



Korea: Peking Manifesto

'Our Moral Duty To Resist U.S.'

Rallying Chinese 'Volunteers'

A JOINT declaration by the Chinese Communist Party and other Communist organisations, broadcast yesterday by Peking Radio, said that throughout the country people were enthusiastically volunteering to resist "American aggression" and to aid Korea.

The declaration continued: "The democratic parties of China pledge that they will support with all their might the just demand of all the people of the country, and support all those Chinese who voluntarily undertake the sacred task of resisting America, aiding Korea, protecting their homes and defending their country."

Since the Americans crossed the 38th Parallel, the declaration said, "we have been forced to realise that if the lovers of peace in the world want peace they must use positive action to resist atrocities and to fight aggression. Only resistance can teach the imperialists."

"To save our neighbour is to save ourselves. To defend our Fatherland we must support the people of Korea."

"It is not only a moral duty for the people of China to support the Korean people's war against the Americans, but it is closely related to the direct interest of all Chinese people and dictated by the need for self-defence."

'China's Security Threatened'

"The aggressive actions committed by the imperialists, led by the United States, are seriously threatening the security of China. They do not only aim at destroying the Korean democratic People's Republic. They also want to annex Korea, to invade China, to rule over Asia, and to conquer the whole world."

The declaration was issued by a number of organisations, including the Chinese Communist Party, the revolutionary Committee of Kuomintang China, the China Democratic League, the China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party and the Taiwan (Formosa) Democratic Self-Government League.—Reuter.

U.S. Marines Move North

THE United States Eighth Army headquarters in Korea yesterday issued an official statement that Chinese Communist troops are fighting in Korea.

The statement said: "The Eighth Army confirms that Chinese Communist units in contact are in sufficient numerical strength to be equivalent of at least two divisions."

In Tokyo, General MacArthur's spokesman said United Nations forces' withdrawals had been completed with "more or less minor exceptions."

Two Communist attempts to break through towards their captured capital of Pyongyang were reported. One attacking force was engaged with South Korean troops near Wonnou, on the Chongchon River, 55 miles due north of Pyongyang. Another, some 20 miles to the west, was striking hard at the American 24th Division north and east of Pakchon.

On the east side of the peninsula American Marines captured Sudong after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with Chinese troops, and began to move north against lighter opposition. Sudong is 17 miles south of the Chosin reservoir on the main road from Hamhung.

Some 100 miles farther east the South Korean Capital Division was preparing to secure Kichu, 25 miles from the east coast where the peninsula broadens out.—Reuter.

Ordered To Leave China

HONG KONG, November 4.—Mr. Leve Stevenson, former British Consul at Mukden, has been ordered to leave China, Peking Radio announced tonight. Mr. Stevenson's expulsion was stated, followed his alleged refusal to allow Chinese public security officials to construct an air raid shelter at the former British Consulate in Mukden.—Reuter.

Regrouping To Meet Assault

North Korean and Chinese Communist troops were believed last night to have captured Wonnou, on the Chongchon River, in their effort to break through the United Nations line to Pyongyang, stated a Reuter report from the United States Fifth Army headquarters.

From Frank Robertson

SINANJU, November 4

CHINESE Communist forces in North Korea are believed to consist of five divisions on this north-western front.

They were given immeasurable aid today in the preparations they are thought to be making for a large-scale assault when heavy rain made air observation of their movements almost impossible.

Throughout the day, however, the United Nations preparations to meet any threat went ahead quickly and effectively. United Nations, consisting for the moment of three American and four South Korean divisions, with a British brigade, were being regrouped into a compact, solid line of defence.

Daring Night Tactics

But there was no question of panic at the front. Nor was there any disposition to take the threat of a heavy Chinese offensive lightly; the Chinese, in surrounding the American Cavalry Regiment on Wednesday night, showed themselves to be redoubtable fighters.

Furthermore, they fight at night—a method of operation that is strange and new to most Western troops, and using with skill and daring tactics perfected by the Communists during the Chinese civil war when they lacked air support.

No one at the front is certain that the Chinese will continue to drive south. It is thought possible they may be content to try to hold a strip of territory south of the Yalu River as a zone of safety for the hydro-electric plants from which a great deal of Manchurian industry draws its power.

The next few days—or rather nights—should answer that question, for the United Nations united command is regrouping has left something of a gap between the opposing forces along most of the line.—Copyright.

'Resign' Call

SEOUL, November 4.—A Bill calling on the Syngman Rhee Cabinet to resign, signed by 85 Members of Parliament, was formally submitted today to the Parliamentary Agenda Committee. It is expected to reach the floor of the House before the present session ends on November 23.

