THEATRES

GAIETY THEATRE
NIGHTLY 8 o'c. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2.30.
JIMMY O'DEA in
BABES IN THE WOOD
with
MAUREEN POTTER, VICKIE LAINE.
Prices: Mat., 4/6, 3/6, 2/6. Eve., 10/-, 7/6, 5/-, 3/-.
Booking Day, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE
FIVE WINTER PROMS
SUNDAYS JANUARY 15th, 22nd, 29th; FEBRUARY 5th, 12th; at 8 p.m.
Soloists:
DERMOT TOMEY, tenor.
RALPH HOLMES, violin.
ELEANOR PEMBREY, piano.
FRICH GRUENBERG, violin.
ROSALYN TURECK, piano.
Conductors:
TIBOR PATY.
SYDNEY BEYANES.
MILAN HORVAT.
KARL RANKL.
RADIO EIREANN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
RADIO EIREANN SINGERS
Conductor: HANS W. ROSEN
Leaflets giving full programmes now available at Box Office.
Tickets: 10/-, 7/6, 5/-, 3/-.
Season Tickets: 44/-, 32/6, 26/-, and 20/-.
BOX OFFICE OPENS for SEASON TICKETS Tues. Jan 3rd for GENERAL BOOKING Fri. Jan 6th

OLYMPIA THEATRE
LAST WEEK OF DAILY
MATINEES
CHILDREN TO MATINEES 3/-, 4/6.
3 Shows Daily.
TODAY 2.30 & 7.30. First Curtain 10.40. Night Perfs. Start at 8. Late Show 9 p.m.
STANLEY HOLLOWAY
JUDY KEMP LEO McCABE
in "DICK WHITTINGTON"
THE CRITICS ACCLAIM!!!!
"A TRIUMPH FOR STAN AND LEO!" — Sun. Press.
"THOUSANDS HAVE ACCLAIMED IT"—Sun. Ind.
"STANLEY HOLLOWAY, A REFRESHINGLY UNusual DAME—and VERY FUNNY. CHILDREN WILL ADORE SOMEBODY ENTERTAINED"—I. Ind.
"JUDY KEMP, STOUT-LEGGED, KIDDIES LOVE. Dapper little spook" (praised as English Nanny MEMBER OF THE FAMILY) and his friend, HARVEY—a great, white rabbit"—Irish Press.
"HILLSLEY as THE DAME WITH A DIFFERENCE. ADRIAN ONE Apparently BORN to play grandmother to CHILDREN. Charm, BEAUTIFULLY COMBINED, DICK—JUDY KEMP, plaintive and lovely, LEO McCABE—A SUPERB HUMOUR"—I. Times.

ROYAL—2nd B.g. Week!! Cont. daily from 3 o'clk. Stars 1.40, 5.40, 8.40. Rosie Prendergast, Seymour Mayoline, CHRISTMAS BRUNCH—in 12 Sparkling Scenes with Jimmy Cricket, Ann Lynch, Ann Hamilton at 3.0, 6.40. Normal Prices.

GATE GEMINI presents MILO O'SHEA in "WILL SUCCESS SPOIL ROCK HUNTER?" "Max Shulman as amusing in 1960"—Times. Nightly 8 o'clk. Sat. Mat. 3 p.m. Booking 44045.

GAS CO. THEATRE Dun Laoire 86655.
ORION presents "BELL, BOOK AND CANDLE."
A play by John Van Druten.
Nightly 8 p.m. Sat. 6 and 9.

PIKE — ARCH PRODUCTIONS presents FIONNIR FITZGERALD "CRACKERS"
LATE RIVET NIGHTLY AT 11.30 P.M.
Booking Room Thomas 74489
Rear entrance, Harcourt after show.

AMHARCLANN NA MAINSTREACH at 8 p.m.
(That room on Cherbury Dramatocha)
A NIGHT DISGUISTA
Christmas Pantomime
Seats from 5/- and 10/6
Booking 10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Phone 44505

CINEMAS

METROPOLE—Now. Doors Open Daily 2.45 p.m. Regular at 1.45, 3.35, 6.05 & 8.45 in MGM's 4 Star Dance Musical "SOUTH PACIFIC" (T. Colour)

SAVOY—Last 3 Days. 2 p.m. 4.15, 6.40, 9.0. Cecil Dewhurst Wilson, THE BELL, BELL, BREED, Ends Wed. Alec Guinness, "TRIALS OF OLIVER TWIST"

REGAL—3rd Week! 2 p.m., 4.22, 6.45, 9.0. Kenny Mathews, Jude Thorburn, "THE WORLD OF GULLIVER"

CAPITOL—3rd Week! 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45. Jack Hollands and Dean Martin in the Hilarious Mexican Romance, BELLS ARE RINGING, with Fred Astaire, Julie Harris, Cathy O'Donnell and M. Conte. Also in Mexican Mad Movie, MUR DER ROMORRAD (T. Colour) Now This Show is not a reissue.

