.

"Both sides emphasize the need for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus question in accordance with the strivings of the Cypriot population and in the interests of peace and peaceful cooperation," the statement said. "The Yugoslav Government, basing its views on the principles of the rights of peoples to self-determination, expresses sincere sympathy towards the population of Cyprus, as well as its readiness in the future to afford moral and political support to all constructive efforts for finding a just settlement of this question".

The statement added: "The two Governments, conscious of the use of the Balkan Pact as a factor for peace, are agreed on the need for further efforts to be made by all three partners (Greece, Turkey, and

for Spain of continuing defense-economic support, and of more aid in the years immediately ahead.

Many authorities believed the United States base-building program was wielding a minor adverse effect on the inflationary trend. It was held virtually impossible to undertake a \$ 400,000,000 building program in such a land without hurrying the needle of inflation slightly upward.

Yet the United States military and economic aid to Spain was considered to be one potential salvation in the over-all situation.

Yugoslavia), with the aim of giving full efficacy to three-Power cooperation. They consider that to achieve this aim the most effective method is to remove the causes which have brought about the present difficulties".

Russians Plan Earth Satellites

"YEARS IN THE AIR"

Soviet scientists hope to launch an earth satellite which it is claimed will remain in the air for several years. According to a Moscow broadcast, a Russian scientist has submitted a project for a satellite which he claims will travel at a velocity of about 17,000 miles an hour. It is to be launched by three-stage rockets.

The satellite, it is said, will carry scientific instruments which will send back to the earth the information it collects, and in future projects telescopes will be fitted. The facts collected are to be used for the development of manned flights, notably for the creation of intermediate stations for future inter-planetary flights.

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FOR US GIRLS

Edited by Margaret

TALKING ABOUT HEALTH WITH MARGARET

Can't Get Up in the Morning

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE OLDEST GRUMBLE IN THE WORLD... AND A GUIDE FOR RELUCTANT RISERS

It's a rare soul who finds joy in leaving her warm bed at the hour most of us have to rise, in order to cope with a family or be at our jobs on time. But some of us suffer more than others! We find getting up a positive nightmare.

Sometimes there is an obvious explanation, such as honest-to-goodness fatigue which can stem from any one of a dozen sources. But if this isn't the answer, if, in spite of early nights and restful sleep, you still feel half dead in the morning; not just now and again, but every day—what then?

The answer is that you may be among those whose temperature is subnormal first thing.

Why should that give you such a marked distaste for getting up and for having any sort of communion whatsoever with your fellow creatures? It's because a low temperature or a drop in temperature slows up the chemical activity of both brain and body. And this inevitably reduces considerably both energy and vitality.

There is a general belief that the body temperature of a healthy adult remains constant at round about 98° Fahrenheit. But, actually, this isn't true. Everybody's temperature fluctuates slightly and although two degrees is the maximum variation, this appears to have a marked effect on our capacity for work and enjoyment.

This two degrees variation in temperature follows a regular and definite pattern. The body temperature rises to a maximum of 99° Fahrenheit during the day and drops to round about 97° Fahrenheit during the night. (A rule that applies to the usual work-by-day and sleep-by-night person).

But the point at which the body temperature starts to pick up from its lowest point (usually reached at about 3 a.m.) and the point at which



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That's one group. The other is composed of people who feel like nothing on earth first thing in the morning, simply because their body temperature is around 97° Fahrenheit, or even a little under at this time, and it does not rise when they get up. In fact, it remains low for some hours, during which they have very little mental or physical energy.

MORNING MISERY

That's why these people can't get up in the mornings without a tremendous effort. It's not because they are lazy good-for-nothings, as the hearty-at-breakfast people would have us believe.

Those who suffer from this early morning disability (the long thin ones, as a rule) feel low and touchy until they have been up and about for some time. In fact, they don't really come alive until after lunch.

So you see, the later-to-get-up and late-to-go-to-bed types have a medical alibi and they surely deserve some tolerance and understanding!

They must also try to overcome their very real difficulty, with the help of will-power, and self-control, plus such measures as hot, sweet tea on waking (to stimulate), a good stretch and yawn (to increase the oxygen content of the blood) as quiet, calm and gentle a beginning to the day as possible and healthy living with the emphasis on fresh air and sound and adequate sleep.

it touches its peak varies in the individual.

BRIGHT AND EARLY

Some people are lucky enough to have a quick and marked rise in body temperature soon after waking up. And these people—usually the well-built muscular stocky type—are full of beans the moment they put a foot out of bed.