Washington Anxiety

From OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, November 4 THE unexpected twelfth-hour appearance of Chinese Communist forces in the Korean war, and the simultaneous stiffening of North Korean resistance, are being watched with perplexed anxiety in Washington.

So far there is reported concrete evidence of only about 20,000 Chinese soldiers south of the border. Nevertheless, their arrival has reopened the fear of a full-scale Chinese entry into the Korean war, which had more or less disappeared last September when the North Korean war began.

In the military view, the recent local successes of the North Korean armies are due rather to the arrival of new equipment and weapons from Manchuria and to the revival of North Korean morale, than to the direct participation of Chinese troops. The Chinese threat is still spoken of in terms of the future tense.

Far Eastern experts are still uncertain which of three factors brought the Mao Tse-tung forces into Korea and will shape future Chinese strategy.

It is conceded it may be only a local operation intended to save the Yalu River electrical power installations. On the other hand, as the

10,000 At Bonfire Celebrations

A crowd of 10,000 packed the streets of Lewes, Sussex, last night to watch the bonfire celebrations. At times there were nearly 30 torchlight processions.

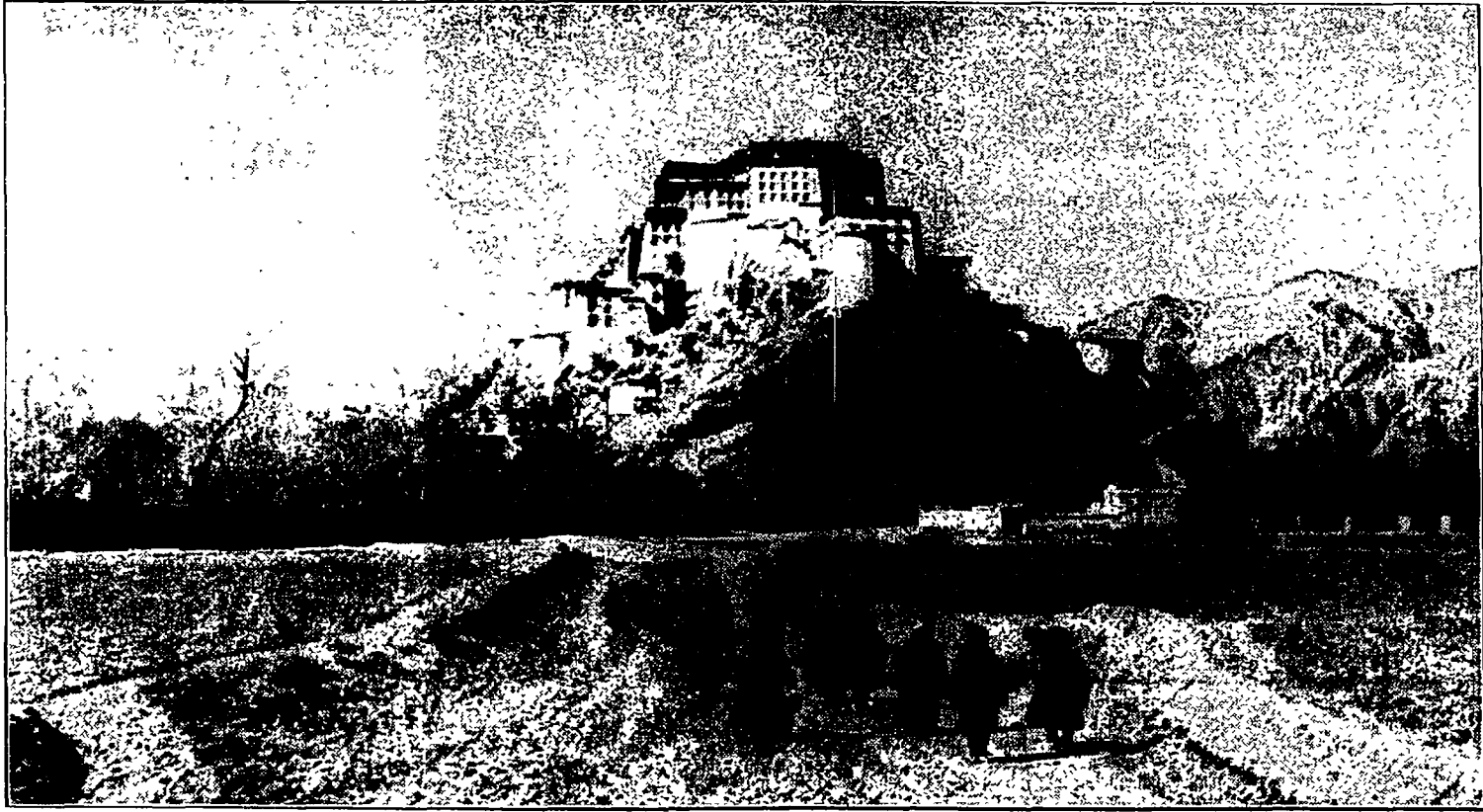
At Ryve many thousands watched a carnival procession of 30 decorated vehicles with two bands. A giant Guy was burned on a huge bonfire on the Riverside Recreation Ground.

