



# THE OBSERVER

London, Sunday, September 22, 1963



## The Pope to reform the Curia

by IVAN YATES

ON THE EVE of the reassembly of the Vatican Ecumenical Council Pope Paul yesterday foreshadowed bold changes in the Roman Curia, the central administration of the Church and the stronghold of its "conservative" wing.

The cardinals, prelates and clergy of the Curia were told at a special audience in the Vatican Palace that their functions needed to be simplified and decentralised.

The Pope said the Curia would be recruited more internationally and better prepared to deal with questions of Christian unity.

Proposals to modernise the structure of the Church would not find resistance from the Curia. "Rome has no need to defend herself by being deaf to suggestions which come to her from honest voices, and even less when these voices belong to friends and brethren."

### Resumed session

Pope Paul, who himself worked for more than 30 years in the Curia, said he needed his mandate. Reforms were necessary to meet the needs of the times. They would be formulated and promulgated by the Curia itself. He implied that in the course of them they might lose some of their privileges.

"The Roman Curia will not be jealous of temporal prerogatives belonging to other times, neither of external forms no longer fitted to express true and authentic religious meaning. Neither will economic advantages have any weight if some reform is demanded by the good of ecclesiastical administration and the welfare of souls."

Pope Paul's address is sure to be welcomed by many of the bishops, particularly those from abroad, who will be assembling in Rome this week for the resumed session of the Ecumenical Council, which begins next Sunday.

At the first session last year, many of the bishops were critical of some of the operations of the Curia and believed to be anxious to see some decentralisation in Church government.

## Jagan calls for U.N. inquiry team

by J. HALCRO FERGUSON

DR. CHEDDI JAGAN, Premier of British Guiana, arrived in London yesterday with a plan for international investigation of his country's position.

Guiana, still a British colony, is unlikely to be granted independence until Mr. Forbes Burnham, of the Opposition and largely Negro People's National Congress, and Dr. Jagan, of the (predominantly Indian) People's Progressive Party, agree on a constitution.

Dr. Jagan suggests that a joint United Nations-Commonwealth commission should visit his country and make recommendations for the future.

### Warm to China

He is not altogether hopeful that the British Government will pay any attention to what he says. "I seem to be regarded as more of a villain than ever," he told me. "I don't know why. I haven't changed. I am still a Socialist and proud of it."

A possible explanation could be in his attitude towards the Chinese. "They told me the Russians, in effect, not to believe those bastards of Americans. In view of the American attitude towards us and Latin America—the under-developed countries—one can sympathise with the Chinese."

Had he, in view of the official British attitude, come much closer to Burnham during their joint visit to New York? "No," he said. "Obviously we talk the same language. In fact we don't. There are basic differences."

### Cuban aid

How did it happen that Cuba, which was notoriously short of money, had been able to let British Guiana have a million dollars? He laughed. "I don't know. If someone gives me a meal when I'm hungry I don't ask how he managed to buy it." He pointed out that his requests for Western aid had been turned down.

Why was a country like British Guiana, with only half a million people, starting its own university instead of sending students to the University of the West Indies in Jamaica? Because, he said, it cost far more to educate a student in Jamaica than in Georgetown. "I quote the case of a dental student. I know, I'm a dentist."

Dr. Jagan expects to remain about ten days and to return for constitutional talks in October "if there are any."

### Today's weather

LONDON, S.E. and CENT. S. ENGLAND, E. ANGLES, E. MIDLANDS, E. and CENT. N. ENGLAND, W. MIDLANDS: Dull with drizzle.

OUTLOOK: Little change.

## Home presses Cabinet for Nato decision

### 'Odd man out' fear in Foreign Office

by ROBERT STEPHENS  
our Diplomatic Correspondent

THE GREAT DEBATE about Britain's role in a Nato mixed-manned nuclear force is still raging behind the scenes in Whitehall.

Having failed to secure a Cabinet decision last week on British participation in future planning talks on the force, the Foreign Office is pressing hard for an answer during the coming week.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, leaves for New York on Wednesday to attend the United Nations General Assembly and for talks with the American and Soviet Foreign Ministers. He wants to be in a position to tell the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, whether or not Britain will take part in the talks on the mixed-manned force.

The talks in Washington between the United States, West Germany, Italy, Greece and Turkey, are to continue in two committees, one in Washington, the other in Paris, starting work on October 7.

[Godfrey Hodgson cables from Washington that the Americans have discussed with these four countries the question of making available at least one American warship for experiments to prove the feasibility of the multilateral force in which Polaris missiles would be mounted on surface ships manned by international crews. Washington sources indicate that in the first instance experimental ships would be manned by Americans, Germans and Italians. American sources have reported all along that the Ministry of Defence and the Royal Navy are hostile to the idea of international crews—as indeed the American Navy was at first—because of what is vulgarly known in the Pentagon as the "garlic problem," or, more politely, as the difficulties inherent in reconciling national customs, service traditions and the language problem.]

