

Anniversary
Holy Father Blesses
Marquette Pageant

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Franco Says
He Aims To
Banish Reds

Book - Pictures Him As
Planner, Reformer
and Builder

NEW YORK — The picture of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as a totalitarian and a ruthless dictator is denied in the recent book, "Francisco Franco: A Study in Dictatorship," published by the Devin-Adair Company.

The book, written by the author of the "New Spain," the national journal of Franco, is a study of the dictator's rise to power, his methods of government, and his aims for the future of Spain.

The author states that Franco is a dictator in name only, and that he is a reformer and a builder. He is described as a man who has brought order and stability to a country that had been torn apart by civil war.

The book is a study of Franco's personality, his methods of government, and his aims for the future of Spain. It is a study of a man who has brought order and stability to a country that had been torn apart by civil war.

I Covered
Madrid

Correspondents Scale the Walls
of 'Censorship' in Early Days of
Spanish Revolt)

By H. E. Knoblauch

(This is the ninth of a series of articles by a former Associated Press correspondent covering Madrid at the outbreak of the Spanish revolt. This is the ONLY uncensored report on conditions in the new Spanish capital.)

Strict censorship was clamped down by the Leftist Government of Spain from the very moment the civil war started. But the Government was hampered at first in its efforts to suppress news getting out of the country.

It was a case of English-speaking Spaniards because it distributed any Spanish who had been educated abroad. So it called for "confessions" from among Government employees, who, in private study, might have acquired some knowledge of foreign languages.

Without exception, in command of the language those volunteers professed to know was so limited that it was a simple matter to hoodwink them.

On called matter we were required to accompany the cable with a written translation in Spanish, so we wrote in the language of the "overhead" copy. But on the stories to be transmitted by phone we translated orally. It was a simple matter to mis-translate, turning a sentence of truth into a statement completely inoffensive, and once the censor's stamp was on the copy, we were safe.

Inasmuch as most of our copy went by phone to Paris or London for relay, we "got away with murder" during those early days of the war.

You could compare some after-war reports on what had been able to get out of the country to the censor's stamp of approval.

The copy we covered was dictated to by London or Paris, either for relay if an speaking of the American correspondents, of course. The dictation took place at the American-owned telephone exchange in Madrid, and was done by a man who was a native-born Spaniard and an "interventor."

These interventores followed our copy closely as we dictated, keeping one foot on a cut-off pedal that would cut the current to the read-petition strikers out by the censor at a moment's notice. He was sitting not on the censor's seat, but on the censor's side, and while he was watching the copy, he hit the cut-off pedal at the end of each sentence. We quickly got on to several stunts which successfully outwitted the early censorship.

We were required to provide duplicate copies of our stories when they were typewritten, but no duplicate was necessary when the matter was in longhand. It was easy to write in an extra line or two on the longhand copy after the original copy had received the censor's stamp of approval.

Personal messages were permitted to be sent with the copy during the first months, and many a "hot" story was coded in some strange message like "Ask the censor for 'John' or 'Mary'." "Tell my wife, I am safe and well."

Another trick was to keep "hot" matter out of the lead paragraph when it was almost always the case that the lead matter was adverse to the Leftist cause. The censor, knowing the American style of newspaper writing, watched our leads with eagle eye. But by changing the matter in the lead paragraph to something favorable to the cause and "burying" the real story down two or three paragraphs, we occasionally got a story through which would have been cut to pieces if it had followed the orthodox style.

Weaknesses Exploited

One censor, we found out, was a stamp collector, and we worked around him by sending him stamps, looking for cancelled stamps. On

ment has no defeat.

When a town or position was captured by the enemy we could mention it only in the most indirect way, and by so working the story that the loss would appear a long-sighted Leftist maneuver certain to make ultimate victory inevitable.

During the first four months of the war we never were allowed to make any reference to Leftist casualties. It was only after the first bombing of Madrid that the Government changed its policy in this respect and then the lid went sky-high and stayed there.

According to the best authenticated reports I could get on the results of that first bombing in the first hour after it happened, there were eight dead, including three women, and an undetermined number injured.

Number of Casualties

How to cover a bombing of a modern European capital without putting in an estimate of the casualties? The correspondents went into a huddle and inasmuch as I had my story already written, I invited me to go into press chief Luis Rubio Hidalgo's office and see whether we couldn't say something about the dead.

He glanced at my story and, to my surprise, said:

"Sure, you can say it. Only there were more dead than this. This kind of news is good for us." And he slipped the stamp down without cutting a line!

I called out with the good news and from that moment on the number of casualties in any bombing or shelling of any civilian population has depended solely upon the individual correspondent's imagination.

We used the course route in getting some of our stories out. Havana, Port-Ban, Gibraltar and Portugal, date-lines were used to throw the Government off the scent. But right search at the frontiers halted this practice. A young American photographer who volunteered to take some articles said for me to catch with them in the show and shammed to jail at Port-Ban.

Photographers' Lot

The photographers fared worse than we in attempting to cover the war. Nothing that would indicate the confusion then existing in the Leftist ranks, the inefficiency of the army of irregulars, the damage caused by the enemy, or the

lack of food and other supplies could be taken.