Oxford undergraduates celebrated Guy Fawkes' night with plenty of noise, but there was no rowdiness. A crowd gathered at the corner of Corn Market and George-street and for an hour fireworks were thrown from one side of the street to the other. At Cambridge temporary police headquarters were set up in the Guildhall, but there was no trouble.

London firemen had 60 calls during the evening, "normal for bonfire night."

'Rather Cold'

The weather forecast for today says it will be rather cold and mainly cloudy in east and central England, with some showers, chiefly near the east coast. In the west it will be mainly sunny. The further outlook is "little change."



Rebel Threat Increases In Indo-China

From Denis Bloodworth

HANOI, capital of Tongking, and western hinge of the new French defence line in Indo-China, is threatened by increased Viet-Minh pressure to the south-west, according to latest reports reaching Paris.

The French military spokesman at Saigon to-day stated that French outposts covering Hoabinh, 37 miles south-west of Hanoi, have been withdrawn to the Black River which provides a natural defence line against the Viet-Minh menace from the south.

It is officially announced that this operation has been carried out to shorten the defence ring around the Red River delta.

But in fact, it is known that the Viet-Minh rebels, whose main effort has so far been from the north, have built up considerable pressure on the southern front, backed by a force estimated at 30,000 in the region south and west of Hoabinh.

There is little danger that this force will be able to unite with the insurgents harassing the new French defence positions running from Hanoi to Monkey on the coast, but it enables serious pressure on Hanoi to be exercised from both sides, whereas until now the rebel forces to the south-west have been regarded as merely secondary and diversional.

At the end of a day of a series of conferences he has held with the Emperor Bao Dai, at Dalat, the Viet-Nam capital, M. Jean Letourneau, French Minister to the Associated States (of Viet-Nam), said that complete accord had been reached on proposals to create a Viet-Nam army as quickly as possible.

He indicated that by the end of 1951 this army should count three fully equipped divisions co-ordinated under a general staff.—Copyright.

Malay Drive To Be Speeded Up

By A Special Correspondent

THE campaign against the Malayan bandits is to be greatly accelerated. The Briggs Plan is working to schedule, but the need for stepping it up sharply has become alarmingly clear in the light of recent events in South-East Asia.

Plans for the intensified campaign were discussed in London last week. We must keep our eyes open and not let ourselves be deceived by sweet music from the other side."

The first four months of the operation of the "Briggs Plan" have led to the resettlement of 26,000 Chinese squatters, mainly in Johore. But the total estimated number of squatters to be moved is in the region of 500,000. Their resettlement and provision of adequate administration are essential to the defeat of banditry.

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'Left-Wing Monks Seize Lhasa'

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, November 4 TRIPARTITE military discussions on German rearmament are proceeding in Washington on the basis of an original and highly detailed American plan for forming and equipping German divisions.

American military officials are confident that agreement can still be reached on the basis of their own plan, with certain modifications and face-saving devices, and specific limitations on the German proportion of the total forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The Military Committee is not working on the French plan itself. The French military leaders in the Military Committee seem more willing to discuss alternative plans than their political leaders, but it is hoped that the French Government itself will be ready to accede to the majority view within the next few weeks if only a politically satisfactory formula can be found.

The Americans hope that General Eisenhower can be installed as supreme commander by the end of this year, but they still intend to make his nomination conditional on agreement over Germany.—Copyright.

Counter Peace Call

From Our Own Correspondent

THE ROME, November 4 THE Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers to-day decided, on a British suggestion, to mobilise Western parliaments for a non-Communist peace appeal.

Foreign Ministers, or their deputies, from 13 Western European countries, with observers from Western Germany and the Saar, agreed to launch the appeal in an effort to "show up the falsity" of the Communist-inspired Stockholm Peace Petition.

The text of the appeal, to be drawn up later to-day, will be transmitted to the Council's Consultative Assembly representing cross-sections of 15 Western European parliaments. The Assembly is expected to meet in Strasbourg on November 17 or 18.

The committee referred to a commission of high Government officials

The fort on the hill, the fields on the plain. In Tibet, this saying defines a social structure which reaches its peak here at the Potata, the magnificent seventeenth-century fortress, monastery and palace of the Dalai Lamas, on the outskirts of Lhasa. The Dalai Lama is reported to be on his way to India to seek refuge from the Chinese Communist invaders of his country.

