Was There Ever A William Shakespeare? The Ancient Controversy Still Goes On

by TOM A. CULLEN | if my bishop were in favor of

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON — "I would not allow the tomb to be disturbed." To do so would be to commit sacrilege, he shall sit on the grave day and night if these people come and try to disturb Shakespeare's resting place," said Fred Baker, beadle and town crier of this historic community.

Baker, like many Stratfordites is disturbed by the actions.

That the demand to open

Baker, like many Stratfordites, is disturbed by the actions of a group which doubts that Shakespeare was Shakespeare.

Stratford's prosperity is built on the fact that William Shakespeare was born here in 1564. Every year 170,000 overseas visitors, of whom nearly half are American, make a pilgrimage to

Every year 170,000 overseas visitors, of whom nearly half are American, make a pilgrimage to this literary shrine.

More important still, they spend \$1½ millions in Stratford's restaurants, hotels and souvenir shops.

But now all this prosperity is threatened by the Shakespeare Action Committee. Not only do members of the committee doubt that Shakespeare's plays are his but they are demanding that the Bard's grave be opened in order to prove their point.

The committee makes much of the fact that none of the manuscripts of Shakespeare's plays has ever come to light. "It is ridiculous to argue that authors in those days did not keep the manuscripts of their plays and and poems," the committee manuscripts of their plays and and poems," the committee manuscripts.

BR CALLANDER

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE: Or is it?

ly wrote those plays, chances are | candidate for the Shakespear

that the manuscripts of some of them will be found buried with

his remains in Holy Trinity The bond that unites these men

inter the bones of the immortal istence as a literary shrine.

"the great Shakespeare hoax,

tion | Says Francis Carr: "Stra

of Holy Trinity Church, the Rev.

dead body," he says, in effect.

EVER HAPPEN TO YOU?

mittee argues.

Thomas Bland.

manuscripts of their plays and part and poems," the committee manmand poems," the committee manmittee is Christmas Humphreys, Therefore, if Shakespeare real- brilliant criminal lawyer, whose



of the cigarette's ends.

Credit Unions Expanding Fast

institutional groups is striving to make itself both better, and better-known.

buy appliances or homes, or to

for managers and other person-nel alone, and was in effect an members from total dependence on private moneylenders, or commercial loaning institutions. They also pay modest dividends, and inculcate savings habits.

The U.S. nation's first was organized in a Manchester, New Hampshire, parish in 1909. By 1950 there were some 9,000 of them with combined assets of about a billion dollars. By mid-1962 there are 21,000, with 13,-000,000 members; and their assets have grown to \$6,500,000,000, or by six and one-half times in In Canada, where the first

other 5,000 with 2,700,000 members, and assets of nearly \$1,500,-000,000. By percentage Credit Unions

than any other United States financial group; though their total assets are very small compared with those of the general financial world. Almost all United States credit

National Association, directed by H. Vance Austin, and with headquarters at Madison, Wis. It is working to establish eredit unions throughout the world as well as nationally there are now one or more in

67 nations. It is a consultant for United Nations agencies such as FAO and UNESCO, and recently signed an agreement with AID (Agency for International Dechurchyard, Stratford, the com- is their determination to expose velopment) to foster South American credit unions as part of To say that the proposal to dis- and thus to end Stratford's exthe program of Alliance for Proplated for Africa.

here is to put it midly. "Grave is a fortress well defended by robbers, body snatchers, ghouls the walls of inertia and vested —" these are some of the more interest, but we think we have polite epidthets hurled at the found its weak point, and that is Shakespeare's tomb. That is why Before Shakespeare's grave we intend to press for the grave own businesses, than did the

can be touched, permission must to be opened."

be obtained from the Bishop of

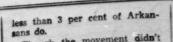
EDITOR'S NOTE: Washington Conventry, in whose diocese Stratford lies, and from the vicar statement that Shakespeare's town's banks. grave was actually opened in 1796 by the sexton of Holy Trin-So far the bishop has remain- ity. While an adjoining vault ed silent in the controversy, but
Rev. Bland leaves no doubt as the opportunity to peek into from old tire casings. to where he stands. "Over my Shakespeare's coffin, but he dead body," he says, in effect.