The Foreign Office is urging that Britain should agree to take part in the talks without final commitment to sharing in a mixed-manned force.

American officials say there has been no pressure from the U.S. on Britain to take part in the talks, although Washington would like Britain to join in.

Effect of Bonn's decision

The feeling of urgency that the Foreign Office is now trying to instil into the Cabinet springs primarily from one big new factor. This is West Germany's firm decision to take part in the mixed-manned force, whether Britain joins in or not.

This decision is believed to have been conveyed to the British Government when the West German Foreign Minister, Dr. Schröder, saw Lord Home in London last month.

Dr. Schröder is believed also to have indicated that this decision was linked with a new trend in West German foreign policy away from the idea of President de Gaulle and closer to the views of the U.S. and Britain on both the future of the Western alliance and the development of a *détente* with Russia.

The Foreign Office sees close relations with Western Germany as the key to both Britain's future relations with Europe and the development of an East-West *détente*. It believes that for West Germany to opt for the mixed-manned force has now become an important status symbol and a test of the sincerity of Anglo-American intentions towards West Germany. Interests in both European defence and East-West diplomacy.

Britain may be left out

The point that the Foreign Office feels has not yet been fully grasped, even inside the British Government itself, is that objections to the creation of a mixed-manned force on grounds of general principle—such as its possible effects on relations with Russia—are no longer relevant.

A force will now definitely be set up. A basic agreement of principle, a kind of outline treaty, may even be ready for presentation to the Nato Ministerial Council in December.

If Britain does not go in now she may face the following situation in three years' time: a mixed-manned force, predominantly American and German, will be in operation with a new kind of integrated international control and management system, an experiment as important for the political future of Europe and the West as the new economic system of the Common Market.

Britain will be outside this system, as she is still outside the Common Market.

Was Kennedy taken for a ride? Page 2

Toppling bus saved

A Glasgow double-decker bus, involved in a collision yesterday, was about to topple over when the driver of another double-decker drove in swiftly alongside and acted as a prop.

Last night police praised the quick thinking of the second driver. Thirty-four people were taken to hospital, but none appeared to be seriously hurt.



STUART HEYDINGER

## Czechs sack the Stalinists

by LAJOS LEDERER

A MAJOR PURGE in the Czechoslovak Government and Communist Party announced in Prague last night has removed from power another European Stalinist regime.

This brand of Communism now flourishes only in East Germany and Albania.

All but one of the key Stalinists in the Czech Government and Party have been sacked, including Premier Vilém Široký, aged 61—a former railwayman and Resistance fighter—who held his office for 10 years, and his deputy, František Štěrba, Dr. Jaromír Dolanský and Dr. Ludmila Jankovská.

These sweeping changes were decided by the Presidium and the Central Committee of the Party.

The purge has not removed from office the Stalinist dictator himself, President Antonín Novotný, who clearly hopes to save his own position by sacrificing his closest friends and chief subordinates. Novotný made similar concessions to the hostile Slovak Communist rank and file last spring, when he removed from office Mr. Karol Bacilek, the First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, and Mr. Bruno Hloháč, Secretary of the Central Committee.

The new Prime Minister is 40-year-old Josef Lenart, formerly chairman of the Slovak National Council. He and all the other new men in the Government are unopposed by Stalinist association. Novotný himself is now almost completely isolated. His own downfall is not likely to be long delayed.

### Hodgsons fly out

MAKING, September 21.—Jack and Rita Hodgson, who fled from South Africa to the neighbouring British protectorate, Bechuanaland, were today flown out of the territory by British authorities. They left in a light aircraft for Tlokweng, on the first stage of their journey to Britain.

### Olympic man held

DURBAN, September 21.—South African authorities in Durban today prevented Mr. John Harris, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Committee for Olympic Sports, from leaving the country for a meeting in Germany of the International Olympic Committee.—B.U.P.

## Chinese 'trespassed' 5,000 times

Moscow, September 21

RUSSIA today warned China she would receive a "decisive rebuttal" if she continued her "hostile activities" against the Soviet Union.

A Government statement said: "It would be a very great mistake for the Chinese leaders to interpret our good will falsely. The statement alleged that Chinese soldiers and civilians had 'systematically violated the Soviet border since 1960.' In 1962 alone, 5,000 such violations had been registered."

"There have even been attempts in the most flagrant manner to appropriate individual sections of Soviet territory."

### Half remains

The statement also gave what was described as the text of remarks on was made by Mao Tse-tung at the 1957 Moscow Communist conference. Mao, referring to a conversation with Mr. Nehru, was quoted as saying: "I told him that if half of mankind were destroyed the other half would still remain."

"But in return imperialism would be completely destroyed and only Socialism would remain in the world; and within 50 years or a century the population will again grow even more than by 50 per cent."

Referring to China's Himalayan border dispute with India, the statement said Russia had warned China in 1959 about intensification of the dispute.