Appeal To France By Adenauer

From Our Correspondent

STUTTGART, November 4 CHANCELLOR ADENAUER, speaking here to-night, asked France to abandon her hesitation, trust Germany and accept German participation in the common defence of the West on an equal basis in order to match Soviet power.

"I can guarantee, if Germany is asked to do her part in a West European defence and if the West German Parliament accepts this proposition, that a Wehrmacht in its former state never again will be created," he said.

There was not much time. The eleven plan would take a long time to bring about European security, he was convinced the Russians would not wait so long. They already had 35 divisions in the Soviet zone ready to invade Western Germany.

Mr. Adenauer asked his countrymen to face up to the necessity of doing in the Western zone needed to thwart the Russian threat. "Consider the position of dependants of American soldiers," he said. "Their young men were being asked to take grave risks while Germans stood around with their hands in their pockets."

But he agreed with the Socialist leader, Dr. Schumacher, that the contribution of German troops to a European army should depend on the guarantee that Germans would not become "cannon fodder for a retreat."

His Government would never consent to sacrifice a single German life to facilitate a withdrawal of Western Allied forces.

Referring to what he described as Soviet territorial annexations since 1944, he said: "It may be possible that we shall have to make sacrifices for the highest good of all—freedom. We must keep our eyes open and not let ourselves be deceived by sweet music from the other side."

German Arms Talks

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U.N. Ends Boycott of Spain

From Our Own Correspondent

FLUSHING MEADOW, November 4.—A first step towards admitting Spain to membership of the United Nations was taken to-day when the General Assembly, by a majority, rescinded the resolution it passed in 1946, requiring members to withdraw their Ambassadors from Spain and barring Spain from membership of United Nations agencies.

Thirty-eight nations voted to rescind the resolution and 10 against. There were 12 abstentions, including that of Britain, whose previously declared position was that when this matter was last discussed Britain had abstained and nothing had happened in the meantime to require an alteration in this attitude.—Copyright.

Houses From Sugar By-Product

From Our Own Correspondent

Houses are being built from a sugar by-product in Barbados. It is being done as an experiment because lack of trained men, machine tools, and wood is holding up normal methods of building throughout the West Indies.

The Barbados Government architect and town-planning officer introduced "Megrete," a wall panel unit having a core of lime and megasse (sugar cane fibre) before fighting begins, instead of only after bloodshed starts, then regardless of your party membership vote for the Republican candidates from coast to coast.—Copyright.

Dr. Zimmermann Released

From Our Own Correspondent

MENDEL (British Zone of Germany), November 4.—Dr. Walter Zimmermann, German rocket and expert arrested a week ago, has been released, the West German News Agency D.P.A. reported to-night. He will resume work in a factory here.

He was released after it was established that he had transferred his domicile quite legally from Goettingen, the British Zone atom research centre, to Mendel.—Reuter.

Britain Expects Aid Cut

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

BRITAIN expects that heavy cuts will be made in her Marshall Aid allocations as the result of forthcoming negotiations.

The Government has made it clear in Washington that it will welcome a full discussion of the short- and long-term future of the programme in view of the new situation created by the North Atlantic Powers' rearmament proposals.

The sum will start in London this week with Mr. William Batt, the new E.C.A. chief in Britain.

Mr. Gaiskill is expected to urge that at least the sum of \$150,000,000, guaranteed to Britain under the European Payments Union, should be maintained, since obligations to the Continent have been entered into in expectation of its receipt.

It is the British hope that what we lose on the Marshall Aid roundabout is understood, \$175,000,000, which is 23 per cent. of the total European allocations. It is almost certain that some reduction will be made by the Americans in this sum, but the British Treasury will urge that any tailing off of Marshall Aid should be as gradual as possible.

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Halt in Direct Allocations

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, November 4.—Informed quarters here expect that the United States will propose a complete though strictly provisional stoppage in Marshall Aid to Britain.

A halt in the direct allocation of dollars to Britain, which might be stated on a quarterly basis, would in no sense terminate Britain's participation in the Marshall Plan.

Britain would still be eligible for dollars under the European Payments Union if her balance with Europe was favourable, and would receive dollars for technical assistance and development programmes and also for development projects in dependent territories.—Copyright.

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Indonesians Take Island Capital

From Our Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE, November 4.—Hostilities ended to-day on Ambon Island, Ambon, the capital, is reported to be in the hands of Indonesian troops.—Reuter.

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U.S. May Counter Soviet Note

Austrian Treaty Priority

From NORA BELOFF

WASHINGTON, November 4 ALTHOUGH the American Government will certainly reject Russia's proposals on Germany as a basis for reconvening the Council of Foreign Ministers, officials here are studying the possibility of counter-proposals of their own.