"Even if I were given proof Irving. This had led some scho-

for the membership of co-operatives organized for other pur-

Yet they are little known at large. A recent pilot "public opin-ion" survey authorized by CUNA showed that most people, including many members, have only a nebulous notion of what credit nions are, or what they do. for many people as having something to do with labor, and opin-

in seems to be strongly colored by a person's feeling about labor Actually, most of them really much experience, and thousands of smaller ones are still staffed by members working in their



Though the move start here, more than 90 per cent of the world's credit union activty is centered in North America. Sixty-seven nations each have one or more credit unions, but nonetheless most of the free world is still virgin territory. Their origin is usually traced

back to Germany during the lib-eral mosement of 1848. In North America, a French journalist named Alphonse Desjardins or-ganized the fist one in 1900, in a poverty-stricken Quebec village named Levis. The first contribution per member was a dime, and the new financial institution started with total capital of \$26.

Later Desjardins went to the United States and organized the first United States credit union 1909, in a parish at Manchester, New Hampshire. Then Edward A. Filene, the great Boston merchant prince and public servant, took it up. He and Desjardins are regarded as fathers of the movement, and CUNA head-

marters at Madison are in Filene State by state, laws authorizing credit unions were enacted, and in 1934 the original federal incorporation act was passed. The story since then has been one of quiet but continuous expansion. Q. When a bride is writing her

thank-you notes for wedding gifts received, does she also write to the bridegroom's parents and to his sisters and brothers for the gifts they gave? A. This is not necessary, if she

USE THEM!

has been able to give them her sincere, verbal thanks. ON THE JOB

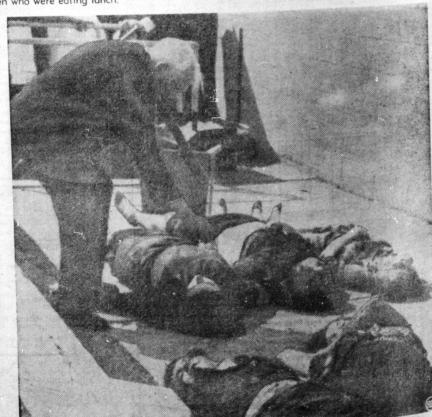
injured were strewn around the vapor- and smoke-choked cafe-teria, tangled in twisted tables and chairs.

The final toll: 21 dead, 95 in-

through the wreckage behind oarded-up windows, the neighborhood barber Paolo Brune ooked out of his window and sadly shook his graying head: building is nothing," he said. "You can always build a



les after a boiler exploded, killing and injuring scores of persons, many of them young women who were eating lunch.



York explasion of a talenteen A priest bends over the bodies of girls killed in a New York explosion of a telephone business office.

PASUNDAY SCHOOL

By Rev & B Warren B.A. B.D Why the Bible? Psalm 19: 7-11; 2 Timothy 3: 14-

17; 2 Peter 1: 16-21. Memory Scripture: Teach me, Lord, the way of thy statu and I shall keep it unto the end.

The attitude of the writers of Old Testament is well exwessed in the lesson by ords, "The law of the LORD perfect, converting the soul."
The statutes of the LORD, while objective in themselves, have a most wholesome effect on the individual who walks by them. make wise the simple, repice the heart, and enlighter the eyes. They give warning and in keeping of them there is great

The Holy Scriptures are given inspiration of God, or literally, God - breathed. There are many good books in the world, but the Bible outranks them all. The Scriptures were written by men, specially inspired and guid ed by the Holy Spirit. Recently, I heard a medical

doctor of high rank in his special field, give an address from the Word of God. He had joined he church in his youth but only during the Billy Graham campaign in Toronto, did he come into a personal acquaintanceship with Jesus Christ as his personal Saviour. He gave us more of God's Word in three-quarters of an hour than most ministers do in four or five sermons. He realbelieved the words of Hebrews 2: 12, "For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two - edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow. and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." As a scientist he understands the pur-

poses and potency of various powerful drugs. But here is a burned over. weapon which is the most pow-erful of all in reaching into the souls of men. He used it deftly

and effectively. The Bible is important because it is God speaking to us. We are going to be judged by it in the last great day. It is our road map from earth to heaven. It is sad that in so many homes, dust gathers on the covers. We had better search it daily. It will uncover our sins. It will show us our Saviour and the way to find pardon and peace in His Name. Let us read the Bible.