They romp through a morning's work, reaching the peak of their activity round about mid-day. After this, mental and physical energy slow up. By late afternoon, when their temperature begins to drop slightly, they are not nearly so capable or energetic, and they are all for hugging the fire in the evening, and an early night.

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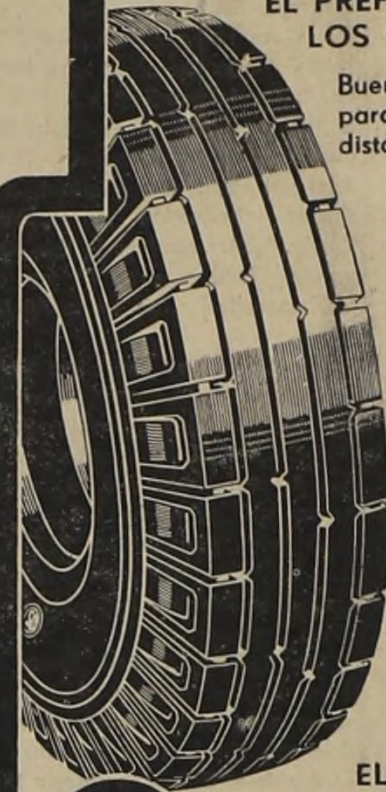
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Storing Winter Clothes:

A number of readers have asked us about storing against moths during the summer months. If you have not already stored your things, here are some suggestions: CLEANLINESS, SUN AND AIR are the most effective combatants of moths. Brushing, washing, and, if you can afford it for all your woollen items, dry cleaning, as well as sunning and airing, will keep off any infestation. Garments that are not used frequently but which you do not wish to store away, should be thoroughly brushed and put out in the sun and air, once every fortnight at least.

The items you have sorted out for storing should be thoroughly

cleaned. Soiled areas are the spots first attacked by moths. Buy a good quantity of a moth destroying preparation (Naphthalene or Paradichlorobenzene). If you are storing in a trunk, see that it is thoroughly clean and dry. Place a layer or two of thick wrapping paper at the bottom of the trunk; sprinkle lavishly with the preparation. Cover this with a layer of tissue paper or newspaper. Place cleaned garments, carefully folded, in layers, with two sheets of tissue, newspaper or wrapping paper between each article or layer of articles. Between the sheets of paper sprinkle a generous supply of crystals or mothballs. Be sure that the trunk is securely closed.

Another method is to sprinkle all your clothes for storing with moth crystals; wrap them in several thicknesses of heavy wrapping paper and seal with gummed tape. Such packages can be stored in a cupboard, the top shelf of which should be heavily sprinkled with crystals.

NOTE: If you cannot afford to send your garments to the cleaners, buy a supply of Benzene at any pharmacy. Benzene is inexpensive but effective for cleaning stains and soiled areas (around the neckband and cuffs and at underarm seams). Caution: Benzene is inflammable, so care should be taken in its use.

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LONDON LETTER

Gliding Solo

Airborne Alone With Daisy at Seven Hundred Feet

The glider in which I learnt to fly was called Daisy. The method used to get Daisy airborne consisted of attaching a piece of piano wire to a hook in the nose of the glider, the other end of the wire being attached to a tow-car. When the pilot was ready, the tow-car drove furiously down the mile-long runway at 40 miles an hour. Daisy bumped along the ground for a short distance, and then became airborne.

She climbed steeply until she had reached a thousand feet, when the pilot pulled the yellow knob of the cable-release. The released cable fell gently to the ground, attached to a little parachute. If the pilot forgot to pull the cable-release, the spring-loaded hook opened automatically and released the cable for him. The cable frequently snapped while the glider was in the middle of its climb. This did not matter, as the pilot merely landed immediately. A reef knot was tied in the wire, and launching was resumed as before.

SUDDEN JERK

The tow-car had an automatic gearbox, which had the unfortunate habit of changing gear when the glider being launched was only 50 feet off the ground. Sitting in Daisy, you would feel a sudden jerk and the cable would go slack for a moment. A nervous pupil would think it was a cable-break, and so would pull the cable-release knob and land at the far end of the runway. The tow-car driver would then drive slowly past with a superior smile. However, tow-car driving also had its problems.

The glider pilot was able to signal to the tow-car driver that he would like him to drive faster by rolling the wings of the glider from side to side. If the tow-car driver saw the glider rolling violently, he had to decide whether it was the instructor signalling "Please drive faster" or the pupil saying, "I find it impossible to make this glider fly straight".

My first solo flight was in Daisy. The instructor said "Give me a left-hand circuit just like you have been doing", and strolled casually off to the other side of the runway. I untwisted the straps of the harness, and pinned them securely together in front of my chest. The straps bit



into my shoulders, pressing me tightly into my seat. One friend supported Daisy's wingtip; another lay on his back on the ground ready to attach the cable. The tow-car was waiting patiently half-way down the runway.