These, like the Moscow Note received to-day in Washington, London and Paris, would also call for a meeting of the "Big Four." But they would suggest priority for an Austrian treaty and preparations for free German elections under international inspection as the only acceptable method of unifying the country.

The wholly unacceptable nature of the Prague proposals on Germany, on which the Russian Note is based, has reinforced the belief, however, that no compromise is in sight.

As Mr. Acheson himself has repeatedly said, agreements with Russia are useful in the American view only when they either coincide with Soviet interests or emanate from "situations of strength" sufficient to deter Soviet violations.

Americans are at present concerned to produce those "situations of strength" through intensive Atlantic rearmament and the United Nations.

On the other hand, American officials are aware of the political and propaganda disadvantages in seeming to obstruct international conferences.

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Aimed at France

First London reactions to the Russian proposal are that it is most unlikely to be accepted, writes a Diplomatic Correspondent but, the Note will be studied, for any signs of a sincere desire for a settlement.

Earlier reports that the Russians were prepared to discuss the Austrian peace treaty, control of atomic energy and general disarmament are not borne out by the summary of the Note received at the Foreign Office.

It is thought likely that the Russian Note is aimed primarily at France in the hope that the Communists will be able to pose as the staunch opponents of German rearmament.

This would be a good vote-getting card and at the same time would make it even harder for the French Government to make any concessions to Britain and America, in the present deadlock over German rearmament.

Russia's Economic Pact With Czechoslovakia

A five-year agreement "safeguarding the further strengthening and broadening of the economic co-operation" between Russia and Czechoslovakia was signed in Moscow on Friday, says the Soviet Tass Agency.

"The agreement was signed" as a result of the Soviet-Czechoslovak discussions in Moscow, which took place in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding.

Weather Hampers Air Search

Bad weather in the French Alps yesterday again hampered the search for the Air India Constellation airliner missing since Friday with 48 people aboard—40 Indian seamen and eight crew. Aircraft which took off from Geneva and Milan to take part in the search had to turn back.

The London Civil Defence Region is to be reconstituted, the Home Office announced yesterday. It will comprise the Metropolitan Police district with the addition of the City of London.

Step Towards Peace

This nation has never done anything more important for peace than it did this summer when we took the leadership in the United Nations to put down aggression in Korea. Even though some hard fighting still lies ahead, our men have already won a tremendous military victory in Korea.

But they have done a great deal more than that. They have brought a moral and spiritual revival among all men who seek freedom and peace. By their sacrifice they have brought new life and strength to the United Nations. They have shown that this is the greatest step towards world peace that has been taken in my lifetime.

The President said "a vote for isolationism in this election would be a vote for national suicide." He predicted no material sacrifice or economic controls as the result of the international commitments he was advocating. On the contrary, he promised the electorate a forward march towards greater material prosperity than ever.

'False Charges'

Republicans charged the Democrats with leading the country on its last mile to Socialism. "What a long mile it must be! Private corporations are now running profits at a rate of more than forty billion dollars a year, and there are more private business enterprises than ever before."

Mr. Truman counter-attacked on the persistent Republican charges of Communist infiltration into the Democratic administration. "These Republican politicians have been willing in their desperate pursuit of this false issue to undermine their own Government at a time of great national peril. Politicians who are willing to sacrifice, willing even to condone such disgraceful acts, are not to be trusted with high public office."

Stassen's Charges

In a broadcast after Mr. Truman's Mr. Harold Stassen, unsuccessful candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination two years ago, attacked the President's China policy, and blamed him for all American lives lost in Korea.

"If you want to continue the tragic, costly blunder in Asia, vote for the President's candidates on Tuesday. But if you want new Asiatic policy which is consistent with dynamic world opposition to Communism, which is constructive and far-sighted, and listens to General MacArthur's advice before fighting begins, instead of only after bloodshed starts, then regardless of your party membership vote for the Republican candidates from coast to coast.—Copyright.

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Evening Gown Week

THE VOGUE FOR VELVET Expressed by the Speciality Model. Salon, first floor. In Black and Colours 18 GNS.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE LONDON The First Name in Fashion

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Anna Buchan O. DOUGLAS

Praised by Gamlin (B.B.C.) for 'charm, sympathy & originality' Vian C. Smith

Bates THE SCARLET SWORD

"grand stuff" MONICA DICKENS (B.B.C.)

Allen DEAD MAN OVER ALL

"engrossing story" MICHAEL SADLER (S. Times)

MICHAEL JOSEPH

The Journal of Mrs. Arbuthnot

Edited by Francis Bamford and The Duke of Wellington

"As full of good things as Creevey... It is impossible in a short space to do justice to the fascination and variety of this revealing journal."

