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THE IRISH TIMES

Price 6d. No. 34,257

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1965

CITY EDITION

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Bing Crosby and his wife, Kathy, on arrival at Dublin Airport yesterday.

TWO MEN WITH A COMMON INTEREST

Bing Crosby meets Galway's mayor

Irish Times Reporter

BY one of those coincidences, which are not quite so incidences, the Mayor of Galway, Councillor Brendan Holland, and his wife, Mona, happened to be at hand around Dublin Airport yesterday afternoon when Bing Crosby and his wife, Kathy, arrived to begin two or three days' holiday in Ireland. The crooner, of course, has inescapable associations with Galway Bay.

Thus, in an instant, the singer was posed beside the Mayor and a picture of office had appeared around the neck of Mr. Holland. Mr. Holland proceeded to sing the words "to see the sun go down on Galway Bay".

The Mayor, his wife said, was on his way to an official function in England but it was conceded that he had been well acquainted with the man who could claim to be Galway Bay's greatest promoter was due to arrive.

SPANISH LICENCE

Aspirant from meeting the Mayor of Galway, the crooner extraordinarily yesterday afternoon also encountered the kind of thing which can meet every traveller.

In the middle of a televised interview, a friend came up to him to tell him that the Customs wished to know whether he had a licence for his guns. Out came a Spanish licence, an impressive looking document. Mr. Crosby called it "a pretty one and its at the right price." "Why not?" said his wife. "Speak to the boss," said the husband clutching a walking stick which she had bought for him in Paris.

There were, by the way, and in case anyone believes that the impossible happened, at least two jokes at Bob Hope's expense!

The Crosbys had come here so that Mrs. Crosby could see Ireland for the first time and in fact much of their meeting with the press consisted of statements by Mrs. Crosby interspersed with ironic asides from her husband. She is a star in her own right, and her professional activities were discussed to the exclusion, pretty well, of his.

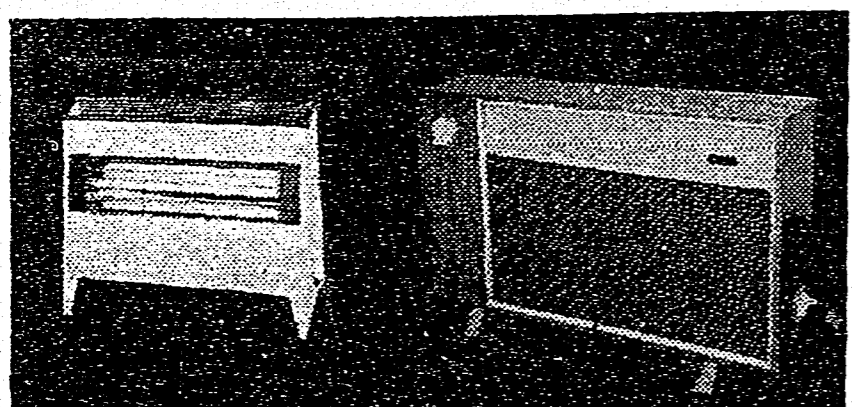
NEW INVESTMENTS?

Horse-racing, inevitably, also came up. Of Meadow Court's performance in Paris, Mr. Crosby wryly commented: "It was disappointing—more unexplainable than disappointing. But that's racing." Of the possibility that he might invest further in Irish race-horses, he commented: "We're going to look around a little. I've never been to the track, but I've a good runner for me."

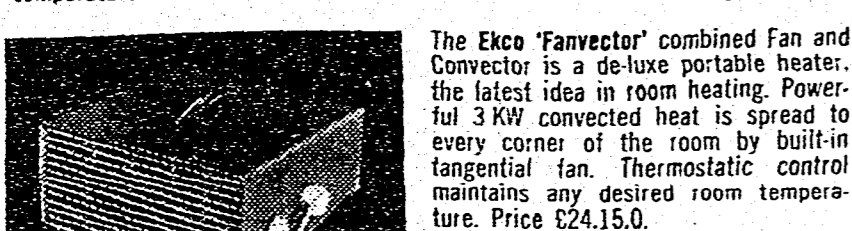
Were they going to buy an Irish cottage? This was not the case, the crooner said, but went on: "You can never tell... if we find a pretty one and its at the right price." "Why not?" said his wife. "Speak to the boss," said the husband clutching a walking stick which she had bought for him in Paris.

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AN OMBUDSMAN FOR BRITAIN

Government proposals welcomed by Tories

PROPOSALS for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration—comparable with the Scandinavian Ombudsman—were announced by the British Government in a White Paper yesterday.

The Government is to place a Bill before Parliament during the next session for the appointment of the Commissioner who will help to "ventilate grievances of the citizen" against the Central Government.

