

one: the "compás" of Santa Isabel la Real.

For the Gothic stones on which the yoke and the arrows of the Catholic Kings, are to be seen.

It is a woman that lends its romantic charms to this place; doña Isabel de Solís, or Zoraya, lover of the Moor King Mulhacen, who was converted afterwards to the Catholic religion and entered a Convent; her sons half-moors, half-catholics, obtained consideration of Infantes of Spain.

Fortunately enough, the red wind of the last years, passed over Santa Isabel without destroying it.

But, what has really disappeared from the picturesque Albaicin is its soul, which Marxism had poisoned.

The artisans had lost their corporative Christian and typical tradition, and gave way to the strong temptations that hate and rancour offered them.

Ruins of churches and chapels, tell us of the destructive effects of the red hurricane. In this supreme hour of moral and material Spain missed a big chance to create a great colonial empire.

Reconstruction, the Albaicin will hear again its old bells, the thrilling outcry of the "martinete" singing in a forge will certify that a new era is coming on.

(1) Mudéjares was the name of the Arabs who had become Catholics.

#### THE LITTLE PEACE OF A GREAT WAR

Luis Antonio de Vega, explains us in his article how Spain after a successful war against the Moors, accepted a peace treaty which was rather meant for a defeated country than for one who had been successful all along the way from Ceuta to Tetuán.

#### THE EXTINGUISHED BONFIRE

Mariano Tomás, the well-known writer, explains us in his article the robbery committed by the red government in the famous Prado Museum.

He repeats the words of a red newspaperman, who wrote the following phrase:

"Why do the insurgents want to conquer Madrid? Do they ignore that there are no gold and no art master-pieces left?"

That man did not understand, that one could visit a house without the intention of taking away all valuable things. Such is the mentality of every partisan of the red Spanish Government.

#### ROWING

Rowing has a very important place among the sports which are more intensively cultivated in the world. It has been fashionable in Spain during the imperial days of Charles V., when our ships were to be seen in Rotterdam, Antwerp, Naples and Chi-pre.

While the modern world paid the utmost attention to the athletic rowing competitions, Spain abandoned its sea-men traditions and left rowing to the lower classes. During the 30 years of the XXth century no keenness was felt in Spain for rowing, except for the Basque "traineras" competitions.

Spain cannot forget rowing. If the new Spain, which is arising, thanks to everybody's effort, is to be imperial as well in science as in war, in art as in sport, it should not be otherwise.

In the American Universities, placed near a river, rowing is compulsory.

The deceased Austrian Cancellor Dr. Dollfuss, said in his last speech at the Austrian Parliament, that all sports should be encouraged in Austria, but specially, rowing. Austria, has indeed many rivers, among which the famous Danube.

Everything forces us not to forget that rowing is a most adequate exercise for our vehement temperament and strong race.

During my last journey to London I heard one of the sons of the Royal Court

Hotel proprietor, where I was staying, advocating vigorously Cambridge as favourite for the next Boat Race. I told him I thought the Oxford crew was physically much stronger.

—Indeed—he answered— but what one needs when rowing, is not to be strong, but to have discipline and to know how to graduate the efforts.

That is why, Cambridge has been beating Oxford for the last years.

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Such a sportive discipline for rowing shall be our first aim... for the rest the Allminbty has already provided munificently.

#### NEW TOW-PLANNING FOR NEW SPAIN

by V. d'Ors.

Spain had some forty millions inhabitants in the last times of the Roman domination. At the end of the glorious "Renaissance", only ten millions people lived in the Peninsula. During the last years, Spain counted twenty four millions. And anyhow it could not give work and bread to every citizen. On the contrary, there were many people without food and 700.000 unemployed.

The Spanish world was an economic chaos, in which people managed to live, thanks to the excellent conditions that our country offers. One of the worst-known reasons of this situation, was the mistaken town and country policy.

In some districts, there were not enough

towns; in others, towns carried a languid life. Some villages had no roads, no highways, and no water or just did not adapt themselves to nature's conditions in that given place.

That is why we must take into consideration the geographical and economical aspect of the question.

Other very interesting reasons, arise from the special character of his historical moment.

The XIXth century made people leave the country and go to town.

Our century follows a different way and there is a strong tendency to unite town and country, instead of opposing them.

The country-man, a 100 per cent Spaniard, niard, with his sense of tradition and continuity, is hermetical to the world's progress.

On the contrary the town-dweller, open and sensible to every change does not feel the need of a family of a house; he has no real sense of country or of tradition.

Country and town must understand each other, forget their antagonisms and form a superior unit.

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The Government should put an end to the anarchical rebuilding of destroyed towns, which is to be feared, if private interests are allowed to act freely.

It is necessary to avoid these ugly modern constructions that one found in the outlying Madrid or Barcelona districts.

On the other side, one should also avoid to "plan" an ideal city, that could never be brought into being.

The planning of a new town district needs a careful study of the kind of life and activities of its dwellers to be.

Urbanization should take into consideration the fact-situation, and proceed afterwards according to the peculiar political regimen of each country.

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There is in Spain an urban element that we cannot forget: the "Plaza Mayor".

The Plaza Mayor is the heart of the Spanish towns. There are some, like the one in Salamanca of a great artistic value.

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But let us forget details. This great work of the Spanish reconstruction must be made following a new architectonic style. Both, Spanish, and modern.

#### AESTHETIC OF CROWDS

Here is again the old classical worship for big open-air ceremonies. The Greek reverence for the rhythmic movement of the crowds.

Dancers and warriors were in those times guided by the sound of a horn.

Nowadays microphones and radio loud speakers, direct their movements.

Bonfires and torches are lighted again and men raise their arms towards the sky, as once the Romans did.

A new art is born. It has something of choreography, of religious liturgy, of architecture and of poetry.

A new Art is created; a crowd's aesthetic that is to be regulated and cared for, as a synthesis of the whole propaganda efforts.

Crowds are scientifically moved, and every one taking part in a public ceremony—soldier, sports man, or mere supernumerary—gets his share of emotion.

This mass-ceremonies are a kind of country mirror.

The crowd's aesthetics show us the civilization and sensibility degree of a country. It is impossible to make propaganda, either abroad or within the frontiers, without taking care of these open-air assemblies.

Our political conception of Spain includes these magnificent ceremonies.

Italy and Germany show us the way, and even Russia organises formidable parades on the Red Square and in other parts of its territory.

Spain cannot forget this aesthetic of crowds.

## THE END