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A Table Near The Band and Other Stories

"As light and flavoured as a superlative cheese soufflé. I cannot imagine a pleasanter companion for a tedious journey or a night when sleep is elusive."

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Colonel Polders refused to believe that transmigration was a fact until he passed through a series of adventures as a skylark, a camel, and many other creatures.

JARROLD Publishers (London) Ltd

A CENTURY OF Murder

JOHN ROWLAND The sixteen most outstanding murder cases of the past century.

10s. 6d.

HOME and VAN THAL

THE DUKE'S FRIEND

By HAROLD NICOLSON

The Journal of Mrs. Arbuthnot. Edited by Francis Bamford and the Duke of Wellington. Two Volumes. (Macmillan, 63s.)

STUDENTS of the period have been awaiting with eager anticipation the publication of Mrs. Arbuthnot's diary, which has for more than a century been preserved in the muniments at Apsley House.

Mrs. Arbuthnot, during the twelve years covered by her diary, was given exceptional opportunities to observe the actions, motives and characters of those who, during the reign of George IV., struggled and intrigued for positions of eminence or power.

"There is," she writes, "something about him that fascinates me to a degree that is silly, but which I cannot resist."

Nobody could read these two volumes without becoming convinced that their relationship was not what most of their contemporaries, and some later biographers, have assumed.

History: Its Purpose and Method. By G. J. Renier. (Allen and Unwin, 16s.)

By MAX BELOFF

THE nicest kinds of books are those that people write about their own occupations. The trouble with most history books is that they are written by people who are at some distance removed from the day-to-day problems of the working historian.

As the massive success of Professor Renier's book indicates, a book about history and its meaning is assured of a wide audience. Everyone wants to know what the "lesson" of history is and how to apply it.

Professor Renier is equally averse to another aspect of the philosophy of history—that represented internationally by the Italian philosopher Croce and in England by R. G. Collingwood.

Two Book Society RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fuel of the Fire

By DOUGLAS GRANT

Strangers in Florida

By EDWARD GEMMER

3rd Large Impression! WINGLESS VICTORY

The epic escape through the German lines of SIR BASIL EMBRY

Now C-in-C. Fighter Command R.A.F. Related by ANTHONY RICHARDSON

Price 9/6 NET

she does not display the vivacity of Creevey, the incisiveness of Croker, or the slyness of Greville. It was said that she possessed a man's mind, that may well be true; but she also possessed a very feminine temperament.

Being by nature the most grim of Victorians, she was rightly shocked by the King's luxury, egotism, and capriciousness, even though, from his own pocket, he had given her husband a present of £15,000.

In fact, as the present Duke of Wellington is in her introduction, she lacked imagination. For her, Catholic emancipation was some Papist conspiracy and the Reform agitation "nonsensical or worse than the cholera."

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By MAX BELOFF

ideas of the past. No doubt such a man can have his dangers; but as Collingwood has brilliantly demonstrated, it does correspond in fact to a large part of what historians do. If one wants to set a young mind aflame with enthusiasm for the pursuit of the historical knowledge, there is no author like Collingwood for the purpose.

One might imagine that from Professor Renier's antipathies one could work out for oneself what it is that he admires. One might expect to find an admirer of historical erudition, of erudition's sake. But no.

It is a tenable view and well argued here. But it leaves much unanswered, and it is too earthbound and unambitious in its aims.

Guy Fawkes Night

By E. P. B. LINSTAED

ON this moist vanilla-scented night of faint cannonades. Of two-and-a-half centuries under a black hushed sky— I see a child walk, a match in his hand burning.

While over him in the wood move the shadows of great incendiaries— Their weakened fingers try to wrest that match from him.

But he is the sole hero, he walks the shadows, he watches as he looks open-eyed at the flame. And the light falls on the Guy Fawkes evening leaf-mould From the live match, perfect in our burning.

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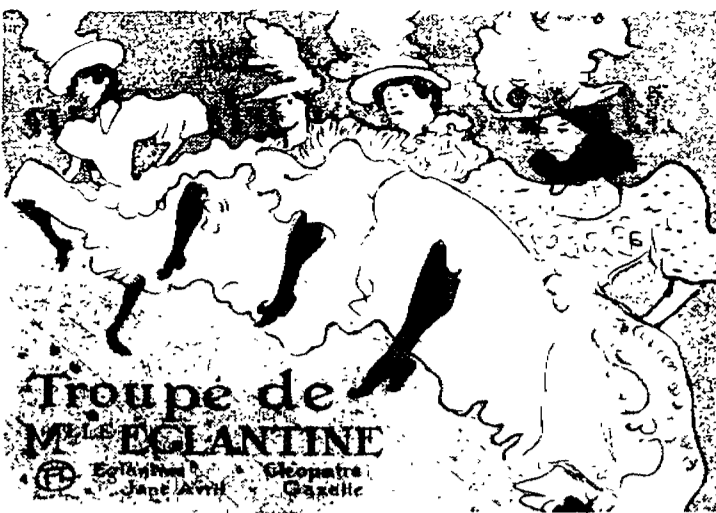
ODHAMS

Florence Nightingale

Cecil Woodham-Smith

Second printing. Illustrated. 15s.