"Now we can see that the Chinese-Indian conflict had extremely negative consequences for the cause of peace, brought great harm to the unity of the anti-imperialist front in Asia and placed progressive forces in India in an extremely difficult position."

## Labour against a mixed force

by our Political Correspondent

A LABOUR GOVERNMENT would "re-negotiate" the Nassau agreement partly to free Britain from any commitment to take part in a mixed-manned force which the present Government may sign in the meantime.

On the eve of last week's indecisive Cabinet discussion of the proposed force, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Shadow Foreign Secretary, told Lord Home that the Opposition believed the project to be based on false assumptions. His main objections were:—

1. The building of such a force would weaken Nato by establishing two nuclear alliances, one on each side of the Atlantic.

2. The argument that the force is necessary because Nato must have something in Europe to counter Russia's Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missiles is false; the mixed-manned force, armed with Polaris missiles, would, in effect, be a strategic weapons system threatening Russia itself.

3. The new force would not necessarily "placate" West Germany's nuclear ambitions; it might even nourish and encourage them.

Mr. Harold Wilson has recently discussed this and other topics with Herr Willy Brandt, the German Opposition leader and Mayor of West Berlin, and he and Mr. Gordon Walker will raise the matter again when they meet Sig. Pietro Nenni, the independent Italian Socialist leader, who will be in London on Tuesday.

### Non-starter

Mr. Gordon Walker does not believe that the Italians will necessarily continue to support the project, which was first sponsored by the United States and has since found favour in West Germany.

The Shadow Cabinet's considered opinion is that a mixed-manned force would add nothing to Nato's military strength.

Labour leaders do not expect that a mixed-manned force could be built before a general election and that even if the present Government decides to join, it may never come into existence.

## Sukarno breaks trade links with Malaysia

from DENNIS BLOODWORTH

SINGAPORE, September 21

PRESIDENT SUKARNO declared tonight that Indonesia was formally breaking off economic and trade relations with Malaysia. The decision was taken after a six-hour meeting with his senior military and economic advisers.

## Michael Foot quits C.N.D. executive

by our Political Correspondent

MR. MICHAEL FOOT, Labour M.P. for Ebbw Vale, is one of five members of the 18-strong executive of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament who have decided to stand for re-election.

Some disagree with C.N.D.'s tacit endorsement of various forms of civil disobedience and activities such as the recent demonstrations against the Greek Royal Family.

Others, notably Mr. Foot and the vice-chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. Anthony Greenwood (who is not at present a member of the executive but who has been invited to run for high office), are not standing because of the pressure of other work.

Mr. Foot said yesterday he had no difference with the policy of C.N.D. "I am in full support of it. My reason for not standing is solely one of time."

### Sympathy lost

The dissidents include Miss Janette Hawley, Mrs. Judith Hart, the Labour M.P. for Llanelli, and Dr. Antoinette Pirie, of Oxford, the ophthalmologist, who is abroad but for whom Miss Hawley felt able to speak yesterday. The position of the fifth retiring member of the executive, Mr. Arthur Goss, is less clear. He is reported to have said on Friday: "If the C.N.D. is to become an umbrella movement embracing illegal activities, civil disobedience and a whole range of things it will do so without my help." Yesterday he said "I haven't fallen out with their policies in any way."

Mrs. Hart yesterday attributed her decision in part to an increasing burden of work in her marginal constituency. She had also found herself out of sympathy "with many of the major activities of the Campaign."

Later yesterday the Campaign's resourceful chairman, Canon L. John Collins, had not announced his own intentions.

## Lee wins in Singapore

from our own Reporter

SINGAPORE, September 21.—Gaining a resounding victory over all opponents in the general election held in Singapore today, the ruling People's Action Party won 37 seats out of 51 in the State Legislative Assembly. The extreme left-wing Barisan Socialist, who oppose the creation of Malaysia, secured 13 seats.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, earlier this month capitalised on Singapore's entry into the new Federation of Malaysia by ordering this snap general election.

Elections today have in effect cast their votes for the 15-man parliamentary group which will represent Singapore in the Malaysian Federal Assembly.

## Masked men grab £7,000

Eight masked men burst into the cashier's office at Thomson House, headquarters of Thomson Newspapers, Gray's Inn Road, London, last night and got away with at least £7,000. The money was for paying casual workers on the Sunday Times.

Life in Skopje seven weeks after the earthquake. A barber shaves one of his customers on the pavement outside his shattered shop. Another photograph on Page 5.

## Bonn back on Danube

by LAJOS LEDERER

WEST GERMANY and Austria are to share control of commercial shipping on all sections of the Danube from Linz to Regensburg for the first time since 1939.

This was agreed at the 10-nation conference of the Danube Commission which ended at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, this weekend.

The Czechoslovak Telegraph Agency reports that the conference decided to guarantee full co-operation on the Danube "of two capitalist countries, the German Federal Republic and Austria."

