

feels proud that the world has championed the cause of these West Papuans shown to the world the weakness of the Australian Government.

(n) G. G. O'KEEFE. ublic Bay.

—With the conclusion of the Indonesian-Dutch negotiations on West New Guinea, Australia's prestige has fallen to an all-time low. Or the prestige of our country for none seemed to have a voice in protest.

world which once looked to the Atlantic Charter—all its legal weaknesses—new path for human endeavour to follow should be aghast at this cowardly display of the Papuan people in the western end of New Guinea, particularly in the United Nations pundits screaming their heads off in demanding self-government and independence for the race in eastern New Guinea. Free one lot; enslave the other!

They, soon the people of the United States will squirm as they learn to what their political leaders have fallen by this betrayal, only of the simple Papuans but of the high principles the American people held when they asked that the distinction of any race by colour should vanish from earth.

RALPH RANDELL. ublic.

—As a fourth generation Australian, I have always been very proud that this country has never in the past been intimidated by any country, either Asiatic or European, that cared to rattle the sabre. It is this backwardness that our great tradition of Anzac has come from.

What is the position now? The Government has been frightened by threats of a European Asiatic Power to become an ally and friend of our country, namely the United States?

Is so contrary to the past tradition of the Anzac spirit, that has done so much to make the Australian way of life what it is?

E. J. PERKS. irth Sydney.

—At last West Irian has been given to those to whom it rightfully belongs. The "Herald," the "Colony," and the old-world world opinionaries continue to say perhaps one of these days they will realise that this was 1962 and not 1862. The postwar years have seen the rise of Afro-Asian nationalism, which is transforming the world for the better.

S. B. LIPSCOMB. ollahra.

—The editorial "Agreeing to be Proclaimed Respectable" crowning achievement for the "Herald" and its consistent clarification of political positions over the past few years. This shameful capitulation before the old dictatorial methods of the late Hitler's Germany is not a classical blunder, there never was one. I am sure there are count-hundreds of hard-thinking citizens in this wonderful country of ours who, like the very much afraid that Khrushchev will grin and nod over the pitiful helplessness of the Western world.

only hope, desperately held, is that our future generations will be spared the consequences of the major blunders committed by our leaders here and abroad.

D WAR VETERAN. gece.

affair. Sir Garfield will surely expound the Government's reaction to the many problems which must arise from the enforced backdown by the Netherlands Government to Indonesian aggression. Leaving the long-term effects of the new Australian isolation out of it altogether, Sir Garfield will be expected to give firm answers to the immediate questions arising out of the transfer of West New Guinea to Indonesia after May 1.

Foremost will be the refugee problem, of natives of West New Guinea who will be looking to Australia for asylum. Probably a great number will come under the heading of the "Dutch puppets," so sneeringly referred to by President Soekarno.

Sir Garfield might also be expected to give a firm opinion on Dr Soekarno's quibbling about his agreement to hold a vote on self-determination for West New Guinea in 1969; whether such self-determination was going to be what the Indonesian President called "internal self-determination, self-determination, self-determination."

But there are problems for the Church as well as for Nkrumah in this almost inevitable clash. It was fairly certain that, sooner or later, there would have been trouble over the teaching being instilled into the young Africans of Ghana and over the chants they have been made to learn.

Marshalled into the Young Pioneer movement—officially described in Ghana as a "national institution"—they have been singing lustily: "Nkrumah... never dies; Nkrumah does no wrong; Nkrumah is our Messiah."

Nkrumah's followers have often pleaded that a personality cult is necessary in such a young and potentially explosive country as Ghana, to give a sense of national purpose and pride. But Church leaders have been becoming more and more dismayed at the effect of the

Young Pioneer teaching on young Africans. In April, all the leaders of Protestant Churches sent letters to the Ghana Minister of Education stating that they could not support the Young Pioneer movement in its present form. That letter was not even acknowledged.

Just over a week ago, the Anglican Bishop of Accra, the Rt. Rev. Richard Roseveare, told his synod that the Young Pioneer movement ignored the existence and claims of Almighty God in training and developing boys and girls.

The Bishop commented: "It seems that the movement confuses the work and example of a great man (Nkrumah) with divine acts which are unique in history. This incipient atheism is quite foreign to the traditional concept of the African personality."

At once the pro-Government newspaper the "Ghanaian Times" demanded that the Bishop be expelled from Ghana. There were indications that Nkrumah was unhappy about the situation and was toying with the idea of modifying some of the Young Pioneer slogans, perhaps changing "Nkrumah never dies" to "Nkrumahism never dies."

Sunday Sermon
But Nkrumah's extremist Minister of the Interior, Kwaku Boatang, was working up pressure on Nkrumah to retain the Young Pioneer teaching as it was and to have the Bishop expelled. Then on Sunday, the Anglican Archbishop of West Africa, the Most Reverend Cecil Patterson, preaching in Accra, backed Bishop Roseveare.