Copies of the second large impression of this outstanding 'Life' are now available in bookshops



The Paris public of the nineties, though it refused to acknowledge his genius as a painter, was delighted with Toulouse-Lautrec's brilliant and satirical posters. Here is one example, reproduced from Edouard Julien's 'Les Affiches de Toulouse-Lautrec', which contains the whole series in admirable colour reproduction. (Zwemmer, £4 4s.)

New Novels

Dead Man Over All. By Walter Allen. (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.)

Fair House of Joy. By Dennis Parry. (Robert Hale, 12s. 6d.)

Rowan Head. By Elisabeth Ogilvie. (George Harrap, 10s. 6d.)

By MARGHANITA LASKI

AS Eric Norby drives over the canal-bridge to his factory he narrowly escapes collision with a young clergyman. This seemingly trivial incident is the beginning of a chain of action in which Norby, unforgivably losing his temper with a colleague, plotting to retain the position that would banish him to Canada would lose him, is forced to a re-examination of his whole moral position.

The book is occasionally clumsy and certainly too long, but admirable invention and an imaginative pity that illumines each creature it creates make it infinitely worth reading.

IN BRIEF

THE MORTAL and THE MARBLE. By Geoffrey Dutton. (Chapman and Hall, 9s. 6d.)

THE MAZE OF SCHOOLS. By Dickin Moore. (Boakley Head, 10s. 6d.)

MR. ALLCARD, alone in the small yacht Tempest (31 ft. waterline, built 1910), sailed in the summer of 1948 from England to Gibraltar, where that winter he gave his not-to-suitable vessel a refit for the single-handed passage to New York.

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SAILING THE ATLANTIC

Single-Handed Passage. By Edward Allcard. (Putnam, 10s. 6d.)

By JOHN SCOTT HUGHES

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PUBLIC SERVANT

By THOMAS JONES, C.H.

Confident Morning. By Sir Harold Butler. (Faber, 12s. 6d.)

IN a disarming foreword Sir Harold Butler disclaims writing autobiography or history, though his book has something of both. Civil Servants cannot write in the manner of Prime Ministers. They must not arrogate decisions to themselves; they only submit suggestions to the superiors and execute policies when approved by Parliament.

We are conducted through the Local Government Board, the Home Office, the Ministry of Labour, the Versailles Conference, the I.L.O. as through a series of hospital wards by a distinguished physician commenting on the maladies of a sick world and dropping words of wisdom by the wayside. The Englishman is never so good in prosperity as in adversity; one of the arts of government consists in not irritating people by keeping

sterile controversies alive, but in sending them to sleep by inducing a gentle oblivion of their troubles, the sharpest spur to efficiency in private industry is public complaint; high productivity is golden road to a better-rated job (in America); war evoked the first model of the socialist State; in modern times no estimate has ever been reduced by sixpence by the House of Commons.

Two important chapters are entitled "The Early Air Age" and "Industrial Discontentment." The first tells humbly of the inside story of the attempts to bring aerial navigation under control at an international conference in 1910. Further conferences in 1919, 1929, 1944 have brought no greater agreement. "Freedom of the air, like disarmament, is a luxury which only a peaceful world can afford."

The chapter on industry examines acutely the role of trade unions operating a planned economy in a country dependent for its existence on competitive trade in a non-Socialist world. The author, like the new, serious and disarming at solving them and ends piously: "It is time for acts of statesmanship rather than acts of faith." Perhaps in his next book, which is hinted at, Sir Harold will be stating problems that at solving them and ends piously: "It is time for acts of statesmanship rather than acts of faith."

Age Of Plenty

English Literature in the Seventeenth Century. By C. V. Wedgwood. (Home University Library, Oxford, 5s.)

By MARGARET WILLY

THE affinity between the seventeenth-century mind and our own has become a critical commonplace. Like many other recent studies of the period, Miss Wedgwood's new short history is instinct with the sympathy and respect of a fellow-feeling. Within the space of 180 pages, she manages to convey most vividly the insatiable curiosity of that restless, argumentative age; and the diversity of a literature which could encompass Peppys and Evelyn, Congreve, and coney-catching pamphlets with the Authorised Version, Milton and the sermons of Lancelot Andrews.