RIG SLEEPER

A bed which is 230 years old and more than nine feet long was specially provided for the use of President de Gaulle during his state visit to West Ger nany earlier this year. ll President's visit proved one

the German organizer's prin al headaches. fered to lend his 7ft. French, entury bed for the sion, but his offer was grace-

Gaulle from escaping after ing World War I. He made rds caught him. ne says today. t of my height."

An irate lawyer trying to esblish a point in cross-examina-on demanded of the defendant: "Madam, while you were takyour dog for a walk, did you " the witness said quietly, ve you ever taken a dog for a

CROSSWORD

PUZZLE

Explosive devices Dismounted 22. Buffet 23. Fort

21 22

23 24 25 26 27

29 30 31

32 33 34

44 45

46 47 48

50 9.13

Answer elsewhere on this page

35 37 38 39 40 41



SITTING ON THE JOB — The crowd in the San Sebastian De Los Reyes, Spain, viewing stands probably sits at seats' edge while Manuel "El Bala" ("The Bullet") sits calmly back in his, the bull charging just a few inches away from his relaxed position.



buffaloes that have died of anthrax over an area of 600 square miles of muskeg and woodland in the Northwest Territories? This was the problem that faced the Canada Department of

Agriculture-and departments when the plight of the stricken herd was discovered at the end of July. The solution: organization and mechanization—plus lots of men, lime and fuel oil.

By September 10 all carcasses had been buried or burned and the infected pastures had been

The Health of Animals veterinarian Dr. William J. Norton, who was dispatched from Camrose, Alberta, to the scene indicated in his reports to headquar-ters in Ottawa, that a helicopter was the king pin in the opera-

The aircraft was used to survey the area, place numbered markers near the carcasses, ferry burial crews between the camp and their equipment when this distance was too far for the bombardier, and to transport crews and fuel oil to otherwise inaccessible areas where carcasses had to be destroyed by fire. Inspection of the work was made sometimes by helicopter and sometimes by bombardier, a vehicle which travels easily over

this terrain. Five bulldozers were used for xcavating the burial trenches. Where the water table was too high for deep burial, an eight-foot thick mound was built up over the bodies. This proved to

be the usual procedure. Tractors, travelling in pairs, auled lime, fuel oil and tools. Each pair was accompanied by a bombardier for locating and hauling carcasses and for trans-

The supplies were brought down river to camp in a barge.

Fort Smith, the nearest settlement to the infected meadows, was too remote to serve as a base for the operation. The camp was set up on the bank of the Slave River on an old sawmill site where a large building stood. This was used as a dining hall and a modern kitchen trailer was attached to it. Shacks were put up for the men to live in. All personnel coming into the compound were required to pass

8. Noah's 27. Untruth landing place 28. Summer (Fr.)
9. Impetus 30. Heavenly body

How do you get rid of 274 | through a de-contamination post and a washhouse trailer containing washing and drying machines was provided to handle the dis-

infecting of clothes. Early in the work the crews began to wear masks as a protection against the spore-laden dust which was raised by helicopter landings and bulldozer excava-The scrupulous attention paid

o disinfection at the base and at the work scene was a feature of the whole project. The ground around the burial point was limed or burned off; the carcasses wash the equipment used.

were covered with lime to hasten their destruction! lye was used to Deep burial or mounding put the carcass beyond the reach of carnivorous animals and birds which, though themselves im-PS

mune to anthrax, might spread

the spores from the infected ani mals to other pastures. Where these methods could not be used, the carcasses were destroyed by fire with the aid of fuel oil.