The photographers were given splendidly worded passes giving them permission to take anything they saw, but if they happened to snap something the Government considered injurious to its cause the passes were forthwith revoked.

One of our photographers caught a marvelous shot of a group of riflemen "executing" the huge stone statue of Christ that dominated the Cerro de los Angeles, geographical center of Spain a few kilometers south of Madrid. He succeeded in getting it out of the country and when it was published abroad the Government was furious.

Of course the censorship now has changed completely. The Government gradually learned all our tricks and took the steps necessary to thwart them. It employed experienced foreigners, Americans who had worked years in Russia

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Archbishop Mitty
Honored By France

SAN FRANCISCO — The highlight of the Bastille Day celebration by the French Colony of San Francisco was the honoring of the Cardinal of Paris, Jean Marie Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, in the name of the French Government by Yves Merlo de Bellon, the Consul General.

In thanking the French Republic for the honor, Archbishop Mitty recalled the close ties which have linked the French and American peoples and told of some of his own experiences as a chaplain in the World War.

Reds Ruined Basque Cities,
Writes Priest From Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

Queen of Heaven. I looked for some time to the poor pastor of this church, a thin little man, who has suffered terribly from the fury of the Red mob.

Going around in the led side of the church, I looked at the row of broken homes, across a narrow street. Looking up at the empty window, I saw a sight that I will never forget. I crossed the street and knocked at the door of this particular house.

A young woman answered the knock, and I said to her, "Are you an American or did you ever live in the United States?"

And she answered, "Yes, Father, I was born in Norfolk, Virginia. Come in, my Father will be glad to see you. I will go and get him."

In a few moments she returned. He had taken her to Joseph Arce, the pastor of the church. In the story he told me, he was indeed sad. When the Reds entered Basque they put Joseph Arce in prison and sent his wife and children to the Red camps. In some of his conversations, he had seen many families who

Reds Ruined Basque Cities,
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(Continued from Page 1)

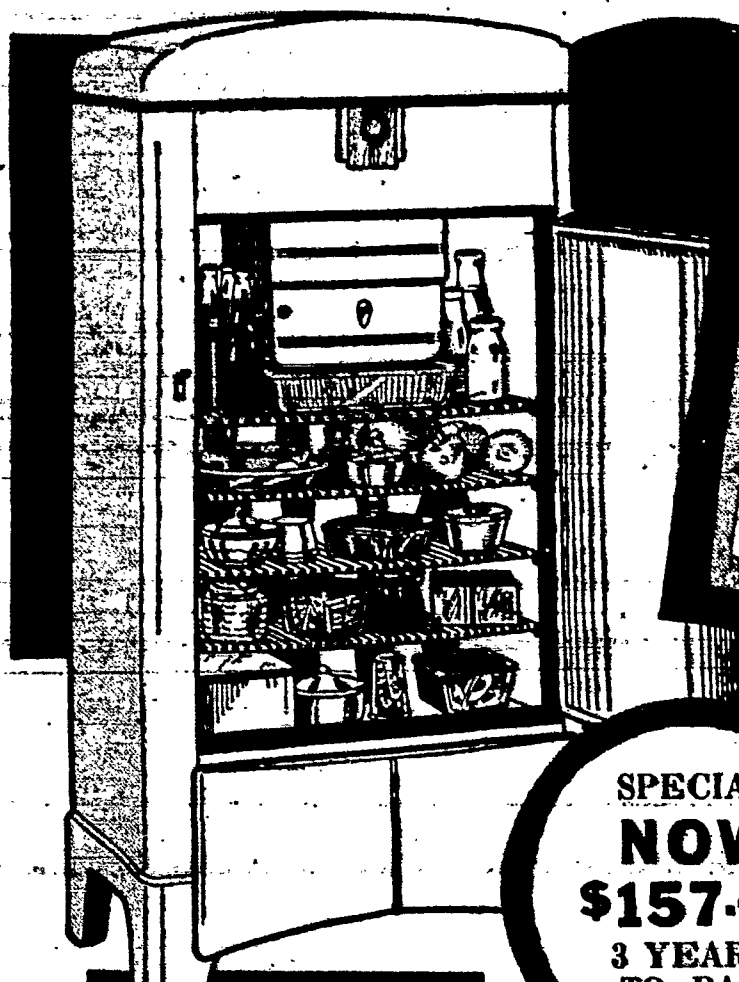
several weeks, his two pianos, which he had brought back from America with him were gone, as well as all his furniture. One thing alone remained. It was the something that I saw in his window. I said to Mr. Arce: "I have one favor to ask of you. I wish you would give me what I saw in your window when I looked over at these houses from the ruins of the church."

And he replied, "Certainly, Father, I will be happy to give it to you. You can take it home with you."

And when I returned to San Francisco, this evening, I had nearly folded in a piece of newspaper, a weathered American flag which the Red had honored by shooting it full of holes. I will always prize it as one of my cherished possessions.

The Basque hills and valleys are beautiful. But there is a certain sadness about them now. The towers are destroyed and everywhere one sees these poor people suffering. In some of the Red camps, the infants of the Red have been beyond belief. Their cruelty and diabolical hatred are so vicious that when the history of this awful conflict is written, it will be impossible to write in the terrible destruction that has been perpetrated.

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