Announcing this to the Press in Jakarta, Dr. Johannes Leimena, the Acting Foreign Minister, disclosed that President Sukarno had insisted that Indonesia's anti-Malaysia confrontation campaign must be carried out "clearly and firmly."

General Nasution, Indonesian Defence Minister, and other Service chiefs as well as Economic Department heads were present when Dr. Leimena spoke. Tengku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, had severed diplomatic and economic relations with Jakarta, and Jakarta must accept the challenge, he declared.

[In Malaya, police are guarding the sea and river approaches to Kuala Lumpur, the capital. Among rumours sweeping the country were reports of Indonesian landings in Sarawak and even near Penang, on the north-west coast of Malaya.] Today's presidential conference was devoted to discussing ways and means of countering Malaysia's move, and the necessary economic and military measures to be taken within the framework of confrontation.

### Currency plunges

It had also laid down that in future only the Indonesian rupiah would be legal tender in the Riau Islands. The 1,200,000 inhabitants of this Indonesian archipelago within sight of Singapore have hitherto enjoyed a particular prosperity thanks to their monetary relations with this State, which included transacting business in the Malayan dollar.

The rupiah, which in recent weeks appeared to be steady, has again plunged in the last few days following Malaysia's decision to break economic links with Indonesia. Officials revealed that all Indonesian export activities normally channelled through Singapore would in future be "centred" in the capital's port of Tanjung Priok, and that steps would be taken to suppress the large-scale traditional smuggling from other Indonesian ports to Singapore and Penang.

Economists in Jakarta admitted that at least until Indonesia could find an alternative free port with modern facilities through which to operate, the President's decision was likely to have serious adverse effects on the national economy.

A high percentage of Indonesia's trade passed through Singapore, which was known as a "lucrative dollar pool" for the Indonesian Government, since Jakarta met the majority of the Republic's foreign exchange commitments with hard currency earned in and through this island.

### Workers' demand

It is meanwhile reported that workers affiliated to the pro-Communist Sosis trade union confederation in Indonesia have struck at the British American Tobacco Company and Shell Company installations in the major East Java port of Semarang in order to "confront Malaysia."

These workers are said to have demanded that Indonesia break off diplomatic relations with Britain and confiscate all British assets.

Similar action is reported from the Central Java port of Tjilatjap. Although President Sukarno has ordered that left-wing trade unions must not take over British enterprises in Indonesia, it is now known that Jakarta has laid firm plans for expropriating them.

Nearly two months ago the Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman predicted the liquidation of "British estates and concessions worth £150 million."

This is likely to be Jakarta's next move in the campaign launched against Britain as the "imperialist mastermind" behind the anti-Communist Federation of Malaysia. (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

## PIUS XII, the NAZIS and the JEWS

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## Swiss Couture in Knitwear

by Hanro

"Hanro"—an elegant suit in two-way knit Pure Wool. Sapphire, Topaz, Amethyst or Garnet. Steps 12-16. 271 gm.



by Swyzerli

"Selange"—firm two-way knit Pure Wool in checks of Sapphire Blue, Mulberry Red, Curry or Dark Brown. Steps 14-18. 241 gm.

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A new quick guide to music, plays and films, books and paperbacks, TV, sound radio, art, records and coming events starts in The Observer Weekend Review today. See page 22.



# Physicists on parade

IT HAS been a week for learned professions and other people's jobs. One by one lawyers, physicists, businessmen and film-makers have been put on parade and invited to shed a little of their mystery for the benefit of the laity.

The physicists turned out to be the star attraction: the B.B.C.'s *Men at the Heart of Matter* was an excellent job, lively without pandering to the glossier kinds of human interest, and continuously absorbing. As far as could see, that is, since, unfortunately, I missed the opening quarter of an hour. I was being pinned down on the other channel by *This Week*, and so far I've been unable to develop the voluntary squint (*strabismus richardsonianus*) which allows a seasoned television critic to take in two programmes at once.

"This Week" was right up to the minute with a skilful report on the birth-pangs of Malaysia. They even managed to get an interview with the Indonesian Ambassador, whose smile was considerably more dazzling than the immediate prospects for South-East Asia are. This programme's record for scoops has stood out all the more clearly in recent weeks, during which Monday evenings on the B.B.C. have meant "Outlook Europe" (or "I Was a Teen-Age Panorama"). However, Dimbleby *père* goes back into orbit this week.

But to return to our physicists. Auden once said that at a gathering of scientists he feels like a country bumpkin in the presence of dukes, and which of us in the other culture doesn't secretly agree with him? The ducal delegates last week included a touse-headed polytechnician who commutes from Paris to Geneva almost every day; Geoffrey Chew, the son of a Manchester labourer who left school at 14, himself working at Los Alamos when he was only 19; and the prodigious Professor Feynman from California.

