Catholic Nuns Tell Of Ill Treatment By Reds

By WILLIAM PARROTT

HONG KONG, June 7—(Reuters)—Two Catholic Nuns have described how Chinese troops in Nanking beat them and held them prisoner in a room with six others for nearly a month.

The Nuns said they were often struck with rifle butts or kicked. They had been allowed to wear only underwear and aprons and were forbidden to pray or to speak to each other.

The two, Mother Marie Achilla (Julianna Weber of Guzow, Poland) and Mother Du B. Robert Lebis (Marcelle Blancherie of St. Armand, France) are members of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.

They arrived here yesterday after expulsion by the Communists, who condemned them at a trial they were not allowed to attend. They were accompanied by three other Franciscan Sisters. Two others were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

The seven Sisters, together with a Chinese member of the order, were held from April 19 to May 17 in a former diplomatic residence in Nanking. They were charged with the maltreatment and neglect of children in their care.

The two Sisters said they had all been removed from the Sacred Heart Orphanage on April 19. On April 23 they were shown a proclamation stating the public was dissatisfied with the decision already taken to deport them and had demanded a trial.

Stripped Of Possessions

They were then stripped of practically all their possessions—their religious habits, spectacles, rosaries, crosses, rings and even their shoelaces.

Food, cooking utensils, linen and other necessities they had been allowed to bring were also removed.

Young male guards remained with them in the crowded room and watched them night and day. The guards shouted at them and at each other on every occasion and lights were kept on day and night.

No water was provided but they were allowed to buy it every two days with money their jailers had impounded from them. The Chinese Sister was permitted to go out every third day to buy food, which was eaten on the floor.

Towards the end of their imprisonment, they were told they had been been convicted by a people's court. The five ordered deported were given back their possessions and given tickets purchased from their own funds.

Says He Faces Certain Death If Deported

MONTREAL, June 7 — (CP) — Count Jacques Duge de Bernonville said yesterday he faces certain death if deported to his native France.

The 53-year-old nobleman was testifying at habeas corpus proceedings whereby he is seeking to remain in Canada as a political refugee.

Sentenced to death in absentia in France for wartime collaboration with the Nazis during the occupation, de Bernonville illegally entered Canada in 1946.

He told the court that, if granted a new trial in his country, he would not stand a chance of having his case heard because he would be unable to produce witnesses.

De Bernonville said he only acted on orders from the Vichy Government in France.

But, he claimed, he would be unable to prove this since his superiors now are dead, imprisoned or in exile and could not testify in his defence.

Less Rubber To China But More To Soviet Union

By Sydney Gampell

LONDON, June 7 — (Reuters) — Communist China's imports of rubber dropped from a monthly average of 16,000 long tons in the first quarter of 1951 to 13,750 tons in April.

Russia's imports in the same period jumped from 2,000 tons to 9,500 tons.

In the first four months of this year, 47,500 tons of rubber were added to government stockpiles in the United States, Britain and France.

These developments were reported tonight by the international rubber study group.

Total rubber exports from Indonesia rose from a monthly average of 61,300 tons in the first quarter to 85,273 tons in April.

Red China's rubber imports almost certainly will show further falls in subsequent months. The Malayan and British restrictions and subsequent ban on exports to China were only partly effective during April.

The differing trends between China and Russia in April were partly due to the fact that during the first quarter China's imports had been far above normal. Russia's were far below. Russia's normal import requirements are generally figured to be about 8,000 tons a month.

Malaya and Britain have not banned exports to Russia as they have to China. But since early in April they have been rationing Russia to a quota of about 7,000 tons a month for what are regarded as essential civilian needs.

Nfld. Gov't Plans Development Corporation

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 7—(CP) A bill which would create a Crown corporation for the development of Newfoundland and Labrador was introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Premier Smallwood.

The bill, which Mr. Smallwood called "the most important yet introduced by this Government," seeks to establish a partnership between the Government and three United States and Canadian financial concerns with 90 per cent or more of the authorized capital of $3,000,000 remaining in the hand of the hands of the Crown.

In addition, the Government would have the right to guarantee the needs of any subsidiary companies created by the corporation to the extent of $10,000,000.

Opposition leader John G. Higgins said the measure would take "weeks" to consider properly.

The Premier said hopes of prorogation by the end of this week had been completely abandoned.