At the conclusion of the disposal operation, brush and pasture were fired to force the survivors of the infected area seek other feeding grounds. ance of wild Careful surveillance of wild life in the area will be maintained. Authorities are particularly

concerned that a herd of wood bison, a rare species of the plains buffalo, should not be touched by anthrax in their sanctuary in near-by Wood Buffalo Nationa Park. * * *

Anthrax is contracted by ani mals grazing on infected pastur land. Sport hunting of buffalo was ordered cancelled this year to prevent the possibility of an infected animal being shot and parts of the carcass containing the spores being brought out. Spores are long-lived and very resistant to destruction. Quarantine and inoculation control the disease in domestic stock but such means are no applicable to wild life.

Seed production from timothy, the dominant forage grass in Eastern Canada, was estimated early in September to reach 8.5 million pounds, about half of the 10-year average. Most of this will come from Ontario where there was a shortage of hay and pasture in the heavier producing areas coupled with an increase in livestock population. Some yields were in

Forecasts are for the brome grass seed crop in Western Can-ada to be about the same as in 1961 with Manitoba increasing i

the 250-300 pound-per-acre range,

and were of good quality.

Larger production of crested wheat grass in Manitoba and Saskatchewan may be offset by a small crop from Alberta. substantial decrease creeping red fescue seed is seen through decreased acreage and yield. Canada is the main source of this seed for U.S. buyers.

Manitoba grows practically all Canada's meadow fescue seed crop which this year may be twice that of any previous year. The quality is also good.

The United States took 45.4 million pounds, the principal items being 15.6 million lb. of sweet clover, 9 million lb. of creeping red fescue, 5.7 million lb. of red clover, single cut, and 3.3 million lb. of double cut, 6.2 nillion lb of alsike and 2 million lb. of alfalfa.

nada totaled 55.8 million pounds for the crop year ended June 30,

compared with 65.4 million

pounds the previous year.

Other importers were European countries, and Japan, Australia, South Africa, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Cuba. Most were interested in timothy, the red clovers, alsike and brome grass. . . .

Canada imported during the same year 21 million lb. of the principal field seeds compared with 13.3 million lb. the previous year. The largest amount 15.1 million lb. came from the United States and included 41 types, the chief in quantity being timothy, alfalfa, and perennial rye grass.

Doesn't Believe In Hitch-Hiking

Most hikers, frequently to the annoyance of motorists, stick out their thumbs, periodically in the hope of cadging lifts. But one who sets himself firmly against hitch-hiking in any category is Ronald Aldous-Fountain, a forty-five-year-old Norwich born commercial traveller. The very idea of hitching outrages his faith in his own two sound feet.

Having spent the last nine years in Australia, he is now trekking the 2,000 miles from Melbourne to Perth, a journey by foot of ten to eleven weeks' hard, dust-begrimed slog.

"I intend to get there," he says,
"in time for the Empire Games in November, and I'm definitely not hitching any rides." This stocky, 5ft, 3in, tramper revels in long hikes. Since the war, he has tramped many thousands of miles through Germany, England, the Middle East and

And, as he knows well, if he accepted a single lift, even in an grand "foot it yourself" record. In all weathers, with the going good or bad, through jungle rails or across desert, he averages 25 to 30 miles a day.

The Indians liked us, he said, used to stop in overnight to visit

Some Memories Of Old Farming Days

when my father and I walk up through the fields of our old Maine farm the differences don't Father's horizons have been lost, because nobody keeps cows any more, but this is relative Eighty years ago every farm had

a barnful of stock, and the land was kept clear for hay and pas-As a boy, my father could stand on our pasture knoil and look away across the valley, but

Today, unless he's a dairy farmer, a man can't afford the

luxury of cattle, and I guess a good many of the dairy farmers can't—the way their numbers fall off every year.

Well, the board of health, and the mills control board and the the milk control board, and the

not today.

federal marketing agent, and a thousand other regulatory notions have put the family cow out of business. We produce more milk every year with fewer cattle and fewer farmers.

The horizons have drawn in. My father belongs to the genera-tion of cleared fields and neat, weedless wall-corners. Tall hay

and ripe grains looked good.

But the government bulletins tell us now that fence rows pro-tect wildlife and add to the value. Each small bush is nurseuses change. maid to a bigger, and some day

we'll have trees to sell. The cattle used to keep the forest growth down by nipping affords. the young shoots.