## Ebullient professor

Professor Chew was rather touching as he described the problem of communication from the other side of the wall, the difficulty of explaining to his wife what excited him about his work. He was worried about being past his creative prime at 38, in marked contrast to the ebullient Professor Feynman, who was several years his senior. Feynman was lucky enough to have a waterfall conveniently close at hand to illustrate his main point (simple rules, incredibly complex results), while his answers on what it was like to make a discovery, or how he felt in retrospect about having worked on the Bomb, were wonderfully lucid. He also had a line in rapid-

## TV AS I SAW IT

by JOHN GROSS

fire wisecracks which suggested that he must have gone to the pictures a lot round about 1937.

Richard Cawston and Denis Mitchell both had documentaries showing on the same evening: *The Exporters* and *The Intruders* respectively. Both programmes were good, though rather light-weight. Cawston's subject didn't give him the same opportunities as his earlier films, and there were times when he came close to a routine piece of propaganda for the export drive, but he always has the knack of pouncing on something visually striking, even if it's only international differences in the shape of yoghurt bottles. The "intruders" were an American film unit under Carl Foreman who

descended on a small town in Italy. Once again, a straightforward stuff, mainly made up of interviews with lots of jokes and peals of off-screen laughter: but it conveyed far more sense of what people in films are like than anything in last week's *Decline of Hollywood* saga.

World in Action took a look at the career of Lord Denning in a programme which was curiously uncertain of its aim. Mocking background music alternated with a Life-of-a-Great-Englishman approach. And I do wish they hadn't used an actor who looked as though he had been left over from "Boyd Q.C." to read out the

more moralistic Denning pronouncements. But there were some satisfying moments, not least a tribute from Mandy Rice-Davies to Lord Denning's modesty and good humour.

Among the regulars, Dr. Finlay's Casebook is picking up again after a shaky start to the new series. Andrew Cruikshank has few rivals when it comes to conveying r-r-rise judgment. But Experience isn't allowed to triumph over Innocence quite as automatically as it does with Gillespie and Kildare: last week Bill Simpson (always sympathetic) disregarded all advice to be "a wee bit supple" and won his quixotic battle against the head of the local hospital board, an old soak but a power in the town. If I came from Scotland I'm sure that I'd hate the programme for its cosiness, but as it is I've always had a sneaking fondness for this kind of sentimental Scottishness, with rich warm humanity as thick as porridge. A word of praise is due to the designer, Donald Brewer, for putting across a 1920s atmosphere so effectively.

## Postal bomb

Naked City continues to run the gamut of drama between the neurotic and the psychotic, but acting, production and photography are undeniably accomplished. Last week's episode—young diver becomes unhinged, turns homicidal—was less harsh than most, but no less unnerving. Over at Compact someone may have sent them a bomb through the post: the police have been called in, and the last episode ended with a muffled explosion. Unfortunately one can already tell from this week's *Radio Times* that all is well. Also in *Radio Times*, and not to be missed, is a profile of Iris, who really holds the programme together: "everything about me," she says, "is Restoration."

# Widening radio's horizons

## SOUND WAVES

by PAUL FERRIS

"WE are one Corporation," said a man at Broadcasting House, "but we haven't always behaved like it." The feeling persists among radio producers that their world is smaller and less privileged than television's; but the new Director of Sound Broadcasting, Frank Gillard (who is a friend of Kenneth Adam, the Director of Television), will have a good hard try to change this.

Joint auditions (it seems incredible that these don't happen already) and joint programme planning are possibilities. One idea is that when a concert is televised, the music might be carried by the Home Service, so that it could be heard at its best, on V.H.F. sound-only receivers, rather than on poorer-quality television sets; musicologists might even get a special commentary on the music, broadcast on the television sound channel.

But the most important element in a radio revival is the morale of its producers. Gillard, who is perturbed

at the thought of chips on shoulders, is directly responsible for some of the encouraging changes announced last week: a longer "Today," predictable times for evening concerts, a news bulletin on the Third and the naming of announcers.

At least one of the changes should never have been necessary. "In view of the success of 'Today,'" the B.B.C.'s Press conference was told, "we're going to increase its scope." But "Today" began six years ago and was a success from the start, when its length was variable—a minimum of 17 minutes, but up to 30 minutes and more if the material was there, as it often was. Later on it fell into more orthodox hands and

suffered, as it still does, from being cramped into a rigid 20 minutes; its success was set upon. Other changes are in the pipeline. The idea of fixed points in radio—for plays, music, bulletins—will be extended. The weekly discussion programme, "Conference," for instance, will move to 9.30 p.m. on a Tuesday; the listener who wants a plateful of current affairs can settle down at 9.30, carry on with "Ten O'Clock," then a new topical programme that's being planned for 10.30, and finally "Today in Parliament" at 10.45, by which time the output to be as well informed as a diplomatic correspondent.