Concessions in Newfoundland and Labrador highlight the bill. The Premier emphasized that the Government continues to hold the title to these properties and has the right to undertake any development projects not launched by the corporation.

The concessions include a timber concession of between 4,000 and 5,000 square miles in the Lake Melville area of Labrador provided that at least 100,000,000 board feet is cut yearly and manufactured in Newfoundland.

A 10-year exclusive exploration right and a 99-year exclusive mining right on two tracts of land totalling approximately 9,000 miles in the Notre Dame Bay and South Coast areas of Newfoundland, and a tract totalling 2,900 square miles along the Quebec-Labrador boundary.

Stephen Cudmore Dies In Brockton, Mass.

Stephen Cudmore, 69, well known Brockton mason, husband of Christie A. (MacInnis) Cudmore, died Sunday, May 20 at his home. His death was unexpected although he had suffered a heart attack five weeks ago. He had previously been stricken five years ago and since then had not worked as consistently as before and last winter remained at home.

Mr. Cudmore was born in Prince Edward Island and had resided in Brockton for 38 years, going there from Arlington where he resided nine years. He and Mrs. Cudmore were married in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 20, 1904 and observed their 47th wedding anniversary in January. He was a member of the Central Methodist Church and had been a mason for 50 years in August, 1950. At that time he was presented a 50-year gold card at a testimonial dinner given by the Bricklayers and Plasterers Union, Local No. 5. He took much enjoyment in his home and family.

Besides his widow, Mr. Cudmore is survived by four sons, Stephen R. and Alfred W. Cudmore, 2d, both of Brockton, Clifton W. Cudmore of Swampscott and Ralph M. Cudmore of West Natick; one daughter, Mrs. C. Arthur (Marion R.) Fenn of Brockton; 12 grandchildren; two brothers, Alfred W. Cudmore, Sr., of Brockton and George E. Cudmore of Prince Edward Island; four sisters, Mrs. Carrie G. MacPhail, Mrs. John Ashley and Mrs. Norman MacLeod, all of Prince Edward Island, and Mrs. Albert Thibedeau of Danvers.

The funeral was held in the late residence Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Rev. J. Manley Shaw off the Central Methodist Church officiating. Interment was in Melrose cemetery.

No One Believed Warning Reds To Invade Korea

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP)—State Secretary Dean Acheson announced that Tokyo and Washington both had advance warning the North Korean Reds would attack South Korea in June, 1950—but no one believed it.

He told senators there were a series of false alarms over a period of months, followed March 10, 1950, by a report from Gen Douglas MacArthur's headquarters which said:

"Report received that Peoples Army (of North Korea) will invade South Korea in June, 1950."

Acheson said that MacArthur headquarters, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Army Intelligence, and the State Department all were agreed last spring a North Korean attack was posible.

"But they were all in agreement that its launching in the summer of 1950 did not appear imminent," he added.

Acheson gave this report to the Senate armed services and foreign relations committees studying United States Far East policy and the firing of MacArthur. He will appear again tomorrow at 10 a. m. (EDT).

Report Upholds CBC Control Over All Radio Stations

OTTAWA, June 7—(CP)—Retention of CBC control over radio and television in Canada was recommended Friday in the report of the Massey Commission on Arts and Science.

Four of the five members of the Commission endorsed a recommendation that the CBC be left in control of both broadcasting and telecasting.

The fifth member—Dr. Arthur Surveyer of Montreal—recommended establishment of an independent board with jurisdiction over both privately and publicly-owned broadcasting and telecasting stations.

Members of the Commission were in "general agreement" on a recommendation that there be no increase in the present $2.50 annual licence fee on radio receiving sets. Dr. Surveyer expressed the opinion that the fee might be collected on every receiving set in a house as it once was, instead of on a single set.

The 200,000-word report was tabled in the Commons by Prime Minister St. Laurent. The Commission, headed by Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey of Toronto, recommended that capital costs of establishing a CBC national television service be provided from public money by parliamentary grant. It also recommended that part of the cost of operating CBC television stations be financed by a license fee on receiving sets.

CBC officials have suggested that the initial fee on TV sets might be $10 a year. The fee would be collected from persons with receivers in areas reached by CBC telecasts.

The majority of the Commission urged that no private television stations be licensed until the CBC has available national television programs and that all private stations be required to serve as outlets for national programs. It recommended that television broadcasting in Canada be reviewed by an independent body not later than three years after the start of regular Canadian telecasting.