AMBASSADOR—Last Ends at 2 p.m. 4.5, 6.20, 8.40. Dirk Bogarde, Yvonne Mitchell, Gladys Henson in Expertly acted, Sensitive MGM'S BEST BENEFIT Book from 11 a.m. Mon. 4.6 and 6.6 Prices 2/6 and 10/6. Seats available for all other

CARLTON—2.0, 4.25, 6.50, 9.20. Rock Hudson, Jane Adams, THE CARELESS BREED (Technicolor). Also "Beast From Haunted Cave."

ADELPHI (Phibboro, 42667—2nd week—Programme commences at 2 p.m. Feature 2.35, 4.35, 6.35, 8.35. Control Baker, Patricia Neal, Anthony Franciosa, Technicolor Allied Artists Picture PATHE NEWS

ADELPHI, Dun Laoghaire — 2.50, 6.04, 9.18. Dirk Bogarde, Kenneth Moore, Donald Sinden, DIRK TORN IN THE HOUSE (Eastman Colour). Sheridan, John Gregson, "CONTRABAND" (Tech.). 4.20, 7.34 Discounted 2.45 p.m.

PAVILION, Dun Laoghaire—3.16, 5.56, 8.35. Frances Langford, Leslie Marsh, "INHERIT THE WIND."

STATE THEATRE, Phibboro — 3.05, 5.18, 9.18. Jerry Lewis, Joan Loretta "BECAUSE OF YOU."

ASTOR—2.25, 4.30, 6.45, 9.05—Over-Sized Cinema—Ends Today—Last Time Today! Marlon Brando, daring dramatic role as "SAPPHIRE" (Eastmancolor).

CORINTHIAN—2.02, 4.23, 6.45, 9.12. Ends Wed. "INVITATION TO MURDER" Ed. Kelly, Jean Wallace. 3.38, 5.51, 8.18 CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "LAUGHTER LOVERS"

AMUSEMENTS, SHOWS AND LECTURES

BRENDAN SMITH ACADEMY
3 & 30 STH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN
(Over Hibernian)
(Tel. 70934 and 74604)
Acting, Voice Production, Elocution, Stagemanagement, Production, Mime and Movement, Fencing.
BEGINNING 16th JANUARY
Rehearsals for Spring Show, Children
BEGINNING 16th JANUARY
Full details on request.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

JUNIOR POSTMAN
(FORMERLY BOY MESSENGER)
Applications are invited from persons of 15 years of age and not over 17 years of age for appointment as Junior Postman in the following offices in:

Ballina	Drogheda
Belfast	Dublin
Bray	Dun Laoghaire
Buncrana	Ennis
Carrick-on-Shannon	Limerick
Castlebar	Longford
Castlerea (Roscommon)	Louth
Cobh	Sligo
Dundalk	Tullamore
Dundrum	Waterford

AGE LIMITS: 14—16 on 1st June, 1961.
STANDARD: 6th Standard in Primary Schools.
Application forms and further particulars obtainable from Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 45 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.
LATEST TIME FOR RECEIVING COMPLETED APPLICATIONS: FRIDAY, 13.0 P.M. ON 27th JANUARY, 1961.

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION
(Particular Vacancies)
1. CHIEF AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS (a) Lands (Fixed Payments) Co. Roscommon, £1,140—£1,660. Rather initial salary if qualifications for office.
2. CHIEF FIRE OFFICER Tipperary (NR) Co. Council. Salary £1,290—£1,520.
3. GAS ENGINEER Drogheda Corporation. Salary £850—£1,070 with free house. Full eligibility.
Application forms and Town Secretary, 40 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.
LATEST TIME FOR RECEIVING COMPLETED APPLICATIONS: FRIDAY, 3.0 P.M. ON 27th JANUARY, 1961.

THE IRISH TIMES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1961

LAOS

There is no doubt that the situation in Laos is dangerous. Lord Home, the British Foreign Secretary, has had to curtail his holiday in Scotland in order to discuss it with Mr. Macmillan last night; Mr. James Hagerty, as President Eisenhower's omnipotent Press Secretary, has announced that the American Government would take a serious view of any intervention; a U.S. task force, consisting of two aircraft carriers and an undisclosed number of destroyers, is conducting an "exercise" in the South China Sea; Mr. Khrushchev has called for a meeting of the international supervisory commission—established by the Geneva Conference in 1954, and consisting of India, Poland and Canada; and yesterday the South-east Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) held a special session, at the request of the U.S. Government, to consider the crisis. These and other factors do not prove, but are abundantly clear that what is happening in Laos is of the first importance to the Great Powers. Even France, of which Laos used to be a Protectorate, has had her say to the effect that "urgent and concerted action" by the Western allies must be used to help to restore unity. This is more easily said than done, for the simple reason that nobody really knows what is happening in that remote and forlorn little country, bounded on the west by Siam, on the east by Vietnam, on the south by Cambodia—and on the north by China.