If I want to hold back some bushes I tuck a package of hor-mones into my orchard spray grandsons alike.

The easterly rains slap on kitchen windows, the blackbertank, and I don't need cows. Milk, I get delivered to my farm doorstep, homogenized, pas-teurized, scarified, and irradiated -cheaper than I could produce

I don't need oxen, and I couldn't grow beef without getting afoul of more regulations than an abbey, and my old barn is legally unfit for dairying.

It was legislated out of architecture 40 years ago, in the pub-lic interest. My father's father, when he built it, had nobody to planning to rip it down and find

But things are really about the same.
"I caught a skunk once, right there," my father says. Some squirrels were raiding his popcorn, so he built a wire cage to keep a squirrel in and set a box-trap. When he found the trap

sprung he lugged it to the house and dumped the squirrel into the top of the cage and closed the But this squirrel happened t be a skunk, who resented this treatment and felt silly indeed sitting up in a squirrel cage. In my time, saw a woodcock where my father caught his

skunk, and I watched her daily until they hatched. My own son, in his time, trapped an owl about there, and kept him until he learned that an

owl's personal habits are un And my father's father used to tell how they set droplogs to control the fishers that were the settler's chief pest. The place is and before you come to the gap by the Red Astrachan tree This is, I suppose, what they

mean by roots. Our total time as a family or this farm is small compared to some of the holdings in the Eng-land our people come from, but it is a total thing-from beginning to now is hardly more than

My own grandfather remembered, and told me himself, of the times when the only neigh-bor was six miles away. He couldn't remember the Indians but his grandfather could, and told about them, so to me the stories were only one hearsa;

whenever they came this way to

It was in those times that our

first house was built. The "ole settler" was a boy of 19 then, and he dug clay from the brook-bank in the lower field and burned all the thousands of burned all the thousands of bricks he used for his eight-flue chimney. He didn't know how to burn bricks, and there was nobody around to show him, so he read what it says in the Bible about this trade, and went ahead

amongst my 30-foot pines and he says, "This is the best field on the farm. I used to harrow it for beans with a yoke of young steers and three logs driven full of wooden teeth. Not a rock in the whole field, and good soil."

His father had cleared it — it stood comb-thick with monstrous

was delighted to find it free of the rocks that sprouted like mushrooms on the rest of the In my father's time it grew

crop after crop, and then in mine we read another government bulletin and planted it to pine in rows, neat and orderly, the little seedlings reached for the one day send them to mill and perhaps his own boy to college.

The land is the same, but the

It isn't enough that the world ought to be at that continuity with the land that an old farm

Young crows cry in August, filling the humid, misty m ings with discord, and they are

ries hang by the rock walls, and there is perpetual magic to the clear, cold water in the spring by the lane. These things are the same, and in our living room we not only

have the stereoscope through which Grandfather gazed in awe at the beauties of Niagara Falls in winter, but we have the spin-ning wheel on which grandmoth-ers twisted the family yarn, and the latest pictures from Bricks burned before the Revolution await the inspections of

further tomorrows.

Father comes and walks up through the fields with me, and sits again by the old places, and the things he did and the things he saw are about the same as we

do today. His fields of corn were coaxed to maturity before an early frost if they were lucky; mine is hy-brid seed fed with computed fertilizers and irrigated, so I'm sure of a crop. But it's still corn. The telephone rings to inter-rupt him while he is telling grandchildren how he drove eight miles in a snowstorm, with a white horse he couldn't see from the pung, to carry news of

a new sister to an aunt up the Aunt Eunice's roses still bloom by the doorstep, and Aunt Eunice was an old lady when George Washington was a boy. The doorstep used to be a flat fieldstone that was slippery in the rain, so in after times it was replaced by a cast cement block.