## 'Needle time'

But things will happen slowly. It's being assumed at Broadcasting House, perhaps dangerously, that many of the people who hear radio are "conservative by nature—they're the connoisseurs, and we must make them feel their needs are uppermost." The long-awaited "Music Network" which will use the Third

channel during the daytime, will be the biggest innovation of all, if and when the B.B.C. and the Musicians' Union reach agreement on "needle time." The B.B.C. says that of the 100 hours a week of new broadcasting time, more than half will be live, giving musicians over £500,000 in extra fees; the union insists that the proportion of disc music must be smaller than envisaged. The deadlock has now lasted more than a year.

Next Friday (8.0 p.m.) the Third offers a repeat of "Not a Drum Was Heard," the sixth of Henry Reed's seven programmes that began with the literary researches of "Herbert Reeve" and developed into a series of cultural send-ups. This one, which hasn't been heard since 1959, concerns the interviewing by a B.B.C. team of General Gland, and is said to have been inspired by Montgomery's memoirs. It's very funny, though probably a shade too long; the ferocious Hilda Tablet makes a brief appearance.

# 'Let I.T.V. levy help the arts'

Sir,—Some time ago, in your letter-columns, Mr. Bamber Gascoigne briefly put forward an excellent and surely not too Utopian suggestion for helping to solve the chronic financial problem of the arts in Britain. Why should not the sums paid by the I.T.V. companies to the Treasury, he suggested, be devoted to this end?

Mr. Gascoigne's modest proposal, which seems to have been overlooked, deserves exhumation this week, with the announcement of the sums which the I.T.V. firms will have to pay from next summer onwards. Why should not half at least of the £15 million going to the Exchequer be used to make up for the State's long neglect of these valuable national assets? Television not only draws on the arts and other forms of entertainment: it often appears to suck them dry, and drain away their talents and their audiences. It would seem only fair that the levies on TV amusement should be invested in the welfare of the arts as a whole, instead of being swallowed up in the Treasury maw. S.W.13. Pamela Williams

# Digging it up

A quick look at some of the new series which can be seen on television this autumn.

## TV BEHIND THE SCREEN

by OUTSIDER

AMONG the most intriguing of the B.B.C.'s new autumn plays is a Sunday night series, originally labelled "The Company of Six" and now radically rechristened *Dig This Rhubarb*.

The programme, which will go out live, begins on October 6, and will alternate with "Monitor." It comes out of the "Tonight" stable, and its producer, Anthony Jay—who used to edit "Tonight"—explains, rather cryptically, that it "started with Donald Baverstock, who is always looking for what is not there."

Mining the past for piquant and loaded material, *Dig This Rhubarb* will have our dramatic critic, Bamber Gascoigne, as script editor, and Charles Chilton, who wrote "Oh What a Lovely War," as associate producer. The Six of the now-discarded theatre are Clive Swift, Robin Ray, Tony Beckley, Terence Brady, John Gower and Anne Jameson.

"We are trying," says Anthony Jay, "to produce a programme which comments in a way that is either amusing, or highly relevant, or extremely revealing or moving, on things that are not in the news at the moment but with which people are always preoccupied." Four or five topics to be covered will be the theatre. Early ones include attitudes to royalty, capital punishment and the iniquities of the younger generation.

ON A.T.V. this autumn some far-ranging documentary subjects will be explored by Television Reporters International, the independent production group.

"The Aftermath," on October 8, is the first of a series called *The Jew in the World*: this programme, with Ludovic Kennedy as commentator, will study what has happened to the Jews in Central Europe, and it will be followed by "This Year in Jerusalem" (on October 15) and a programme on the situation in Britain, the United States and behind the Iron Curtain (October 22).

In November Lord Francis Williams will supply the commentary on *The Face of Fraud*, an examination of some big financial coups in recent years. Jim Mossman will be scrutinising *The Missionaries* (their social and political influence, past and present). And another T.R.I. winter series, now being planned, will pretend Malcolm Muggeridge is six interviews with Men of Power: Nehru, Walter Reuther, Cecil King, a Jesuit leader, and (perhaps) Adenauer and Robert Kennedy.

ALAN OWEN'S "The Strain"—tonight at 9 P.M.—opens a series of new TV plays under the title of *First Night*. It will include the first plays written for the small screen by Bernard Kops and Arnold Wesker (Wesker's "The Men" is being fully described by the B.B.C. as a

picture of the bewilderment and loneliness of the individual in contemporary society).

Other writers represented in this Sunday-night series will be David ("Semi-Despatched"), Turner, Errol John (author of "Moog on a Rainbow Show"), Vincent Tilsley, formerly the B.B.C.'s Drama Scripts Supervisor, Clive Exton and Nigel ("Quatermass") Kneale, whose contribution is an eighteenth-century science-fiction story.

John Elliot, the producer, says: "'First Night' aims to be livelier and tougher, emotionally and intellectually, than the Sunday play of the past. We hope to give to an audience of millions the sort of modern drama which Ibsen, Shaw and maybe Brecht would have been glad to see."