The Archbishop is based in Nigeria. Relations between Nkrumah and Nigeria are bad. Nkrumah's extremists

PRESIDENT NKRUMAH

'IMMORTAL' NKRUMAH IN CHURCH CONFLICT

PRESIDENT KWAME NKRUMAH of Ghana, whose followers sing to his immortality, has come into direct conflict with the Church. Angrily repudiating criticism, he has expelled Anglican Church leaders.

From A STAFF CORRESPONDENT in London

play up the idea that Nigeria is trying to undermine the Nkrumah regime, and Nkrumah may well have been persuaded that the Church criticism smacked of "plotting" from Nigeria. After this sermon by the Archbishop, Nkrumah agreed to the expulsion, not only of the Bishop but of the Archbishop, too. The Nkrumah State was in direct conflict with the Anglican Church.

The "Ghanaian Times" gloated that the expulsion of Bishop Roseveare was "good riddance." Bishop Roseveare is now in Nigeria attending a congress of West African Church leaders. Next week he will come to London for talks with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Ramsey, who has publicly supported his stand.

What has to be discussed is the future of the Anglican Church in Ghana. A Ghanaian clergyman has taken over as head of the Church in the country since the expulsion of the Bishop, and this may herald the insistence of the Nkrumah Government on the complete Africanisation of the Anglican Church. The question being raised is whether he will insist on the clergy never raising its voice in protest.

But another question is being raised by responsible observers in London. There is complete condemnation of Nkrumah's actions and the widespread suggestion that he has entered into a conflict he should have strived to avoid. Yet it is being asked here whether the Church has not a political lesson to learn from the conflict—on the racial make-up of Anglican leadership in Africa. Out of 46 diocesan bishops in Africa, only 12 are Africans.

Taken Over
The Archbishop is based in Nigeria. Relations between Nkrumah and Nigeria are bad. Nkrumah's extremists

U Thant "Impartial But Not Neutral"

"WHOEVER occupies the offices of the Secretary-General," said U Thant the day after his election as Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations last November, "must be impartial but not necessarily neutral."

This sentence, more than any other he has uttered since, offers perhaps the best possible clue to evaluating the active role he played in bringing about the Dutch-Indonesian agreement on West New Guinea.

It is a tribute to the stature he has achieved as "citizen of the world" in little more than nine months that delegates from the West, the Soviet bloc and the so-called "neutrals" all attest to his impartiality. There is, however, no such unanimity when it comes to assessing his neutrality. Particularly is this so when one relates it to the part he played during the crucial stages of the Dutch-Indonesian negotiations early last week.

Granted that there exist as many definitions of "neutrality" as shades of grey, the question arises: Did the fact that he is Asian in philosophy, political orientation and upbringing make him susceptible to favouring Indonesia's arguments and impervious to Dutch counter-arguments?

The question can never be adequately answered. But there is no denying that Mr Thant exerted strong, if subtle,

From A STAFF CORRESPONDENT in New York

pressure on the Dutch negotiators during the 48 hours preceding the signing of the agreement.

Why the pressure? And why was it necessary to obtain the Netherlands Government's approval last Wednesday? The two questions were being asked by everybody on that "historic" day amid the tension that surrounded the delegates' lounge as the clock moved inexorably forward in a race, it seemed, with a long-distance telephone call from The Hague.

The theory advanced in answer to the questions—and few challenged its validity—was that President Soekarno, through his Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio, made it clear to Mr Thant that he had reached the end of his patience and that, if the Dutch would not give their approval "by the 15th and not later than the 17th," he would withdraw his delegates.

Faced with the possibility of a breakdown of the talks at the eleventh hour, which would reflect on Mr Thant's ability of persuasion and mediation, the Acting Secretary-General had little room for manoeuvring and no disposition for stalling.

Significantly, Mr Thant met Mr Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, at the United Nations less than 24 hours after the signing of the Dutch-Indonesian agreement, to discuss the Congo-Katanga impasse. In view of the complexity of this problem, few delegates believe that Mr Thant will be able to succeed within the limited time period ahead of him. But all admire him for trying.

Whatever his chances of being able to report to the General Assembly a diplomatic victory over the Congo, as well as the peaceful settlement of the West New Guinea

VICE-REGAL

Yesterday afternoon, their Excellencies the Administrator and Lady Brooks returned to Government House, Canberra.

Subsequently, his Excellency received Mr Cleaver, Master Philip Penda and Miss Adele Thomas at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Woodward and attended by members of the personal staff, opened the jubilee congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney yesterday evening.

Lady Woodward yesterday received Mrs Dong Whan Lee.



"Gosh, I wish I was the Mayor of Manty!"