I began the ritual of the cockpit check. The familiar routine was soothing and comforting—

Ailerons, elevator, rudder.

Altimeter set at zero.

"Air brakes open? Closed?"

Trim lever neutral.

Cable-release working.

Harness tight.

"Cable on—Open—Close".

"All clear above and behind?"

I looked at the cable lying limply on the ground. I paused. Then—"Take up slack!"

The cable hissed taut along the ground.

"All out!"

Daisy leaped forward. She veered left; I applied right rudder; she bumped; then became airborne.

The ground was falling away rapidly, but I concentrated on keeping the wings level. At seven hundred feet I pulled the cable-release. I glanced to the left, the instructor's seat beside me was empty. I was alone. Daisy seemed to be flying herself, level and steady, with just a gentle murmur of the wind passing quietly by. Overhead was the blue sky. To the right was a menacing bank of cloud, stretching across the horizon. Below, the fields were green and solid; and every tree in the autumn woodland stood

out in its own colour. I tapped the altimeter, six hundred feet, time to begin the landing circuit.

ONE COMBINED BEING

As I banked left, the horizon tilted, the nose steadily traversed from right to left, then the horizon levelled again. I turned above the corner of the wood, and then over the perimeter track. I moved the control-stick forwards, the speed increased; the whistle of the wind rose higher. As I made the final turn, the ground was only a hundred and fifty feet below. With the rise in speed the controls had become more sensitive. There was no longer a separate glider and a separate pilot. There was one combined being. Daisy of wood and fabric, and myself of bone and skin.

My thoughts were transmitted by a gentle pressure on the control-stick backwards; Daisy skimmed just above the surface of the grass, then settled gently on to her nose-wheel and tail-skid. She slowed, stopped, and slowly toppled until she came to rest on one wingtip. I unpinned my harness, and stepped from the cockpit on to the grass.

In the bar that evening one of the instructors strolled over.

"Well, are you still trying to dive into the ground?"

"Actually, I have just flown solo".

"Good heavens!"

THEIR LAST WORDS

SAPPHO For it is not right that in the house of song there be mourning. Such things befit not us.

...

SOCRATES Cristo, I owe a cock to Asclepius; will you remember to pay the debt?

...

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (revised these words in "Denis Duval") And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss.



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ATOMIC IN ONE SYLLABLE

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development of electricity was another. Atomic energy is one of these developments which alters the course of history, and when you've got a development of that sort, all intelligent people ought to be reasonably informed about what lies behind it. It is possible for people to get that sort of grasp, if it is explained to them sufficiently clearly".

Sir Christopher Hinton, F. R. S., Managing Director of Industrial Group, U. K. Atomic Energy Authority, speaking in the BBC's "London Calling Asia" programme.

SIMPLE SOLUTION

"If a man lets his wife drive in Paris it means he wants a new car, a new wife or both".

Jacque Pils, a French cabaret artist, talking in the BBC programme "In Town tonight".

TRUE POETRY

"A poem must communicate experience - true experience, whether it is of love or Monday, birth or buttons. A poem must be yours truly. It must never be what you think you ought to think or what you feel you ought to feel".

Patric Dickinson, a poet and broadcaster speaking in the BBC's Light Programme.

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Today



TRAFALGAR
THE BLACK TENT with Anthony Steel.
THE LADY KILLERS with Alec Guinness.
LA CASA DE LOS MILLONES with Luis Sandrini.

CINE ATENEO
VALUE FOR MONEY with Diana Dors, John Gregson.
THE BLACK TENT with Anthony Steel.

CINE POCITOS
LOS MALVADOS VAN AL INFIERNO with Marina Vlady, Henry Vidal.
PARIS CANALLA with Daniel Gelin.

CENSA
LAND OF THE PHARAOHS with Jack Hawkins, Joan Collins.

CENTRAL
THE BEAST FROM 20,000 FATHOMS, with Christian and Paula Raymond.

PLAZA
ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK, with Bill Haley and His Comets.

ELISEO
JUNGLE BOOK, with Sabu.

RADIO CITY
BUS STOP with Marilyn Monroe.

LUXOR
EAST OF EDEN with James Dean, Julie Harris, Jo van Fleet, Ramon Massey.

VICTORY
SEVEN SAMURAI, (Japanese).

IGUAZU
LAND OF THE PHARAOHS with Jack Hawkins, Joan Collins.

TROCADERO
THE LADY AND THE TRAMP
Walt Disney CinemaScope cartoon. Spanish dubbed soundtrack.