It is this creative fertility, and the enrichment and perfecting of English as a literary instrument that Wedgwood sees as the great achievement of the century. Flexible in its "adolescent vigour," the language then was free of clichés and commonplaces as it has never been since. Miss Wedgwood communicates well that unclogged freshness of expression; and the excitement of linguistic experimenting early in the century, before English had added the "confidence of breeding" to that of youth.

The social background is etched in with the true historian's sureness of touch. Miss Wedgwood has a happy knack of isolating some significant detail of an epoch to epitomise the

spirit of the whole; as when, in the exuberant age of Ben Jonson, "the black and white and silver, with an occasional olive-green, that had been the predominating colours of Elizabethan fashion, gave way to braggadocio scarlets, and yellows, and blues like an apprentices' May-day or a merry dance." With its vigorous and discerning are her assessments of the century's giants, as well as of the many fascinating minor figures that swarm through its literature. Now and then we may question a judgment, as all Herbert's poetry, for instance, that "serenity which is already beyond passion"? Poems like *The Collar* and *Affliction* speak of rebellion—even though the conflict is ultimately resolved.

But Miss Wedgwood has in good measure that gift so valuable in the outline history: that of summing up in a single felicitous phrase or image the essence of a writer and his achievement. Thus we have Vaughan's "visions of Heaven innocent and bright as a Fra Angelico painting"; the "compelling, dark and difficult eloquence" of Donne's Sermons; or her lively evocations of the teeming, tumbling vitality of Jonson's or of Peppys's world.

Her scholarship is crisp, alert style, this is an excellent summary for the specialist and the student alike.

Hot-House And Downs

The Wild Orchids of Britain. By Jocelyn Brooke. Illustrated by Gavin Muirhead and Stephen Bone. (Bodley Head, 48 8s.)

Orchids, Their Description and Cultivation. By Forster and Curtis. With a foreword by Lord Abercromby. (Putnam, 45 4s.)

By V. SACKVILLE-WEST

TWO large books lie on my table, weighting it down. Regrettably I must feel that Mr. Brooke's is too expensive for many people to buy, and that is a pity, for it deals with a subject that must appeal to every wild-plant seeker in this island and thus is a book that every field-botanist will passionately wish to possess. Moreover, readers of Mr. Brooke's delightfully discursive essay, "The Military Orchid," will surely want to read him on the fifty-nine other kinds of wild orchid discoverable in this country. Alas, that production costs should compel the publishers to issue so handsome and comprehensive a volume, certainly destined to become the standard work on the subject, at the formidable price of eight guineas.

As a reviewer, I can only urge any wild-orchid lover with eight guineas to spend to obtain it. The subject is fascinating, and Mr. Brooke is an expert. I have myself gone orchid-hunting in an amateurish way, but never did I dream of the romantic realities Mr. Brooke produces. I never knew that seeds of some orchids could be borne by the wind across the Channel, nor that they would fail to germinate unless they happened to fall on a patch of ground where a certain fungus called Rhizoctonia was present.

As one can imagine, such a chance is rare, and may go as far towards explaining the erratic distribution and declining numbers of our native orchidaceae as what Mr. Brooke tartly terms the Gothic behaviour of the so-called collector with his trowel.

A lovely book, written with scholarship and wit, sensitively illustrated, and printed in a way to do honour to British publishing.

ORCHIDS, THEIR DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION is a highly technical

Some Other New Books

DREAM AND REALITY: An Essay in Autobiography. By Nicolas Berdyev. Translated by Katherine Lampert. (Blis, 30s.)

THE MYSTERY OF BEING: (I—Reflection and Mystery. By Gabriel Marcel. (Harvard Press, 15s.)

THE AMERICAN MIND: An Interpretation of American Thought and Character since the 1880s. By Henry Steele Commager. (Yale, Oxford, 30s.)

ATREK 1903—MAYBY: By Robert Benchley. (Dobson, 8s. 6d.)

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING: By Bennett Cerf. (Hammond, 10s. 6d.)

BEAR IN MIND: By A. W. G. Gunz. (Quality Press, 15s.)

DOCUMENTS ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY, 1919-1920. Edited by E. L. Woodward and Robert Butler. (Third Series, Vol. III, 1938-9. H.M. Stationery Office, 27s. 6d.)

SEEDS OF TREASON

(The Case of Alger Hiss)

"A narrative which Britons will find moving and terrible"—Rebecca West in *E. Standard* "A gripping story... by Max Steele... a masterly complete success."—*The Telegraph*

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