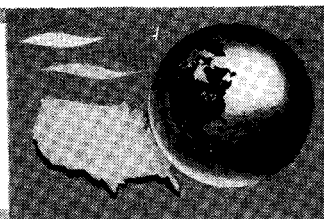


# As Others See Us



*The American Presidential campaign, from conventions to Election Day, was watched as closely abroad as in the United States. This fact was clearly demonstrated by the comments of foreign newspapers on the campaign and the candidates, some of which were recently published in this department. It was no less clearly demonstrated by editorial reaction to the election itself. A sampling of that reaction follows.*

—J.F.F.

## PARIS:

### *An End to Anachronism*

IF THE WHOLE WORLD had voted, Lyndon Johnson would not only be the best-elected American President and the man who was able to collect, in free elections, the greatest number of votes ever. By the hundreds of millions, Europeans, Soviets, Arabs, Indians, Africans, and even South Americans would have cast their votes for him. . . .

Most of these, it is true, would have wished by their votes for Johnson to put a stop to "Goldwaterism," that synthesis—almost touching in its naïveté and pretentiousness—of all that is the most anachronistic, the most aggressive, the most stupidly reactionary in the American psyche. Only those could identify themselves with the Senator from Arizona who, all over the world, refuse the mental rejuvenation for which the universal need has been expressed, in very different ways, by Kennedy's New Frontier, by the updating of the Catholic Church, and by the de-Stalinization of the Communist movement.

—*Le Monde*.

## TOKYO:

### *Forward Steps*

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON's victory would seem to show that the American people were less sharply divided on the issues than had been supposed. Mr. Johnson will retain his high office on the basis of a powerful margin of popular votes. . . .

Now that Mr. Johnson in due course will be an elected President, there is no reason to suppose that his policies will be materially different from those followed during his period of power since the assassination of President Kennedy elevated him from the Vice Presidency to the White House. . . . Mr. Johnson's foreign and domestic policies were calculated to keep the United States in step with developments in the rest of the world—developments which are generally regarded as constituting forward steps in the onward march of humanity.

Senator Goldwater's ideas were considerably different. We are still at a loss to know what he would have proposed to do if he had been elected. But he gave much prominence in his speeches to state and individual rights and made no secret of his belief that the federal system had been abused. . . .

No doubt there are a good many Americans who feel that the federal government does press heavily on the individual and the local community, but this pressure of the central government is today a feature of political life in all countries. There has obviously been no rising tide of dissatisfaction, however, that would warrant the belief that a withdrawal into the isolation and self-sufficiency of the American past could be possible or desirable in these days. Yet it seems that Senator Goldwater had some such ambition. How far he wished to set the clock back we do not know, but it is obvious that the American people wish to press forward, not to retrace their steps. That there was a good deal that was valuable in the older American way of life is certainly true, but the majority of Americans have made up their minds that no amount of nostalgic feeling must permit them from coming to terms with the future, however disturbing that future may be. . . .

—*Japan Times*.



—*El Tiempo, Bogota*.

## MOSCOW:

### *Toward Mutual Understanding*

THE ELECTION BROUGHT a crushing defeat to Goldwater, the leader of Birchers, racists, and the most militant circles of monopoly capital.

However, after swallowing the bitter pill, Goldwater continued to ride his high horse. In his statement after the defeat he did not refrain from anti-Communist tirades, and in his message to Johnson he urged the solution of the problems of Cuba and Vietnam—that is, he urged a risk of new adventures.

By their votes, the American people have given a response to the preacher of the reckless policy of balancing on the brink of war. By refusing to trust Goldwater, the Americans have unambiguously stated that they want another policy, a policy of mutual understanding among nations, a policy of realism. They expect that their hopes will not be deceived.

—*Pravda*.

## BOMBAY:

### *Sigh of Relief*

ALTHOUGH THE LAST FEW weeks of the U.S. election campaign had left little doubt as to the outcome, the world can now heave a sigh of relief over the fact that Mr. Lyndon Johnson has won the Presidential race and, in the process, obviously buried Goldwaterism itself. From the point of view of India, all qualms about the continuity and scale of economic and military aid from the U.S. may now be set at rest.

—*The Financial Express*.