GRAND SPLENDID
FIVE FINGERS with James Mason.

REX THEATRE
FOREIGN INTRIGUE with Robert Mitchum.

ARIEL
THE LADY AND THE TRAMP
Walt Disney CinemaScope cartoon. Spanish dubbed soundtrack.

Guide to Some of the Films Around the Town

by J. R.

"Meet Me in Las Vegas"

(CASINO DE PLACER)

This is the light-hearted story of a beautiful prima ballerina, Cyd Charisse, who goes to Las Vegas to fulfil an engagement at one of the leading hotels for a mere \$ 30,000 per week. Like most ballerinas, she is always kept very busy rehearsing and so forth, and unlike most ballerinas, she doesn't seem to have had much interest in affairs of the heart. One day, as she is passing through the casino, Dan Dailey, who is playing at one of the roulette tables, grabs her hand as she goes by, as it is his custom to do with any female within reach when placing a bet; he is keen on gambling but doesn't have much luck with his own two hands (at gambling, that is).—Cyd blazes with indignation at Dan's impudence, even though he wins with her assistance. The truth is she was already seething when he grabbed her because she had just heard the customers will be eating during her performance and she thinks it is a ballet nuisance to have soup noises to accompany her pas seul. Dan doesn't have any luck after this when holding other females' hands, so he seeks out Miss Charisse and suggests they try it again. Her blood is off the boil by then so they carry out an experiment on the fruit machine gambling contrivance which the management have thoughtfully provided in her bedroom for sleepless nights. They get two jackpots running. That night they take a trip round the town's casinos and make a packet. Holding hands they never fail and, at the same time, Cyd gets to like holding Dan's hand more and more, though the only sensible reason seems to be the half share of the profits she is making for herself since Dailey hardly notices her personally. He takes more interest in a sexy singer in one of the cabaret acts so Cyd gets stinking and ends up on the little stage joining in a hootsy-tootsy chorus number, causing quite a sensation. Next day she goes off to Dan's beautiful big farm and meets mom. She holds Dan's hand some more while she's there and chickens lay and oil is struck and she decides to spend six months dan-

cing and six months in the peaceful countryside holding hands so the farm will pay.—Cyd is walking on air, even for a ballerina, but that evening her manager fixes it so that the hand-holding gambling luck fails, and the magic is lost. Cyd and Dan, whose great romance has been built on a 36 hours acquaintance, decide that love is dead and part morosely. But it all turns out gaily for Dailey when someone reminds him of the old adage "Lucky at cards, unlucky at love".

Through all this feathery nonsense Cyd Charisse is really delightful, proving that she is not only a beautiful girl and an excellent dancer but an enchanting comedienne as well. It is her picture. Dan Dailey has no dancing to do, nor anything else much except sing one or two songs with modest ability. For a musical it hasn't over-much music but is pleasant enough for all that, with some brilliant ballet numbers and some unexpected star races among the hotel guests to add a few mild surprises.

"THE PURPLE MASK"

Tony Curtis in a Pimpernelian role of an effeminate French count who is really a daring masked raider who snatches prisoners from Napoleon's clutches and so on.—There is some impressive fencing but this phoney Tony Bonney baloney has nothing else to recommend it. He looks real pretty in his fancy dress, though.



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"Meet Me in Las Vegas"

(CASINO DE PLACER)

★ ★

Starring

Dan Dailey - Cyd Charisse - Lilliane Montevecchi
Paul Henreid

"The Phenix City Story"

(CIUDAD DEL VICIO)

This is the ugly but true account of vice and corruption which controlled a small Alabama town a year or two back, and its eventual overthrow. Gambling, prostitution, injustice and murder were rife, the leading offices in the town's administration being held by unscrupulous and ruthless men who could not be dislodged. Decent citizens banded together to battle against the menace which held them in its grip, but they either grew weary of beating their heads against a brick wall, were terrorised out of existence by violent thugs, or else resorted to vigilante mob rule themselves to wreak their vengeance, thus only adding to the record of distasteful savagery. The murder of a lame old lawyer

brought about the crisis, when his son took over his father's fight and, supported by an incensed body of the population, managed to convey to the State Capitol the desperate urgency of martial law intervention.

The film is well-produced and performed but not the pleasantest entertainment to be found. The awful frustration of honest people in a community in which the police play cards in their station while toughs are beating up electors who dare to vote against the corrupt candidate, conveys itself powerfully. But the dependence of the solution solely on the Capitol's reaction to the upraised voices of a crowd heard over a telephone seemed horrifyingly inadequate.