A state of civil war certainly exists between the pro-Communist forces of the Pathet Lao and the right-wing and royalist Government of Prince Boun Oum. The disturbing element is the report that the Pathet Lao is receiving heavy injections of assistance not only from the Communist North Vietnamese—the Vietminh—but also from the Russians, who are reported to be flying in arms to an airstrip, captured by the Pathet Lao, on the strategically vital Plain of Jars. It would seem that, so far, all the fighting is confined to the northern half of the country, but its extent and scale remain very much in doubt. While the Americans believe that nothing must be left undone to prevent Laos falling into Communist hands—and thereby, they argue, securing a direct point of entry into the SEATO area—the British are more cautious, and would be satisfied if a neutralist Government were established. The problem could blaze up only too easily into another Korean war; but this time it might not be localised. That is why everybody concerned on the outside should proceed with the greatest caution, and should resolve not to act until there is no doubt whatever about what is happening.

Out of Store

In spite of forecasts that the store-cattle trade will improve considerably in the late spring, there is no reason to alter the widely-held opinion that the days of on-the-hoof export are numbered. It will take time, of course, for the pattern of Irish agriculture and middle-man merchandising to adapt itself to a new shape; but the new shape is forming, and there is very little anybody can do but accept and, indeed, welcome it as the logical and coercive product of events here and abroad. The November figures for exports to the United Kingdom showed that both fat cattle and carcase beef were almost three times as great as those for November, 1959; whereas both the number and value of store-cattle exports were almost halved. Whatever special factors may have influenced these figures, there is a trend, supported by many other figures, that cannot be denied. The danger is that, once the idea is accepted that the future of the store beast is limited, we will slacken our strenuous efforts to eradicate bovine T.B. Such an immediate implication of what still is only the beginning of a trend could be disastrous to the cattle trade as a whole. What is needed now is some careful planning on the part of the farmers, the dealers and the Department for a future which can be far more profitable than the slipshod, traditional trade that we have come to accept as the natural channel for our farmers' cattle.

The great advantage enjoyed by the Irish farmer so far has been his monopoly of access to the British market for live animals. That monopoly has not been disturbed, in the sense that no other foreign country has been given the right to export live cattle to Britain; but the Irish farmer himself, cossetted and costly as he is, has at last begun to exploit on a large scale the home market for stores. Some Irish farmers have not helped to offset this trend by co-operating wholeheartedly in the T.B. eradication scheme, so that, even if other things were equal, it is doubtful whether a T.B.-free Ireland could ever hope to regain the dominant position that it once held as the supplier of store cattle to British farmers. This is not a matter of British Government policy: it is a matter of the individual British farmer's preference. But what was our advantage in the store-cattle business—our unique right of entry—will not matter if we proceed sensibly and slowly from the export of stores to the export of fat cattle, and hence to the export of canned and carcase beef; for virtually every door is open to these processed products, which not only will provide more employment at home, but also will command substantially higher prices for the farmer. Admittedly such a policy will mean that Irish beef will meet more competition; but competition is something that we must now learn to face in every sphere.

The Horse's Mouth

On the green acres of the Curragh and Baldoyle and the Phoenix Park a new device from America may soon make its appearance. It is a pocket-size "electronic handicapper," and when it is fed information about runners—age, past performances and so on—it will select the best bet. It costs about £6. It is a device that all genuine punters will surely shun with disgust, for it goes against all the traditions of betting. When a punter makes a bet, he is making it on his own judgment of the horse, his own summing-up of that horse's chances, his own faith in his ability to pick a winner. If his choice wins, he is vindicated: he is richer not only in money, but in self-esteem. He is a man who knows a good horse when he sees it. Certainly it was a gamble, but it was a gamble on his own intuition and intelligence. However, this is a device which denies the existence of either of these qualities in the punter. It would reduce betting to a mere formula, and take not only the gamble out of gambling, but the fun out of it.

It would make a day at the Curragh an exercise in electronics instead of an exhilarating experience. On the journey down the punter would be unable to relax in the soft, scenic spread of the fields and swelling trees all around him: he would be feeding his "handicapper" with all the necessary information culled from the daily papers. At the racecourse there would be no need for him to visit the parade ring to watch the smoothly muscled animals picking their pedigreed way around: he would not be depending on his own skill to pick a winner, but on the hard facts produced by his pocket device. He could hardly pick out a 100/1 shot for the sheer thrill of placing his money on an outsider and perhaps seeing his gamble come off: his handicapper, one suspects, would tend to advise him to put his money on a "sure thing" at 2/5 on. It is even more difficult to see the handicapper encouraging him in the folly of each-way doubles or crossed trebles. The only possible advantage of this demonic device would be that the punter could blame it, and not himself, for losing his shirt.