In contrast—at least that's how the B.B.C. sees it—the Wednesday night series of plays, billed as *Festival*, officially described as "catering for people who are interested in theatre, in history and the cultural evolution of mankind," to feed this large appetite the B.B.C. is offering plays by such authors as Aristophanes, Noël Coward and Jean Genet.

FROM Grandadland, eight weekends running, come eight first plays about 1963 life in the North. *Friday Night*, as the series is called, will use a nucleus of eight regular actors in plays—"from high comedy to tragedy"—by writers making their debut as playwrights, after experience in documentary and series.

"Friday Night" opens on November 1 with "Harold Was All Right," by Denis Wolf, a Granada staff writer. Among the other authors is Tony Warren, the originator of "Coronation Street." The notes of northern patriotism will be maintained by the Beatles-type theme tune: it is recorded by the Four Just Men (who come from Liverpool). The producer, Richard Everett, comes from Cambridge.

A 26-WEEK inquiry into Britain's educational system begins on ABC TV next Sunday. It opens with *On to School*, showing parents, teachers and children in an infants' school in Surrey on the first day of a first term, and the next 12 of these 25-minute programmes will all deal with under-sevens.

Barry Westwood, the producer and writer of the series, has had varied educational experience: he once taught backward children and was also a lecturer at Southampton University (Mrs. Westwood used to be an infant teacher). He came into TV four years ago with "Sunday Break" and became a familiar figure on Southern TV.

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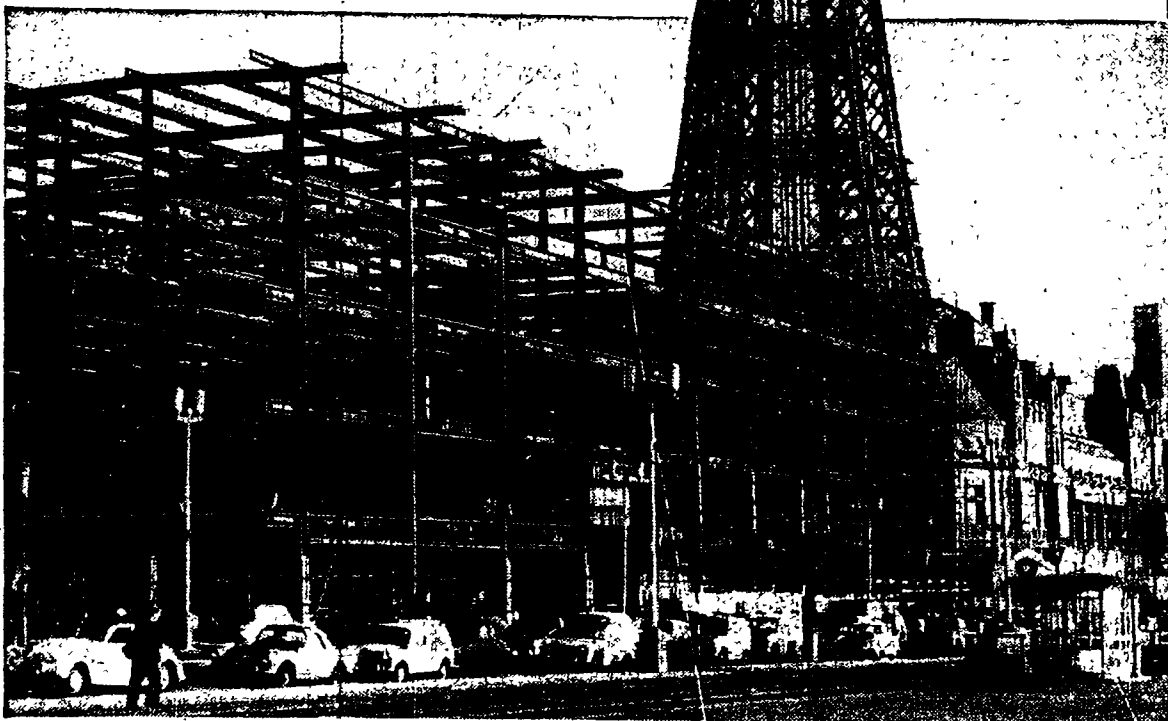
Six of the B.B.C.'s new Sunday playwrights: Left: Alan Owen (top), Clive Exton (centre), Vincent Tilsley (bottom). Right: Arnold Wesker (top), Errol John (centre), Bernard Kops (bottom).

