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Charlie

MAY 19 1962

Topic

THE BRITISH NEWSWEEKLY

INTERNATIONAL EDITION



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KING CONSTANTINE URGES GREEK CHURCH TO REFORM

London Times

CLERGY REMINDED OF NEED FOR EXAMPLE

From Our Correspondent—ATHENS

May 4/65

The Greek Orthodox Church, wrapped in a cocoon of self-defensive formalism since Christianity split 11 centuries ago, has failed to keep abreast with changing times. Today, Greeks from all walks of life complain that the Church in Greece has lost spiritual contact with its flock.

This criticism has been noted by one of the most influential of Greeks, King Constantine, who was recently prompted to take action. Born and bred in the best Orthodox tradition, he came at the age of 24 to share the feelings of his own subjects about the shortcomings of their Church. On the first Sunday in Lent, long celebrated as the Sunday of Orthodoxy, and following the tradition of his devout father, the late King Paul, the King went to the Athens Metropolis Church and, as the only reigning Orthodox monarch in the world, recited the Creed.

Then, he gathered the 49 black-robed Bishops of Greece who had come for the occasion, and took them to the Palace for Lenten fare (caviare, shrimps and champagne) and a few words of respectful counsel. "I find that the time has come," he said, "for us to become bolder in providing for the religious needs of twentieth-century man."

MORAL ISSUE

Outlining "the several ideas which came in my mind" and which amounted to a drastic plan of reform for the Greek Church, the young King dwelt significantly on the issue of better morals for the clergy. He thus put his finger firmly on what is an open sore for the Church of Greece, which has been repeatedly shaken by scandals in recent years.

King Constantine said: "The first point to study is the moral character of the priest. Lay people should be able to find in him an example for becoming better persons themselves. Almost without exception we all have to struggle against the weaknesses of human nature, so it is part of the priest's mission to encourage us to seek goodness and discourage us from surrendering to evil. He must show us that it is possible to be good and do good."

The intellectual standard of priests is also called in question by most Greeks today. Parish priests in the countryside live on a pittance. Their stipends, which range between £2 8s. and £4 11s. 9d. a week, were recently increased by the Government by another £1 6s. But they are still too low to attract the educated. Of the 8,000 pastors in Greece, the vast majority have only had primary school education.

SPIRITUAL SHEPHERD

The King must have had this state of affairs in mind when he told the bishops: "The villagers, the workers, the sick, the old and the suffering need the help, love and comfort of a good spiritual shepherd. Particularly, Greek youth, students and workers need young and cultured priests... especially now when a wave of doubtful morality imported through various channels threatens to sap the ethical values of youth."

The young monarch told the bishops that it was all very well to have an impressive and beautiful ritual to divert the congregation from the cares of day-to-day life. But this was not enough. Church

attendance should not be felt as a duty, but as a consolation and a source of inspiration and courage. This could only be achieved if the priests really felt the symbolism and inner significance of these rites. "If we do not have enough such priests, let us see how the Church may enrol as many of them as are needed", he said.

King Constantine proposed a revision of the whole system of training and preparation of those taking the holy orders. "It might be useful if all seminary and theological school graduates were attached to an older priest to learn from him directly and practically how to confront the moral and other problems which beset the faithful in everyday life", he said.

The King pledged his full support and that of his people to efforts for reform in the Church. "I firmly believe that the hour has come for a great rallying of all the spiritual forces of Greek Orthodoxy", he said, and there was a note of urgency in his tone. "We live today in highly critical times. The forces of atheistic materialism, unbelief, crime and violence surround the world and try to enslave it."

Then, in an oblique approach, he referred to the unity of Christianity which the rigidly conservative Church of Greece has repeatedly opposed—more in self-defence for fear of the comparisons that would inevitably be drawn once the handy barrier of religious chauvinism were lifted.

The King said: "Contrast this nefarious activity with Jesus's message of peace on earth and good will among men, and with the fact that so many who believe in this message remain passive and separated from each other. Ask you: do not the Christian Churches, of whatever denomination, bear some responsibility to make that message heard more loudly and practised more effectively?"

LEFT-WING PROTEST

The King's speech, which, there is evidence, was drafted by himself with the help of the erudite palace chaplain, Archimandrite Professor Kotsonis, who had once been candidate for the Primacy, evoked nationwide approval—such was the need for an influential voice to tell the patriarch's what was needed of them.

But the Church of Greece remained cool to the royal appeal. The Holy Synod, the 12-bishop executive of the Church, met and decided that the plan contained "useful" suggestions, but action was deferred until the Hierarchy, the assembly of bishops, meets here next autumn.

In the otherwise unanimous popular acclaim for the King's bold plan, there was one dissonant voice. It unexpectedly came from the pro-communists. They had taken umbrage at the royal remarks about "atheistic materialism". In a strongly worded interpellation in Parliament, which the Government denounced as irreverent, they described the King's speech as inspired by "the cold war, political passion, intolerance and obscurantism," and influenced by "medieval ideas about monarchy by the grace of God".