OBITUARY

MR. OWEN TRAINOR

Mr. Owen Trainor, 39 Ailesbury road, Dublin, who has died at the age of 85, was managing director of O. Trainor & Co., Ltd., Wine Merchants, Dublin, which he established in 1937, and director of Messrs. Lake & Kinahan, Ltd., Belfast. Born at Tydavnet, Monaghan, Mr. Trainor was in the wine trade for about 50 years in hisities he was a well known racehorse owner and breeder. In addition to his wide and active interests in field sports, he was an expert shot with rifle and shot gun. He was also well known in his younger days as a progressive breeder of Shorthorn cattle. He was also a keen golfer and member of several clubs. He is survived by his wife, three sons and six daughters. One of his sons is a justice in the Fiji Islands.

The funeral took place yesterday to St. Peter's Cemetery, Bray.

MR. LUKE R. LENNON

Mr. Luke R. Lennon, Halston, Orwell road, Rathgar, former managing director of the Capital Stationery Co. Ltd., has died. He was in his early fifties.

Mr. Lennon was a well-known athlete with Castleville Harriers in his younger days and later he joined Rathfarnham Harriers. He was one of the founders of Phoenix Harriers Athletic Club, of which he was the President for the past five years. He was one of the organisers of the City of Dublin Sports which were held for the first time last year.

For many years he was works manager of the Educational Co. of Ireland, Ltd., Talbot street, Dublin. He is survived by his wife and daughter and a sister.

SUPERINTENDENT J. G. LYONS

Civic Guard Superintendent Joseph G. Lyons (58), whose death occurred yesterday at Priest road, Tramore, was a native of Cork City, and had been in charge of the Waterford Civic guard district for 13 years. He joined the force at its inception and was in Dublin and Wexford before serving as inspector in Thurles, Waterford, Limerick and Bray. He was superintendent in Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, before being transferred to Tramore. He is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

CANON E. KINGSTON

The death has occurred at the Rectory, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh, of Canon Edwin Kingston, M.A., R.D., Rector of Magheracross, Co. Fermanagh. He graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1931 and received his M.A. three years later. He became a deacon in 1932 and in 1933 was ordained priest. Between 1932 and 1935 he was curate of Ballymena and, from 1935 until 1938, was curate of St. Michael's, Belfast. From the latter date until 1944 he was curate in charge of Cleenish and, from 1944 until 1951, was rector of the same parish. He became Rector of Magheracross in 1951.

THE REV. M. F. EGAN, S.J.

The death has occurred at a private nursing home in Dublin of the Rev. Michael F. Egan, S.J., who was at one time Professor of Mathematics in University College, Dublin. He was aged 85. Born in Cork, he became a Jesuit novice in 1892. Seven years later he received his M.A. in Mathematics from the old Royal University and was appointed a Fellow of the University four years before being ordained to the priesthood in Milltown Park, Dublin. He joined the staff of the new University College in 1909 and, until 1938, lectured in mathematics. In 1938, on the death of Professor Henry McWeeney, he became Professor of Mathematics, a position which he held until his retirement from the college in 1947. In 1943 he was given the honorary degree of D. Sc by the National University of Ireland. Father Egan was also the author of two books.

LONDON LETTER

59 FLEET STREET.
MONDAY NIGHT.

MR. MACMILLAN showed today that his famous unflappability does not mean indifference. Since the Laos situation had become more difficult over the weekend, the Prime Minister called his equally unflappable Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, back from his Scottish holiday. Lord Home promptly asked the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. John Hay Whitney, to see him. Mr. Macmillan's problem is not at all easy. He does not want, and cannot afford, to put his money on the wrong horse. That means, however, that he must go all the way with the present dying Administration. There is the greatest sympathy in Whitehall with the Americans, who dare not let Laos go and cannot want to involve Mr. Kennedy in a brush fire war. And there are silent, oh! so silent, curses whispered against Uncle Sam's horrendously Constitution that produces this fearful interregnum.

For these reasons, the Government has benevolently accepted Mr. Gaitskell's intervention with the Prime Minister to-day, for every little bit helps. His demand that no British troops shall be alerted, or committed, without a recall of Parliament does not worry the Government at all. The decision is theirs in any case, and the decision is in no shape to put up a fight—if for no other reason than that the Conservatives know that virtually the same as the Government's. While Government officials and politicians are just a little embarrassed about Mr. Healey's (the Labour Shadow Foreign Secretary) remark that: a dying American Administration is not entitled to get itself and its allies involved in a war, they are in accord with his demand that the Laos truce supervisory commission should be recalled. A little shadow-boxing in Whitehall does nobody any harm.