But the wrought-iron foot-

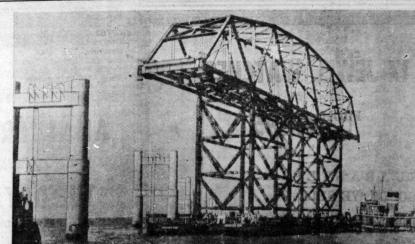
scraper from the old was set over when he went over there with Ben Franklin. And that Red Astrachan tree

by the gap isn't the tree that was Our family has worn out many an apple tree, but somebody always manages to keep a new one

coming by the gap.
You might call this loyalty to a tradition; and you might call it an investment in the future. But it's also a very good arrangement in your own time. — by John Gould in the Christian Science Monitor.

DRIVE CAREFULLY - The life you save may be your own.

ISSUE 43 - 1962



OVER AND UNDER THE BAY Barges float huge 325-toot-long steel bridge section into position to form the highest point in the 17.5-mile-long bridge-tunnel highway crossing of lower Chesapeake Boy.



that there were manuscripts in-side," declares the vicar, "even may have been robbed earlier.



FILTER TIP - Realizing that the taste really was different, this young lady opened her cigarette to discover a five-dollar bill rolled tightly inside with just a hint of tobacco at each

from their regular employment,

The larger unions have profes

sional management, and some

have good-sized staffs. But one

fundamental need remains—that

for skilled managers, of whom

there are never enough to go

around, writes Roscoe Fleming

So CUNA recently held a four-

day meeting at Denver which was

intensive seminar on all the problems that might confront

At this meeting was organized CUES Managers' Society (Execu-

tive Services) which is for such

personnel exclusively and will,

like any other professional society, devote its efforts to educa-

tion, upgrading and training.

The credit union people think

there is still much room for

organization, despite the fact that

many or even most large natural

In the United States credit un-

ion activity varies greatly from

groups have been organized.

credit union people.

in the Christian Science Monitor.

or doing it "for free."

One of the nation's fastest- | spare time, either "moonlighting" growing and most constructive

Its members are the credit unions. These are self-help co-operatives, organized to aid members to pool their savings. The co-operatives then loan to members - to meet emergencies, to

start small businesses. Thus credit unions free their

North American credit union was organized in 1900, there are anare increasing more rapidly in numbers, membership and assets

unions belong to the Credit Union

Credit unions are fine boot strap-lifters. Mr. Austin says that in his own home town in Colorado the credit union helped more young fellows returning home from World War II to start their

And he tells of an Indian on the shores of the world's loftiest lake, Titicaca in Peru, who used a credit union loan to start his own business in making sandals Credit unions take advantage of natural groups of people. They

have been started in thousands of industrial plants, usually with labor - management co-operation; in labor unions themselves; ir church congregations; teachers' organizations; in compact neigh-borhoods. There are even credit unions among employees of big financial institutions — 30, in fact, among United States banks alone. And they are "naturals"

The word "union" marks them

s. Some bankers regard them as amateurish, and so onare started by people without

Steam Boilers Can Be Deadly Too!

By the time it reaches north-eastern tip of Manhattan, the Great White Way becomes just plain Broadway, a family street characterized by middle-class apartment houses, some small shops — and the tidy, yellow-brick uptown district accounting and comm

of the New York Telephone Co. The air-conditioned building is only six years old; its brightly lighted interior is painted with eye-resting pastels. The nearly 500 employes — mostly women, many fetchingly young - need only to descend to the semibasement cafeteria for lunch.

At 12:07 p.m. one day recently there were about 100 luncher there. Suddenly - as a waitress said afterward - "it sounded as though an atom bomb had ex-One of the three oil-fired lowpressure boilers had burst. Like

a space-bound rocket weighing nearly 10 tons, the boiler shot through a wall into the cafeteria. Deflected upward by the structural steel girders, the 15- by 6foot missile tore into the ceiling. collapsing a 20- by 12-foot sec tion of the steel and concrete floor of the accounting room above. The boiler caromed off a steel beam in the roof, reduced another interior wall to rubble. and came to rest against a crumpled 14-inch steel column, some 150 feet from the boiler

Running out of his West 213th Street apartment, Francis Hol-land said: "It was terrible . . . we pulled two women out, then we were forced back by the heat and the steam. We could hear people screaming: "Help me! Help me!" The bodies of the dead and

As the inspectors sifted



DEATH DINED HERE — The interior of a telephone company business office is in shamb