The Commissioner would be authorised to consider any complaint sent to him by an M.P. from anyone "lawfully resident in Britain" or, so far as matters controlled by the Government in Westminster are concerned, in Northern Ireland.

Wholly independent of the Government and appointed by the Crown, the British "people's watchdog" will nevertheless be firmly based on Parliament and the Parliamentary tradition that an M.P. is the proper person to see that his constituents do not suffer injustice.

All complaints will have to be lodged through M.P.s, and the Commissioner will have to report back to Parliament. If he can be persuaded by Government Department to right a wrong, if not he will merely record the matter in his report to Parliament, and then the M.P.s will take any necessary action.

The Government says that the Commissioner will limit his activities to those which are of a "systematic" nature. "Most complaints will come from private individuals, but companies and other corporate bodies—other than those under public election or appointed authority—will not be excluded."

The White Paper gives a list of 51 Ministries and Departments it will be proposed should be subject to investigation over "the whole range of relationships between the private person and the Central Government."

There are a number of exclusions, and among them are matters concerning the safety of the State, relations with other countries, administration of colonial territories, and powers in relation to investigating crime or determining whether a matter shall go to the courts, and order and discipline in the armed services.

The Government says they propose that the procedure should be as informal as possible. Legal representation will be the exception rather than the rule. Legal aid will not be available.

Should the Commissioner be refused evidence during a hearing, then this would be treated as though it was contempt of court. The Commissioner will have discretion to pursue a case where he thinks there are insufficient grounds. If he finds nothing wrong, he will tell the M.P. who brought the case forward.

If he finds a justifiable cause for complaint, and the Department concerned responds to his invitation to put it right, he will tell the M.P. his findings.

So far as the Commissioner is concerned, this will be the end of the matter, save for a possible reference to the case in his annual report to Parliament.

But if the Department does not act to his satisfaction, he can report to Parliament on this issue alone. Parliament itself will decide action on reports from the Commissioner. It will not be a matter for legislation.

14,000 CASES

No decision has been made about the salary of the Ombudsman (who is likely to be a lawyer), but it may be in the region of £10,000 a year. One estimate is that perhaps 14,000 cases a year of alleged injustice will be referred to him, but that the great majority of these will turn out to be unjustified.

The Government's proposals were "interesting and important," Sir John Hobson, Conservative spokesman on legal affairs, said in a statement last night.

He added, however, that it was important that Britain did not set up a new bureaucracy to watch over the bureaucrats, making public administration more intricate and dilatory.

Mr. Eric Lubbock, Liberal Whip said: "I should welcome any move that will help to safeguard the liberties of the ordinary citizen."

There is no disguising the point, however, that the Parliamentary Commissioner of Administration, as now proposed, is little more than a longstop for the ineffective member of Parliament.

(See in page 4 "Ombudsman for North unlikely")

Quarry worker killed

Robert Neill of Derrycorbin, Lisnaska, Fermanagh, lost his life in a quarry at Slushill, near Lisnakea, yesterday when he was caught in a conveyor belt which carries stone from the quarry-face to a crushing plant. He was aged about 43 and leaves a wife and family.

I.T.A. men resume picketing

Irish Times Reporter

SEVERAL members of the Irish Telephonists' Association, against whom the Department of Posts and Telegraphs recently obtained an injunction restraining them from picketing, resumed picket duty for a time in Dublin last night, according to an association spokesman.

Members of the association not named in the High Court proceedings had been, and still are, picketing. However, the association spokesman stated yesterday afternoon that members against whom the High Court made the injunction order, had decided "not to surrender their right to picket the Dublin telephone exchanges in the current trade dispute and to resume picketing."

"While we realise," the spokesman said, "that we are in contempt of court by so doing, we also realise that we have a right of free association as guaranteed in the Constitution of the State. In pursuance of this right and other major grievances, we have decided that our right to strike and picket is so morally justified in this case that we cannot surrender it."

"Much as we appreciate the finding of the court and wish to conform to its finding, we know that in the prevailing circumstances our duty is to continue our fight for justice which transcends other incidental considerations."

APOLOGY

He said that the association wished to apologise to the public for the inconvenience caused by the strike, which is in support of efforts to have the association recognised as a negotiating body. "We wish to explain that this is a dispute between the I.T.A. and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and not an inter-union dispute as has been stated. We are sorry that our union has seen fit to go over to the Department's side and try to obliterate us."

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was granted an interim injunction on September 25th, restraining certain named persons, including officers of the association, their servants or agents, from picketing, and in the High Court last Friday, Mr. Justice Budd granted a continuing injunction, pending the determination of an application for a permanent injunction. To-morrow the matter is expected to come before the High Court again.