Holiday Guide

The British Travel and Holidays Association produces the 1961 edition of its popular booklet, *Holiday Accommodation in Britain*, the booklet, which costs 2s., is divided into two sections: one listing farmhouses which offer accommodation, and the other hotels and guest-houses which provide special facilities for children. There is a wide selection of farms and farmhouses, ranging from mixed holdings of from 50 to 500 acres to dairy farms of over 500 acres. The guide lists the number of rooms available and the terms. It is refreshingly frank about such matters as whether the farmhouse has a bathroom, takes children, or is on a bus route.

Surprisingly, for an agricultural area, Northern Ireland offers only six farms and one guest-house in Fermanagh—where tourists can be accommodated. It also does rather badly in the list of hotels and guest-houses providing special facilities for children. Only four addresses—all in Antrim—are given.

The booklet, of course, does not claim to include all establishments suitable for holidays. Especially Irish Parents, however, have a good selection of hotels and guest-houses with such refinements as barred bedroom windows, sand pits, swings, high chairs, cots and baby-minders. There are even some hotels which undertake to look after the children while the parents go off and spend a peaceful holiday somewhere else.

Love and Marriage

The first marriage bureau started in London 21 years ago, and I have been speaking to its founder, Miss Heather Jenner, whose husband is Mr. Stephen Jenner (of Gamesmanship, Gamesmanship, etc.). Miss Jenner has the remarkable record that since she started her agency she has been responsible for 7,000 marriages — an average of one a day.

Her rather unusual job has given her a unique interior view into the British scene and its changing trends. Her female clients in 1939, for instance, were mainly interested in the tweedy, untidy type of men with exciting occupations, such as explorers, while to-day they prefer steady men with good prospects, and they also like their boys to be well groomed.

The doctor is regarded as the best catch. The majority of women who go to the bureau stipulate that they would like to meet a doctor. Miss Jenner attributes this partly to the influence of TV serials, such as "Emergency Ward 10," which show the doctor to be extremely good light. However, even before the advent of TV medical men were in demand. To perhaps the social standing, apart from the personal qualities of the doctor, has something to do with it also.

New Tastes

Male tastes have also altered considerably. In 1939 men clients did not want their women folk to lead fashion. They liked respectable, well-dressed women. To-day they prefer their ladies to be sophisticated and well groomed. Painted nails, which are now accepted as an essential for the fashionable women, were frowned upon 21 years ago. Dumpy blondes were in great demand before the war. To-day, although men still prefer blondes, they like intelligence also.

The change in income is also rather considerable. The average income of clients in 1939 was £250 (women) and £700 (men). The comparable figures to-day are £700 and £1,500. The average ages of those who go to marriage bureaux have not altered greatly over the years. The women are usually in their late 20s, and the men in their middle 30s.

The agency is run solely by women. "They make better matchmakers than men," according to Miss Jenner. They are not psychiatrists, but their constant contact with clients puts them in a strong position to spot the people who are not serious. Clients pay five guineas for first introductions. They can go on as long as they like having introductions for years if necessary without any extra payment, but when marriage results they pay an extra 21 guineas. The agency recommends a short first meeting between clients, "perhaps afternoon tea." This has the advantage of being inexpensive, and if the two form an instinct dislike each other they will have only to endure each other's company for about 15 minutes.

City versus Country

If you are thinking of selling furniture, paintings or other valuables, here is a tip: Do not send them to the London salerooms. According to a leading London auctioneer, prices realised at sales on the owner's premises are as much as 30% higher than those obtained in London. "It is beyond doubt that considerably more will be realised in a home sale than for the same goods at a public auction room," a spokesman told me.

The reasons for this are many. Not the least is the attraction which many old country houses have for private buyers. They will flock to to see the contents displayed in their own natural surroundings, rather than in auction rooms where they are largely attended by dealers. The private buyers naturally feel also that they will get a sound deal if the owner is a local gentleman, whereas in a public auction gallery the dealer will always be able to outbid ordinary citizens.

Another point is that articles of secondary value always attract better prices at local auctions than all sorts of reasons—many of them probably sentimental—while at the public auction rooms in the capital they are inevitably knocked down to half the price they would fetch at a house sale.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE CONGO

SIR—I hope the public will take Deputy Booth's advice (December 31st, 1960) and read the Dail Debates on the Congo question. They will find:—

1. That in fact I made and expressed my decision to leave the Government in Dublin and have it so, as a perfectly orderly protest against the partisan rulings of the Chair throughout my speech to the debate.

2. That the Chair denied us the right to discuss "the internal affairs of the Congo." Though the tangled state of these affairs was the reason for the debate and for the need to send further troops.