## MANCHESTER:

### *A New Stature*

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE's mighty vote for President Johnson is their endorsement of coexistence abroad and a fair deal at home. Their allies will congratulate them on giving to the leader of the alliance an immense stature in his own right. Fear of ill-considered foreign adventures obviously ranked high in the thoughts of American voters, as it did in the thoughts of all the nonvoters overseas to whom the complexion of the American Presidency is almost equally important. When the search is now resumed, as the President has promised it will be, for ways to reduce disunity in the Atlantic Alliance, Britain will be treating with a President it can trust. This might not have been so, and had the polls not been so confident the anxiety these past few weeks would have been painful. Until this election Britain has not since the war had to face the

possibility of an American President whose basic view of the world it could not share. Should the Goldwater wing, even under another label, remain in control of the Republican Party that possibility will arise again. The process of party reconstruction will thus be watched attentively. For all his huge defeat Senator Goldwater had the support of two Americans out of five. Even allowing for malcontent Democrats, his supporters may well represent a majority inside the Republican Party. But parties need the hope of office to stay alive. The Republicans will have a strong inducement to choose next time a candidate in the American mainstream.

—*Manchester Guardian*.

## COPENHAGEN:

### *New Alignment?*

THE VOTERS THAT the Democratic Party succeeded in gathering together represent such a broad section of American society—from Negroes and working people to big business—that today there are at least two or three large parties in its framework. The reversal of votes that took place weakened even more the old differences between the voting population of the individual states, and thus led American politics forward toward a leveling of these local barriers.

Whatever policy the President pursues, one or the other of his party groups may find itself more in consensus with its counterpart in the Republican Party. We may yet see the political parties rearrange themselves in accordance

with the structure of the new American society.

—*Politiken*.

## TIRANA:

### *Deeds, Not Words*

THE PEOPLE . . . knew the American President quite well. They knew him not through his words and various appearances during the election campaign, but through his concrete deeds.

—*Zeri i Popullit (Albania)*.

## BOGOTA:

### *Exponent of the People*

IN THE NEW STEPS to be initiated by President Johnson as a result of the explicit ratification of the trust given him by his people, there will undoubtedly be a stronger confirmation of the personal, cautious, prudent, and able style of this political man and his team of co-workers belonging to the strictly political cadres of the Democratic Party, with much less participation by the intellectuals, the scientific men, and the university men found in the singular and unforgettable "Kennedy Era." In the last Presidential election, Kennedy and Johnson certainly did not represent the same things. Kennedy was the novelty, the opening to the future, and Johnson was a concession to political tradition, the influx of the parliamentary game in great decisions, the weight of sectors of the Democratic Party that were important but notoriously less inclined to novelty. . . .

Johnson is the most authentic exponent of his people. And, in the controversy with the extremist Senator Goldwater, he personified clearly a line that was more suitable to the classic ideals of his nation and to the realities of the contemporary world. . . . The re-election of Johnson brings tranquility and security to all corners of his country and of the world. The United States has not taken a step backward.

—*El Espectador*.

## ROME:

### *Triumph of Tradition*

BEFORE WORLD WAR I, the news of an American Presidential election used to be summarized in our newspapers in a few lines. Today upon such an election may well depend the security of all the Western world.

Even if Goldwater had been elected, peace would not have been threatened. The two candidates had different views on American life and political matters, but after the election the American task of acting as moderator in international life would have continued.

This time the election battle did not follow its usual pattern. Goldwater not only questioned the benefits of the New Deal policy, but condemned the politics of peaceful coexistence at any price—politics that during the Kennedy Administration came close to threatening world peace by being a deteriorating form of radicalism that undermines the very nature of any society or nation. Kennedy's radicalism was not only impairing American life, but was largely responsible for the neutral bloc's negative reaction to the European world.

Johnson continued his predecessor's politics but brought to it his good common sense, his firmness, and his experience. His victory, then, was not the victory of democracy over its dubious opposition, but basically the triumph of the democratic tradition in America.