TV Station

The CBC is constructing a TV station in Toronto, which it hopes to have in operation late this year. It is constructing another station in Montreal, due to start telecasts in 1952. Both stations will be able to produce recorded programs for national use. But the steel shortage may delay for years the establishment of additional TV outlets.

The report recommended a new method for financing CBC deficits; an enlargement of the nine-member CBC board of governors to make it more widely representative; changes in dealings of the board with radio broadcasters; continuation of the ban on private radio station networks; licences for private stations be granted for five years instead of three, and establishment of a second CBC French network.

The CBC was urged to refuse local commercial advertising except where advertising services from private stations are not available. It also was urged to eliminate "less desirable" commercial programs on commercial networks and spend money publicizing its own activities.

The report said the CBC, established in 1936, has "developed into the greatest single agency for national unity, understanding and enlightenment." But there is "room for improvement." The Commission questioned "whether any of the declared objects of Canadian radio can be reconciled with the more than generous provision of soap operas." Regional programming and the development of local talent need further development.

On the operations of private stations, the report at one point said:

"There is, no doubt, a great variation in the performance of the many private stations; the programs of some are satisfactory, and of a very few, praiseworthy. On the other hand, far too many stations, regulated in principle by the CBC, offer programs which must be described as regrettable...

"There is no apparent attempt to fulfil the proper function of the local station as we understand it: to reflect the life and interests of the community, and to use and develop the local talent available..."

The report recalled that in hearings before the Commission, the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, representing most of the privately-owned stations in Canada, had urged the establishment of an independent body to control and regulate both privately and publicly-owned radio and television stations.

The principal complaint was that the CBC now "is at one and the same time competitor, regulator, prosecutor, jury and judge." The C.A.B. did not complain of unjust or inconsiderate treatment by the CBC board of governors, headed by A. D. Dunton. But the C.A.B. said a "generous and benign master could scarcely take the place of equal or properly established right."

"The principal grievance of the private broadcasters is based, it seems to us, on a false assumption that broadcasting in Canada is an industry," said the report. "Broadcasting in Canada, in our view, is a public service directed and controlled in the public interest by a body responsible to Parliament...."

"We believe that Canadian radio broadcasting legislation contemplates and effectively provides for one national system; that the private stations have been licensed only because they can play a useful part within that system; and that the CBC control of network broadcasting, of the issue and renewal of licenses, of advertising and of other matters related to radio broadcasting, is a proper expression of the power of the CBC to exercise control over all radio broadcasting policies and programs in Canada."

C. A. B. Proposals

The proposals of the C. A. B. would "either divide and destroy, or merely duplicate the present system of national control," said the report.

The Commission said it had "no evidence" that the present CBC board of governors had used its powers harshly or unjustly.

Dr. Surveyer said he did not agree with demands of the C. A.B. for permission to enter into broadcasting or telecasting agreements with American networks or stations or with their desire to organize their own separate networks, without authorization. But he did believe their demand for an independent regulatory body should be granted.

He suggested that a Canadian broadcasting and telecasting control board be established with authority and jurisdiction over the activities of both the privately and publicly-owned broadcasting and telecasting stations. The five-man control board would report to the Minister of Transport.

The present CBC board of governors would be replaced by a board of three directors, plus a chairman.

The control board would exercise the powers now in the hands of the CBC. He disagreed with the statement of the majority of his colleagues that an independent body would destroy the national system. The private stations could do nothing harmful to the national system, he said, without authority of the control board. It would decide, for instance, whether private stations should be allowed to establish networks.

The majority recommended against allowing private stations to establish networks without authority of the CBC.

When funds are available, the Commission suggested that the CBC proceed with the organization of a second French network, establishment of a station for the French-language people of the Maritimes and improved programs for the French audience. It urged consideration be given to the use of existing French-language stations in western Canada as outlets for national French programs, by transcription or by some other means.

On television, the Commission said the "development should not be precipitate, but should be carefully planned to avoid costly experiments which our country can scarcely afford."

"In the national interest, the board of governors should not yield to pressure to advise the licensing of any commercial station before it is ready with national programs which all stations may carry.

"Finally, we also urge, that since this continent is predominantly English-speaking, such programs in the French language be produced as will meet the needs and interests of French-speaking Canadians."

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