3. That I, as a member of the Opposition, Mr. Sweetman, while emphasising his disagreement with my views, held that I was in order in expressing them in this debate.

4. That Deputy Dillon and Deputy Corish both disclosed that they had information made available to them about the Congo, by the Government — information which, however meagre, had been denied to us, the rest of the Dail.

5. That at column 780, Vol. 185, the Taoiseach in his statement—"I wish to make it clear, however, that whether or not this new battalion goes to the Congo will depend on two conditions" — demolishes Deputy Booth's absurd "If-our-Government-were-to-make-political-judgments" warning. The whole Congo is primarily a political action. If he is in any doubt, let Deputy Booth study the debates of U.N. on the political issues involved.

Deputy Booth asks "if I have any additional facts," etc. I am concerned primarily with these simple uncontroverted facts. On June 8th last Mr. Lumumba's party, the M.N.C., won 41 out of 137 seats in the House of Representatives and 22 out of 84 in the Senate. This to me is the crucial point. Mr. Lumumba's group emerged as the largest single party in both Houses; he was elected Premier and formed a Government. Whatever his faults, the Congolese people chose him as Premier. In Ireland, Britain and America we accept, no matter what our personal views, Lemass, Macmillan or Kennedy as Taoiseach, Premier or President, if the people choose them. How we would all resent their being locked up by the Chief-of-Staff, or the War Office, or Pentagon generals, while the titular leaders took over with the help of their favourite generals.

Deputy Booth complains about the Congo: "It appears impossible for anyone . . . to be able to ascertain whether, in fact, anyone can properly claim to be the democratically elected leader" (of the Congo). Yet he has no trouble accepting the Democratic *bona fides* of Mr. Kasavubu in the Congo, or, indeed, that of Mr. Lemass and Taoiseach — both of them elected in much the same way as Mr. Lumumba.

Finally, Deputy Booth repeats his "part in joke whole in earnest" Communist "smear." His assumption of guilt rightly discloses that he, in fact, was the only deputy throughout the debate who stooped to this despicable brand of politics.

In 1951, because I attempted to introduce some measure of practical Christian behaviour into the care of our sick here, I was accused of being a Communist and the like. It does not really surprise me now that, when I plead that we should practise in the Congo the democratic theories we talk so much about here and elsewhere in the West, I should once again be so labelled. If on this occasion it is Deputy Booth who directs to wave the cap and bells of the late Senator McCarthy, then why not? They certainly fit him well.—Yours, etc.,

NORT. C. BROWNE, T.D.
Dáil Eireann,
January 1st, 1961.

DANILO DOLCI

SIR,—In connection with Danilo Dolci's work for the poverty-stricken people of Western Sicily, an exhibition of paintings by the innocent, youthful victims of the present Sicilian régime will be held at Pollock's Toy Museum, 44 Monmouth street, London, W.C.2, during February from 10 to 5, Mondays to Saturdays.

These Sicilian children's paintings will bring home to those of your readers who either live in London, or are on a visit, the young people's ideas of Dolci's work against unbearable conditions. They may also prompt help to his committee at 29, Gt. James' street, London, W.C.1.—Yours, etc.,

(Rev.) WYNDE JONES,
Knockaney Rectory,
Knocklong, Co. Limerick.
December 30th, 1960.

SUN AND TIDES

THE SUN

	To-day	To-morrow
Rises	8.41	8.41
Sets	4.19	4.20
Lighting-up Time	4.49	4.50

TIDES

	Morning.	Evening.
Dublin	12.11	12.35
Cork	6.32	6.46
Belfast	11.30	12.00

AT OTHER PORTS

(To get the times, add or subtract the bracketed times to, or from, the Dublin times.)

Dundalk (sa. Dublin).
Drogheda (add 5 minutes).
Bray (subtract 6 minutes).
Waterford (subtract 4 hours 39 minutes).
Wexford (subtract 3 hours 27 minutes).
Limerick (subtract 5 hours 25 minutes).
Galway (add 5 hours 40 minutes).
Ballina (subtract 6 hours 2 minutes).
Sligo (subtract 5 hours 56 minutes).

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

Barometer readings in Dublin—10a.m., 29.09 inches; noon, 29.02 inches; 5 p.m., 28.83 inches.

The temperature in Dublin at 10 a.m. was 38 degrees, but it rose to 46 degrees, but fell to 40 degrees by late afternoon. The highest temperature recorded in the city during the day was 46 degrees, and the lowest, 39. There was .07 inches of rain.

Humidity—dry bulb, 41.1; wet bulb, 38.9; relative humidity at 10 a.m., 81.

Dixon Hempenstall, 111 Grafton street, Dublin.—Barometers.