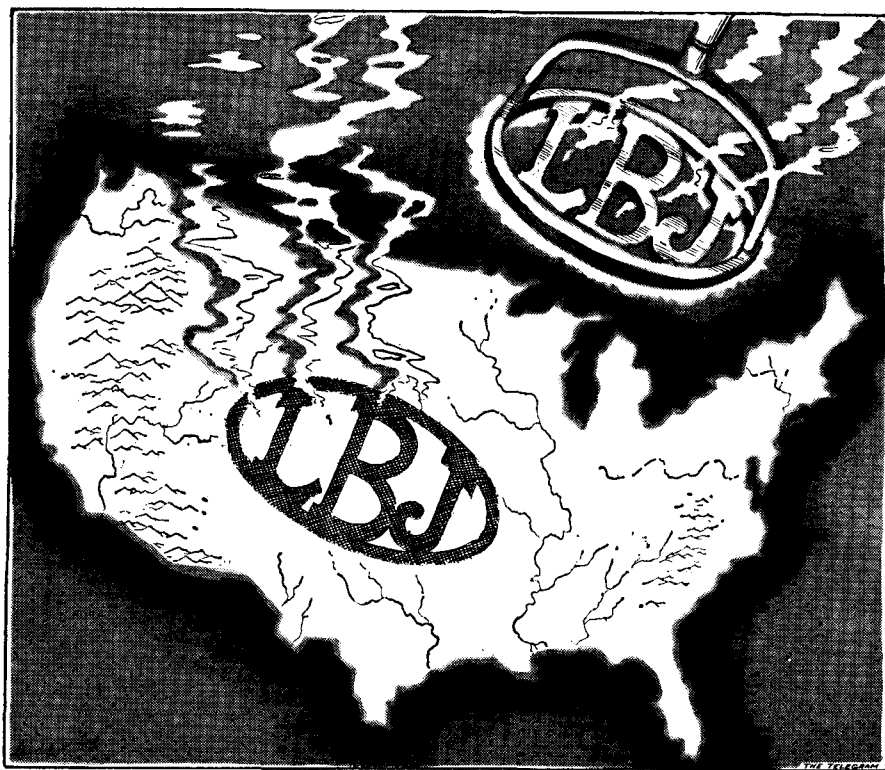
—*Il Tempo*.

## HAMBURG:

### *Waiting World*

NOT ONLY THE U.S. breathes more freely now that one of the dirtiest election campaigns in decades is finally over. . . . The whole free world is waiting for America to take over the leadership again. The problems demanding solutions are too great and too many.

The leaderless situation did not start with the election campaign but with the murder of President John F. Kennedy a year ago. . . . In the period of no leadership we have been living in uncertainty. That period is now over. Now equipped with the mandate of the people, the President-elect can start with politics in earnest. He must tackle the



—*The Telegram, Toronto*.



ever-widening gap among the Atlantic allies and his country's position in South Vietnam. He must bring to a halt the deteriorating relations with Latin America and decide how the free world should respond to the developments in the Eastern bloc in order to take advantage of them.

These are only a few of the many problems awaiting the attention of the man in the White House. The whole world expects him to seize the loose reins and take immediate action.

—*Die Woche.*

## TORONTO:

### *New Challenges*

WHEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have something to say, they say it thoughtfully and firmly. They did this when they elected Lyndon B. Johnson as President to carry on the Democratic Administration put into office by the late John F. Kennedy. They rejected unequivocally the far-right policies of his Republican opponent, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

To the world this means that American policy will flow along the even stream that has made this great power an enriching ally of all parts of Western civilization for at least two decades.

It means that there will be no rash adventures in meeting the contest of Communist powers, that there will be no retreat from the forward movement to encourage the concept of brotherhood among Americans of different races, that the policies which have made America rich and have nourished its friends in the international community will be continued.

The record of American policy through five administrations is one that presents no threat to any and offers succor to the distressed. What more can one ask?

So this is a time when Canadians should look hard and dispassionately at their American neighbors—a people who speak with a different accent but whose ideals and aspirations are so close to those which we and our allies cherish. . . .

America has always responded to challenge—sometimes belatedly, it's true—and once having faced challenge has met it with resolve and bravery. It is facing new challenges today. World balances are shifting, nationalist and racial rivalries are becoming feverish, not only in those continents where such things are recurring phenomena but in the new continents as well.

The Republican candidate did not propose measures which seemed adequate to a changing world. There was no constructive policy designed to encourage a detente between the Soviet empire and its older rivals. There was no attempt to soften the tensions be-

tween racial elements in the U.S. There was no effort to chart a new and useful course for the nation in today's world.

In the circumstances, the American people rejected the negative. That was the verdict the electorate sounded loud and clear.

—*The Telegram.*

## KARACHI:

### *Fresh Hopes*

BY RETURNING President Lyndon Johnson to the White House with such a record majority, the American people have rejected the dictum of his Republican rival, Senator Barry Goldwater, that "extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice." By the same token, they have given the successful candidate a clear mandate for peace. In his statement immediately after the announcement of his victory, President Johnson acknowledged this when he said that the mandate he had received was "a command to me to move forward toward peace and provide a better life for the American people." By making this point so clearly on the very morrow of his resounding victory, President Johnson has kindled fresh hopes not only in the minds of the American people but in the minds of people all over the world. . . .