According to members of the association on picket duty at the Exchange in Exchequer street, Dublin, last night, two of their colleagues named in the injunction proceedings did two hours picket duty, from shortly after 5 p.m. The duo had no comment to make about the association's declaration on picketing, while the gardai did not make any move to restrain the picketers. A garda sergeant was on duty at Exchequer street exchange last night, according to picketers, the gardai have been taking their names each day.

Both the Department and the Gardai seemed to take the view that the telephonists' decision on picketing was a matter between themselves and the High Court.

A spokesman of the association later last night stated that two members mentioned in injunction proceedings had been on picket duty in St. Andrew's street, and they would do another shift of picket duty to-day, he said.

Workers strike nine days before mines' opening

About 100 workers engaged on the Tynagh Mines development programme went on strike yesterday after a demand for a bonus of £30 each had been refused.

The dispute started when Wimpys, the contractors installing machinery in the mill, at Tynagh, Co. Galway, brought in 40 extra men from Belfast in order to help complete the job by October 22nd, the scheduled date for the official opening of the mines by the Guinness.

The strikers claim that the men brought in are being paid a higher rate per hour. Company officials declined to comment on the possibility of the strike interfering with the official opening plans. An attendance of 600 has been invited to the opening and a banquet.

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JOINT CONTROL FOR MANPOWER POLICY

Setting up of national agency

By Our Political Correspondent

IN spite of advice in reports which it has received in the past year, the Government has decided against the complete operation of the new Manpower Authority by one Department—a Department of Labour, perhaps—and has divided the functions of the new Authority between the Department of Industry and Commerce and the Department of Social Welfare.

A White Paper published yesterday on Manpower Policy states that overall responsibility should be assigned to the Minister for Industry and Commerce and that a National Manpower Agency had been established within that Department under the control of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister.

It states further, however, that the placement facilities of the Employment Service must be expanded and that the operation of the expanded services and guidance facilities should be operated by the Department of Social Welfare on an agency basis for the manpower agency.

The White Paper states that the main elements of the manpower policy are to forecast changes which are likely to occur in the supply of, and demand for, labour, arrangements for the training and retraining of workers and the provision of a suitable scheme of redundancy payments for workers; the provision of a suitable scheme of financial assistance to unemployed workers who must seek jobs outside their normal place of abode; the development of the manpower service.

The manpower agency will have overall control and direction of all functions except with regard to the employment agencies but for this it will be responsible for the formulation of policy.

A big programme is set in front of the employment service. It must have wide information about vacancies and about persons available to fill such vacancies. The collaboration of employers and workers must be sought. Employers must be induced, so far as is possible, to notify the service well in advance of likely changes in their requirements and to seek the help of the agency in meeting redundancy problems. Persons seeking employment for the first time or on becoming unemployed "should come to feel that the service will offer considerable assistance in finding employment suitable to their qualifications." New and improved premises and special training facilities for staffs will have to be provided, the collection and dissemination of information will have to be organised.

FORECASTING UNIT

The White Paper says that a special advisory body will be set up and will have representatives from the Federated Union of Employers and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. It will be known as the Manpower Advisory Committee and will have a chairman from the Department of Industry and Commerce. Its functions will be to advise on the establishment within the manpower agency and it will make short-term forecasts in regard to labour.

A new industrial training authority will have wide powers to deal with all aspects of industrial training, including apprenticeship training and it will be expected to play a prominent part in ensuring that the needs of the economy for skilled workers are met and that redundant workers are, where necessary, retrained in new skills which will help them to find employment. The Exchequer will contribute towards the cost of this service. Legislation for this purpose is being prepared.

The Government has made its own decision regarding the provision of redundancy payment to workers. A special committee representing employers' unions and redundant workers are, where necessary, retained in new skills which will help them to find employment. The Exchequer will contribute towards the cost of this service. Legislation for this purpose is being prepared.

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MOVEMENT OF WORKERS

Apart from the decline in agricultural employment there may also be substantial changes in employment in individual industries as a result of the feeling of trade and the introduction of more efficient equipment and methods. Some skills may become obsolete while new skills may be in short supply. Many workers may have to move to new localities.

The manpower authority has been set up in response to many demands. The Irish Congress of Trade Unions was the first to raise the problem with the National Productivity Committee and suggested the setting up of a special Department of Labour. This Productivity Committee agreed with an Inter-Departmental Committee however, believed that the employment service should be operated by the Department of Social Welfare but recommended that the operation of the service should be reviewed.

(Continued in page 6)

WILSON WARNS: U.D.I. DANGEROUS TO THE WORLD

New talks urged

MR. WILSON last night told the British nation that the results of Mr. Ian Smith's policies in Rhodesia may be dangerous not only for Rhodesia but for a far greater area of Africa—they may extend even wider and involve the world.

The Prime Minister told the nation of the "very grave situation" in Rhodesia. He had had been in touch with 20 heads of Commonwealth Governments, and last night a message had gone from him to the Rhodesian Premier pressing Mr. Smith to agree to a mission of senior Commonwealth Prime Ministers to see if agreement could be reached without bloodshed.