# United Steel pioneer new structural technique

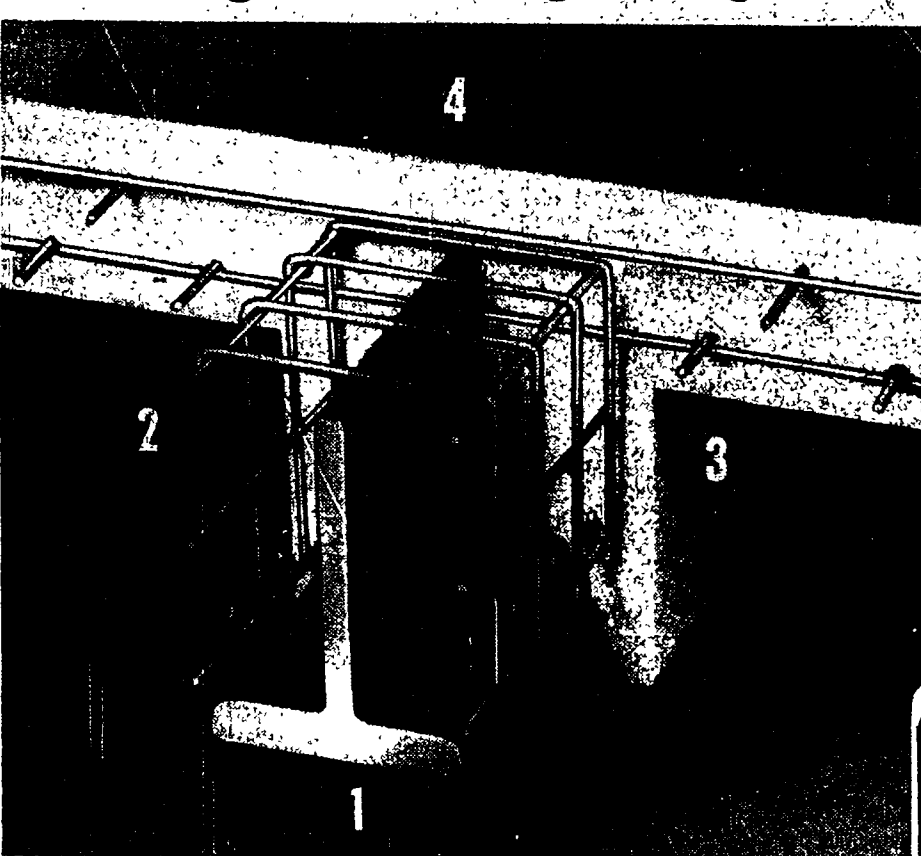
Structural steel or reinforced concrete? If you are putting up a large new building, that's one of the first major decisions you have to make. Each of these methods of construction has its economic and technical problems. But now United Steel have come up with a new solution.

Happy marriage in Blackpool. In Blackpool a new building—a giant department store for Lewis's Ltd. with retail shops for The Blackpool Tower Co. Ltd.—is making history. Developed from extensive tests carried out by The United Steel Structural Company Limited, in conjunction with the consulting engineer for Lewis's Ltd., the building is basically of composite construction—a combination of structural steel and reinforced concrete. But the two are more happily married than ever before.

The result is a building with all the versatility of steel at a cost approaching that of concrete, quickly erected and adaptable to any changing needs in the future.



## New design of beams gives high structural efficiency at low cost



## Here's how it works

- 1 Inverted T beam takes the tension (the concrete will take the compression).
- 2 Mild steel binders tie the compression flange to the concrete casing, while the inverted T steel section is held rigid in the concrete casing by the action of bond between concrete and steel.
- 3 Beam and its binders fully encased in concrete.
- 4 Reinforced concrete takes the place of the conventional top flange and forms a continuous construction to the next beam on either side.

Structural steel beams are made in the shape of the letter I. This gives the optimum relationship between strength and weight. In conventional steel-framed buildings these carry the reinforced concrete floor slabs.

The new technique used in Lewis's Ltd. department store combines these two materials, structural steel and reinforced concrete, in an efficient and economical manner never before achieved.

The steel beams, unlike conventional I beams, have no top flange; instead they are an inverted T shape. Easily fixed mild steel binders take the place of costly shear connectors—and do the job just as well. And expensive compression areas in the steel are avoided, for the concrete floor slabs take the compression.

In this way there is a considerable saving in cost—yet all the versatility of structural steelwork is retained.

## United Steel see structure through to complete success

This new form of construction was evolved and designed by the consulting engineer, Iain Pilkington, M.I.C.E., in association with the architects for the development, Messrs. Duke & Simpson—and proved in practice by United Steel.

The United Steel Structural Company built a test structure to the consulting engineer's specification. Full-size composite beams were then rigorously tested and made to carry four times the load they would ever carry in practice.

The results were 100% successful and all the requirements laid down in B.S.449 for testing structures of unconventional design were fully met.

Soon the new department store for Lewis's Ltd. was taking shape—thanks to the practical approach of United Steel.

## United Steel at your service

At United Steel teams of experts will gladly advise you on all uses of steel, conventional and experimental. They have the resources of a group of companies making the widest range of steel in the country. Consult United Steel—and you have all the experience of Britain's finest steel producers at your service.

# united steel

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