It is greatly to be hoped that President Lyndon Johnson, who is now the head of the government of the world's most powerful democracy in his own right, and who has attained the stature of one of the most popular and giant-sized leaders whom American elections have ever produced, will now bring a more realistic and, if we may say so, a more unbiased outlook to bear on these complex problems. Here in this country, the government and the people continue to cherish their friendly ties with the great American people, and they have every intention of remaining loyal to their alliances—despite the fact that their military aspect has considerably faded into the background due to the impact of various factors. The personal friendship between President Ayub and President Johnson has survived whatever strains might have arisen from time to time, and in his message of greetings the President describes himself not only as Mr. Johnson's personal friend but also an admirer. That admiration is more widely shared than perhaps the carping critics in Washington realize. There is no reason why, after the relevant issues are realistically assessed and the vastly changing international situation is objectively appraised, America should not once more regain goodwill wherever lost and the cooperation not only of her allies but also of all mankind—not excluding those 700 million people whom America has so far sought wrongly and unsuccessfully to ignore.

—*Dawn.*

## At Random

► "The [American] people have not veered from their course and have rejected Goldwater, proclaiming their unadulterated faith in the principles that constitute the moral and juridical structure of their state and the honest spirit of their national being."

—*El Tiempo, Bogota.*

► "The vigor of American society turns into political strength through the guarantees that its balance-of-power system offers. It is an expensive and a lengthy one, and yet, even through extreme conflicts such as the Johnson-Goldwater one, the coexistence of millions of Americans has succeeded again in finding a reassuring equilibrium."

—*La Stampa, Turin.*

► "A significant side show in the United States election was the victory of Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the late President and Attorney General in his Cabinet, in the New York Senatorial contest. . . . Despite the physical resemblance, Mr. Kennedy is a less attractive figure than his brother. In his earlier years has been an associate of the late Senator McCarthy. While he was a vigorous Attorney General, he showed a rather disturbing disregard for the rights of people in the toils of the law. We hope that a few years in the Senate will mellow him."

—*Toronto Daily Star.*

► "President Johnson, in leading his new Administration, is expected especially to strive for new policies with regard to China and Southeast Asia as a statesman of deep thought and far-reaching insight."

—*Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.*

► "Johnson's victory did not come as a surprise, yet its effect is immensely satisfying—first, because of the firm rejection of Goldwater's naive, dangerous, and irresponsible policy; second, and even more importantly, because the USA, as spokesman of the West, can now lead again."

—*Stuttgarter Nachrichten.*

► "The decisive issue in the election was foreign affairs, and the President may now feel more free to make his own initiatives in this field. He may even feel that the size of his majority justifies him in acknowledging the existence of Communist China."

—*The Financial Times, London.*

► "Mr. Johnson's success insures that there is scope for cautious improvement in East-West relations and that the improvements of the last few years are not put in danger."

—*Glasgow Herald.*

► "The election results have shown that public opinion is prepared for racial integration, extension of Social Security benefits, and a more determined bid to bring the benefits of science and technology to the poorer half of the world."

—*Times of India, Bombay.*



## "On" Night at the Met—Steinberg

SOME people whose names—Katharyn Horne, Hans Meister, Carolyn Martin, Patricia Heyes—are ordinarily assigned to small type as footnotes to Metropolitan Opera activities were promoted to prominence in the latest "new production" and made themselves altogether welcome. These are not new young singers usurping the places of older luminaries, but something rarer in recent Metropolitan happenings—members of the ballet given a chance to prove their worth in a production of *Les Sylphides* staged by the company's new director of ballet, Alicia Markova.

This is not the first time a Metropolitan ballet has been given the run of the stage as part of a double bill (the singing half this time was Donizetti's *Don Pasquale*) or even the first time during Rudolf Bing's directorship. But it is the first time in a couple of decades (since George Balanchine, Lincoln Kirstein, and the then American Ballet had a go at it in the late Thirties) that the results have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant continuation and expansion. There was a time when a Metropolitan opera evening might also offer Stravinsky's *Petrouchka* or Casella's *La Giara*, and there is no reason why it cannot, again.

The credit for the promising outlook belongs, in the first place, to the dancers themselves, every one of the dozen and a half participating; but almost co-equally to Dame Alicia, without whom they might still be pining for the long-desired, long-deferred opportunity. Those who knew the high personal standards of this fine artist were not surprised to observe, in the attitudes of the corps as well as in the execution of her choreography ("after Michel Fokine") a familiar reminiscence of her own phrasing, arm lines, hand positions, the softness and lightness that were her special distinctions. But those who had no knowledge of her abilities as a teacher could only marvel at the discipline she has exacted in a relatively short time, the unanimity of the ensemble she has achieved, and the very good over-all style she has imposed on the performers.