Mr. Wilson urged Mr. Smith to "think again."

Speaking to the nation in a B.B.C. Television Broadcast, Mr. Wilson said: "I want to report to you to-night about the very grave situation in Rhodesia, 'grave' because, even as I speak to you to-night, there may be steps taken along a very dangerous road. "And the rest of these policies may be dangerous not only for Rhodesia but for a far greater area of Africa; they may extend even wider and involve the world."

He recalled how successful British Governments had given freedom and independence to about 20 countries with 700 million people since the war.

In every case Britain had acted as trustees for the people she had ruled, for the majorities and for minorities. "That must be our guiding principle to-day," he declared.

He outlined Rhodesia's history and said that after 40 years of limited self-government, control lay in the hands of 230,000 Europeans while nearly four million Africans remained effectively without the vote.

"The European Government of Mr. Smith has demanded that we now confer independence on the Rhodesian people, on the basis of their existing Constitution. And I must make it clear that independence can be granted only by the British Parliament, by an Act of our Parliament. And we have never granted independence except on the basis of democratic majority rule."

"This, Mr. Smith and his colleagues of the Rhodesian National Front, resolutely reject. Not in their lifetime, they have said, will they allow it to happen."

"In the summer of 1964, more than a year ago, they made it clear that if the then British Government under Sir Alec Douglas-Home, refused to give them independence on their terms, they re-

frused the right to take that independence by unilateral action. "The British Government made it clear that for the Rhodesians to seize their own independence would be illegal, an act of rebellion against the crown."

"At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in July, 1964, Britain had stated and the whole Commonwealth endorsed the view that sufficiently representative institutions would be a condition of the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia."

"That has been the guideline of the British Government, whether Conservative or Labour, from that day to this," Mr. Wilson said.

From then on—or nearly a year—we have been in discussion with the Rhodesian Government, with Mr. Smith, to see if we could work out an agreed basis for independence.

"What we have been trying to do was to reach an agreed solution on the basis of five principles on which we felt, and on which we feel, we must insist.

"First, if we were to break with every previous case and give them independence based on their existing Constitution, then we must be sure there would be guaranteed and unimpeded progress to majority rule.

"Second, we had to be sure that once they had their independence, and no longer subject to the British Parliament they would not amend their Constitution so as to make it less democratic.

"Third, we said there must be an immediate improvement in the political status of the four million Africans—we did not say, as in every other case "one man one vote" immediately—but we said there must be an improvement.

"Fourth, there must be progress towards ending the racial discrimination, which has developed under the laws and practices of the Rhodesian Government.

"Fifth, we insisted, as our predecessors insisted a year ago, that before we could proceed to recommend Rhodesian independence to Parliament, we must be satisfied that the conditions proposed for independence were acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

"These were the principles—the minimum principles—we laid down at that time."

(Continued in page 11)

EIGHT SOCCER PLAYERS BANNED FOR LIFE FOR DRUNKENNESS

EIGHT star soccer players have been banned from the game for life by the Soviet Soccer Federation because of "systematic drunkenness."

According to the youth newspaper, *Moskovsky Komsomlets*, they were also deprived of the Master of Sports title, which is awarded to outstanding athletes. The newspaper declared that similar action would be taken against other athletes if necessary and urged sports club executives against laxness in penalising drinkers.

The newspaper asserted that footballers, who were idolised by many young people, had to set a good example or be driven out of the game. It added that Tbilisi

Dynamo, last year's League champions, had gone to pieces this season because they had begun to believe they were "some sort of supermen who can do anything." Six members of the team, including several stars, "do not shine by their exemplary conduct."

The Soviet authorities are concerned about the rising rate of juvenile delinquency, and have concentrated increasingly on drunkenness as a key factor leading to crime.

It has been proposed that one way to curb drunkenness is to send drunks to special institutions for treatment and compulsory labour, with part of their earnings going to their families and part to pay for their room and board and treatment. Provision for compulsory treatment already exist in some of the Soviet Union's republics, and a Moscow city prosecutor, writing in *Izvestia*, the Government newspaper, has suggested nation-wide application.

It has also been suggested in the press that drunks pay for losses of production caused by their absence from jobs because of drinking. Under such circumstances they are to be charged for medical care, which is normally free in the Soviet Union.

Social security authorities have been urged to refuse payment of benefits to habitual drunks and courts have been told to regard drunkenness as an aggravating, rather than mitigating, circumstance in the commission of a crime.

Among other measures proposed is the right of policemen to fine drunks encountered in public places. It has even been suggested that the performance of a factory be judged according to the number of cases of drunkenness among workers, as well as its economic achievements.—(New York Times News Service.)

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