DEATH

BEARD—January 2, 1961 (peacefully), at Yellow Walk Road, Malahide, Cecilia Louisa, dearly-loved wife for 67 years of George B. Beard, C.B.E. Service and interment at St. Andrew's Church, Malahide, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'c.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

THE President, Mr. de Valera, yesterday received the Very Rev. Dr. I. Cohen, Chief Rabbi, at Arus an Uachtarain.

Lord Revelstoke, who has been staying in the Royal Hibernian Hotel, returned yesterday to Lambay Island.

The Japanese Minister to Ireland, Mr. Akira Miyazaki, arrived in the Royal Russell from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gross, of New York, are staying in the Shelbourne Hotel.

MR. C. B. WILSON, B.A., B.A.I.—Miss E. A. ELLIS.

The engagement is announced between Colin, second son of Professor and Mrs. W. H. Wilson, 14 Avenue road, Highgate, London, N.6, and Ailsa, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. E. Ellis and the late Mr. W. L. Ellis, 37 Garden City, Londonderry, N. Ireland.

Mr. Dermod Devane, Limerick, will be away from Wednesday, 4th January, until Thursday, 20th January.

Your morning coffee at Davy Byrnes. Duke street. Sunday opening hours are 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; please inform your friends.

If there's finer food in Ireland—it's a well-kept secret!—Bentley's Restaurant.

At Switzers Sale—Ladies' Coats in a wide range of colours and styles at £5, £6, £7 and £8. Many half price.

Miss Watters, the Pyrex consultant, is in attendance at Switzers all this week.

Shoe Sale — don't miss the bargains at Stephens & Bourke.

At Brown Thomas Beauty Salon: Scandinavian massage treatments with oil or cream, 15/6.

At Brown Thomas—"Creation of Colour Scheme." Talk on Interior Decoration by H. Edward Newman, F.I.B.D., F.R.S.A., in the Little Theatre at 3 p.m. January 10, 11 (am. and p.m.) January 11 and 12. Tickets free at the Decorative Furniture Department, lower ground floor.

At Brown Thomas—the Fabric Departments are now on the first floor—more under daylight.

Original Carl Zeiss Jena Binoculars.—Prescott's, Upper O'Connell street.

Sale—Model Frocks, Coats, Suits, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices, at Miss Dorans Salons, Dawson street.

Anna Livia Boutique, Dawson street, Dublin. Sale now on: exceptional Splendid opportunity to acquire high-quality merchandise at greatly reduced prices. Examples: Evening gowns now 10 guineas. Model dress from 5 gns. Model skirts from 3 gns. Exclusive handwoven tweeds from 12/6 per yard.

Combined Pocket Aneroid and Altimeters, Dixon Hempenstall, 111 Grafton St., Dublin.

Champagne, Perrier-Jouet — and outstanding wine — value and quality.

At Dockrell's—the world's finest wallpapers await your inspection. Visit our showrooms or write for brochure and patterns to 38-39 Sth. Great George's street, Dublin.

THE RACE OF THE GIANTS

2: The Chance for India

By Colin Jackson

THE Government of China is determined that the nation shall reach the fantastic targets set it both in the agricultural and the industrial fields. But can China, in the following years match her past performance? Mao Tse-tung, in 1960, through the introduction of the Urban Communes, has taken up the last remaining slack of unused 1958 labour. So further production must depend on increased output per individual, linked with improved technological methods. But no observer of the Chinese labour effort to-day can imagine that the ordinary Chinese man or woman can work much harder.

It is possible to see in certain factories to-day in China signs of developing industrial fatigue. No Chinese Government official will admit that workers are reporting sick for reasons that fall into any category other than simple physical sickness. But a few shrewd Western observers will tell the visitor that the signs of mental breakdown and acute industrial tiredness are beginning to emerge.

India's "Slack"

If to-day, as China approaches her new astronomical targets, she can appear stretched to the full, the exact opposite can be said about India. There is a great deal of slack to be taken up. Whether this can happen under a democratic regime is one of the crucial questions. But no one would pretend that even the third Five-Year Plan with its present targets comes anywhere near to utilising all the resources of India.

Then, China has been greatly benefited by the massive and controlled aid of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe during the last vital ten years of her development. During my visit to China last year, I was struck by the over-present evidence of Soviet and Eastern European technicians. The Russians alone probably total three thousand. No accurate figures exist of Communist economic aid to China. But it cannot be denied that it has been well-directed and used solely for the development of heavy industry and agricultural strength.

Western Aid

What in contrast has the Western contribution been to India? In the early 1950s it was common, particularly in America, to suggest that India was unworthy of aid because she had pro-Communist leanings. Britain and the Commonwealth provided an honourable exception to the indifference of the West to India's needs until the latter half of the 1950s. In particular the German contribution has been depressingly low. So Indian economic experts, if they were looking for an excuse, might argue that the contribution of Western aid to India compared with Russian and Eastern European assistance to China.