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Uruguayan Chronicle

Fares on the new trolley bus line from Belvedere to Malvin are 20 cents for the whole journey and 12 or 15 cents for a portion thereof.

The Post Office directorate has purchased twelve new vehicles from Western Germany to replace old ones in its service.

The Senate has accepted a law whereby high court judges, but not Justices of the Peace, are permitted to import cars at a fraction of the price at which they are sold on the Montevideo market. The same right has been extended to doctors, also. The factory price of the cars must not exceed 2000 dollars and they cannot be resold for four years. First the members of parliament and taxi owners and now judges and doctors are privileged in a manner incompatible with the basic principle of the Constitution which rules that every citizen is equal before the law and has equal rights.

All dog medallions have to be renewed before the end of January. Dog catchers are allowed to take into custody even dogs bearing a medallion if they are not on a leash and accompanied by their owner.

The serious train accidents which have occurred recently in the interior were not simply caused by a defective signalling system along the line but were due also to the fact that some of the country police stations have no telephone at all, and others which have phones are connected with a line which cannot be used at night.

The other day a certain Mr. Scarrone was arrested. His speciality was fraud by posing as the secretary of leading politicians and selling jobs to his 'victims'. He accepted money in exchange for the arrangement of a good job over which he hadn't the slightest influence.

The Pluna service to Bolivia is so badly supported that the company is considering its discontinuance.

H. P. G.

WORLD CHRONICLE

OUTPUT OF OIL RISING

CARACAS, Venezuela. — Venezuela is now producing 2,600,000 barrels of oil daily, Dr. Edmundo Luongo Cabello, Minister of Mines, announced. Production has risen by about 100,000 barrels daily during the last month he said.

Señor Luongo Cabello said the increase had no special relationship with the Suez situation. The companies had been planning for increased production he said.

He said that current rise in oil prices would affect at least 5,000,000 barrels of oil monthly and would increase government royalties by at least \$ 1,000,000 a month.

COFFEE PRICE RISE AIDS EL SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR. — The tiny republic of El Salvador has undergone an economic transformation during the last decade, due largely to the rise in the price of coffee, its chief export product.

Alfonso Rochac, Minister of Economy, in a recent report to Congress, gave some statistics to illustrate the point.

While emphasizing the coffee prices as a major factor in El Salvador's prosperity, Dr. Rochac also said the growing industrialization of the country was increasingly important. He said the nation's monetary situation was satisfactory.

Proof of this, he added, is the growing number of banking institutions.

TROOP MOVES DENIED BY ISRAEL

JERUSALEM (ISRAEL SIDE). — Further Moscow reports of Israel military concentrations along the Syrian border and of British and French soldiers disembarking at Haifa in civilian clothes were described by the Foreign Ministry as "vicious propaganda". Naturally the reports have been vigorously denied. No hint of troop concentrations along the Syrian border can be detected by observers, who may freely travel the length of the frontier, and nothing unusual can be seen on any of the main roads run-

ning south through Galilee. As for the British and French soldiers in civilian clothes, they must be wonderfully concealed, in which case they might just as well be in uniform.

FIRST STEPS TO HARNESS POWER OF BIG LAKE TAKEN

LIMA, Peru. — A chain of twenty-five hydrological and meteorological stations has just been completed on the Peruvian side of 12,500-foot high Lake Titicaca, which forms the border with Bolivia.

The stations will be manned shortly by personnel from the Ministry of Development and Public Works. Five are equipped with automatic water stage recorders and the others with instruments to measure evaporation, temperatures and other data. Of the twenty-five stations, two are situated on islands in the lake and the others along the shore.

Their installation marks the first step toward the eventual construction of a hydroelectric plant to utilize the waters of this lake.

"BIGGEST EVER" CAR SHIPMENT

Bound for San Francisco on the Dutch freighter m. v. Amstelkroon, \$ 2,000,000 worth of Ford Anglias, Prefects, Escorts, Squires, Consuls, Zephyrs and Zodiacs — over 1,000 in all — have left Dagenham, Essex, to meet the ever growing demand on the West Coast of America.

This is claimed to be the largest single shipment of cars ever to leave Britain, and is the third boat specially chartered by the British Ford Motor Company to overcome the shipping difficulties. A fourth ship will carry a further 1,000 Ford vehicles next month, while another \$ 2,000,000 worth are well on their way in the m. v. Amstelslot, which docks at Los Angeles next week.

PETROL CUT FOR U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE

PARIS. — The Headquarters, of United States Forces in Europe announced that the petrol allowance of its military personnel in France had been cut by half from December 1. The petrol used by American military forces does not come from French stocks but is imported directly from the United States.

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