Needless to say, one does not manufacture star dancers at will (it took the original Sadler's Wells troupe more than a decade to rear a Margot Fonteyn in the shadow of the young Markova), and the execution varied from one to another. Best of them was the versatile Katharyn Horne, who showed a very solid technique and decided lightness in the Mazurka and especially the *pas de*

*deux*. In the latter she was partnered by Hans Meister, who has a fine figure, good balance, and the kind of manly bearing that is decidedly an asset. Amusingly enough, when he ran off after the opening Nocturne, it was with a gait almost exactly that of Anton Dolin, Alicia Markova's long-time associate in this as well as other works. But everybody has to have a model, and Markova has given Meister a very good one.

The contributory elements, including a handsome sylvan setting and brightly new traditional costumes by Rolf Gérard and a sensitive direction of Chopin's music by Silvio Varviso, were of a quality to dignify any effort, and this one was worthy of them. Had the venture begun ten, or even five, years ago, it would be much more advanced than it is today. But given another five years, especially if they are five years with Markova, it is altogether possible that the Metropolitan Ballet could attain a quality standard to be an attraction on its own. To judge from the audience response, the ballet gave pleasure while earning credit.

Some of the elements in the following *Don Pasquale* were a carryover from the last performances of 1957, including the gaily ingenious settings of Wolfgang Roth, with its simple but suitable revolving platform, the accomplished Don of Fernando Corena, and the suave Malatesta of Frank Guarera. Neither sings the music as well as he did previously, and as a result there is more pitter than patter, but each can be funny without being vulgar. Best of the new elements were the tastefully fresh-voiced Ernesto of Luigi Alva and the rousing direction of Varviso.

An apology was offered on behalf of a foot injury suffered by Gianna d'Angelo during rehearsals; but it resulted in slowing her action down by just about the desirable amount. Nothing was said about vocal indisposition, which might have been invoked to account for the roughness of her attempts at florid singing. Miss d'Angelo apparently associates comedy with coyness, bringing on baby tones and pinched vowel sounds. She has both the range and the power to sing this music creditably; what is perhaps desirable is a dose of Instant Aging that would adjust her self-esteem to her abilities and induce the artistry that is currently lacking. Meanwhile, the listener will have to apply selective attention to the attractive surroundings in which Donizetti's enchanting score is being well played and sometimes suitably sung.

The credits should be extended to include mention of the sharply etched characterization of a Notary by Andrea Velis, who has added much in virtuosity to his work this season.

The season's first two *Falstuffs* were as different as day and night—the work-a-day buffo of Anselmo Colzani and the Knight of Geraint Evans. Without the latter, who came on from San Francisco at short notice, Joseph Rosenstock's musical direction was considerably short of the high standard achieved last season by Leonard Bernstein. With him, there was a source of style on the stage that flowed over the unsmiling direction of Rosenstock.

Evans didn't appear to be in his best voice (a consequence, perhaps, of some heavy parts he has been singing on the Coast), but, like the superior performer he is, he worked around the tender spots and applied his power only where it was indispensable. Save for the replacement of Rosalind Elias as Meg by Mildred Miller—another change that was not an improvement—the cast remained as it had been last season, with special appeal in the singing of Gabriella Tuccias Alicia, Judith Raskin as Nannetta, and Luigi Alva as Fenton. As for Regina Resnik as Quickly, she is one bundle of felicity. Rosenstock's tendency to yield leadership to a strong-willed performer was not tested by Evans; the results should strengthen the conductor's determination to maintain momentum no matter what (or who).

For the average guest director, an orchestral engagement offers hardly more than the opportunity to unpack a bag, prepare a favored program or two, and then be off to the next encounter. For William Steinberg of Pittsburgh, the principal beneficiary of Leonard Bernstein's sabbatical, this New York Philharmonic season provides a twelve-week tenure, making him less a guest than a tenant.

Something appropriate to this leasehold was reflected in the first of his programs in Philharmonic Hall, which was less of the "let's get acquainted" variety than the "let's see what you can do" sort. First there was a cellar-to-roof inspection of the property in Strauss's *Also sprach Zarathustra*; then there was a closer attention to some of the smaller rooms in Webern's Opus 6 pieces; then they all settled down in the study for a good chat over the Brahms No. 4.

Doubtless Steinberg has his own opinion of the conditions he discovered, which could not be read in a facial expression as impassive as his back. If they accorded with the impressions of this listener, he might have made a mental note to look into the state of the horn section (in *Zarathustra*), and check some lapses from unanimity in Webern. Other-

(Continued on page 65)