Up to now no one in India has managed adequately to harness the undoubted devotion of the Indian people to individual liberty. Perhaps the growing menace of China across the horizon will help. Undoubtedly the Communist Chinese attack on Ladakh resulted in an increased Indian awareness of the Communist menace throughout Asia. And if the Government of India could manage to mix industrial and agricultural efficiency with a practising awareness of liberty, India would be in a very strong position.

Chinese Errors

When the contrast between India and China is shifted from the domestic situation to the field of international relations with Asia, things appear much more in India's favour. The last two years have seen a drastic decline in the popularity of Peking amongst independent Asian nations. The Chinese leaders have made one mistake after another. Their cardinal error occurred in the Indian sub-continent over Tibet and Ladakh. And no traveller in Asia to-day can fail to see that there is a disillusionment with China in Burma, Indonesia and Singapore and to some extent, unlikely in 1958. The Chinese Communists have displayed an arrogance and an immaturity which indeed very considerably to reinforce the democratic instinct in the Asian continent.

India under Mr. Nehru has not lost ground in the way that China has. Indian diplomatic in Japan, Ceylon and Indonesia are welcomed at any Government function. The Indian habits of tolerance and compromise, that in the industrial and agricultural field may have produced weakness within the nation, continue to please outside the country.

New Leaders?

A further question in contrasting the fortunes of India and China during the coming decade is, what will the two nations do between the leadership of Pandit Nehru and Mao Tse-tung?

Admittedly there will be no dynamic leader to follow the present Prime Minister in Delhi, but a figure such as Morarji Desai may be just the man to tackle India's economic problems. In fighting after Mao Tse-tung, there could be a division of leadership and a struggle for power between Chou En-lai and Liu Shao-chi, and this contest might shake the structure of Communist China.

Then there is the question of outside assistance to India and China in the next ten years. There are already signs that divergences between Peking and Moscow are appearing. And as China becomes more and more powerful she is likely to challenge to an increasing extent the leadership of Moscow. This could result in Moscow reducing economic aid.

Race Is On

If Russian aid to China may decline in the next few years, common sense must dictate that Western aid to India should increase. In 1960 the consciousness of the necessity for assistance to India amongst Western nations has never been greater. A crucial factor determining the free world's survival may be the realisation by Western Governments that India must succeed.

At any rate the race is on. As the years go by the gap between India and China must inevitably widen. The ambitions of Peking will become clearer. The crucial question is, can India save herself by her exertions and save Asia by her example?

(Concluded)

THE STORY OF A LIGHTHOUSE

The first lighthouse to be built in this country since the completion of the Fastnet Tower in 1904 was the Tuskar, of Inishtrahull, 8½ miles off Malin Head, Co. Donegal. Last night members of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland heard about the project from an associate member, Mr. N. D. Clotworthy, who, with Mr. A. D. Martin, B.A., B.A.I., read a paper on the lighthouse. Coloured slides were used.

Transport of the tons of concrete needed for the reinforced tower was considerably problematic and was solved by the use of the Irish Lights vessel, Isolda. It freighted building materials from Dublin and anchored as close as possible to the island. Small launches then ferried the bags of cement to Inishtrahull where they were unloaded at the island's only decent pier by a specially-constructed crane.

The paper also described the mechanical and electrical equipment installed to provide compressed air for the diaphone fog signal, and electricity for heating and lighting the keepers' houses, operating the radio telephone, cooking and fuel oil. All the work, with the exception of the construction of the tower, was carried out by direct labour by the Commissioners of the Irish Lights workmen.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. C. J. Buckley and seconded by Mr. V. D. Harty. Mr. J. G. Coffey, president was in the chair.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Among the messages conveying New Year greetings received by the President were those from heads of State, members of the Sacred College of Cardinals, heads of governments and members and former members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The following heads of state sent greetings:—The President of Austria, Brazil, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Gabon, Iceland, India, Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Holy See, the Sudan, State; the Presidents of the United States of America, the Republic of Upper Volta, and the U.S.S.R.

JAPANESE MINISTER ON VISIT

The Japanese Minister to Ireland, Mr. Akira Miyazaki, arrived in Dublin for a few days yesterday before returning to Holland, where he resides as Japanese Ambassador at The Hague. He will pay his New Year respects to President de Valera to-day at a reception at Arus an Uachtarain.

This is the Minister's third official visit to Ireland. He said that trade relations between Ireland and Japan were very good. "There are quite a number of Japanese in Ireland, now that some Japanese industries have started in this country," he said. "Japanese in Ireland are impressed by the friendliness and hospitality of the Irish people."

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP CONTINUES

The postponed game in the final round of the Lein