PAKISTAN TO IMPOSE CHINESE MACHINERY

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
Pakistani proposal for machinery...
£21,428,000...
China...



Vessin search a group of armed civilians he American Embassy in Santo Domingo, erday.

OPEN CORRIDOR FOR SUPPLIES

REBELS KEEP UP FIGHTING

Correspondent—NEW YORK, MAY 3

forces could safeguard and protect the lives of thousands of Americans and other foreign citizens. "I thought that we could not—and we did not—hesitate."

Although the United States had brought the matter before the Organization of American States there had been no time to talk. "Meanwhile, the revolutionary movement took a tragic turn. Communist leaders, many of them trained in Cuba, seeing a chance to increase disorder, to gain a foothold, joined the revolution. They took increasing control. And what began as a popular democratic revolution, committed to democracy and social justice, very shortly moved and was taken over and seized and placed into the hands of communist conspirators."

AMPLE GOAL
... recalled the O.A.S. ... 1962, that the prin- ... incompatible ... American ... ing the ... with

NO STRINGS FOR BRITISH I.M.F. DRAWING

SUPPORT BY GROUP OF TEN

GERMANY AND FRANCE TO SUPPLY FUNDS

From Our European Economic
Correspondent

CANNES, MAY 3

In principle it is all arranged. Britain will get the financial support she needs from the Group of Ten this week, to supplement the International Monetary Fund's resources for her expected drawing of \$1,400m. (about £500m.). Germany and France are expected to put up the biggest share, probably about \$400m. between them.

The I.M.F. will provide a sum in the region of \$1,000m., the main question being what proportion should be in gold. The Common Market countries are urging that one-third of the British drawing should be met by the fund selling gold instead of, as last December, only a quarter being in gold.

At all events, the amount to be provided through sales of gold, which will no doubt be snapped up by France and Germany, is likely to be between \$350m. and \$450m. The remainder of the fund's contribution will be directly in currency.

Of considerable significance is the estimate in European financial circles that Britain has only had to use about \$700m. of the \$3,000m. central bank credits which expire soon. Thus the I.M.F. drawing will give Britain not only the funds she needs to repay the banks, but also a sizable reserve of perhaps some \$700m. with which to defend sterling in the months to come.

CRITICISM OF BUDGET

With sterling riding high in the exchange markets, and lulled by the spring sunshine of the Côte d'Azur, the quarterly meeting of the Finance Ministers of the Six, which began yesterday, should be unusually pleasant.

Their general review of fiscal harmonization in the Common Market this afternoon was the prelude to a dinner for his colleagues given by M. Giscard d'Estaing, the chairman, in the hills above the high Corniche. Tomorrow the Ministers will be joined by the governors of the Common Market central banks for a review of the British economic situation.

While their support for the British drawing can be taken as settled, there will no doubt be some criticism of the British Budget. But this is likely to be muted so far as public consumption is concerned, for observers report that Ministers are rather satisfied with the position of the pound.

The more detailed debate on Mr. Callaghan's Budget will take place in Paris on Wednesday and Thursday in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Working Party 3,

5 Monks Held in Smuggling Of Mt. Athos Art Treasures

By the Associated Press

1965

SALONIKA, Greece, June 29.—

Five Orthodox monks were arrested today on charges of smuggling and trading in Byzantine art treasures taken from a Russian monastery on Mount Athos.

Mount Athos peninsula, southeast of Salonika, is a 1,000-year-old community of monasteries and one of the world's biggest treasure houses of Byzantine art.

Authorities said Parthenios Ioannides, 65, a Greek Orthodox archimandrite, a rank below bishop, led the group. They said he worked with another Greek monk on Mount Athos.

The two allegedly bought items from three Russian monks who lived in the Monastery of St. Panteleimon. The Russians sold the treasures to get enough money to buy food, authorities said.

A police spokesman said the ring has been operating for several

years and that investigations revealed it traded items worth millions of drachmas. Thirty drachmas equal \$1. A spokesman said the Greek archimandrite made most of the profit.

The smuggled items allegedly included icons, Bibles, ancient sacerdotal vestments, standards and manuscripts. Some of the Bibles were of 17th-century Venetian origin, police said.

Most of the objects were sold by Archimandrite Parthenios to private collectors, with some being sent abroad and even to Greek Orthodox churches outside Mount Athos, police said.

Of the 2,000-strong Russian Orthodox community that once resided in the monastery, there are only about 30 monks left. The monastery is in need of much repair.

There has been no inflow of Russian novices to Mount Athos in recent years and no Russian financial support since the days of the czars.

The Greek government has banned the entry of novices from the Soviet Union on grounds that they might spread Communist propaganda in the monastic community.

Workers Fight Dominican Junta

SANTO DOMINGO, June 29

(Reuters).—Armed Dominican su-

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♦ K 10 3
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♥ 10
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♣ none
WEST NORTH EAST
SOUTH
♠ Q 5 2
♥ Q J 8
♦ 6
♣ none

♠ 9 7 6
♥ none
♦ Q J 9 7
♣ none

Now declarer played the ace-queen of spades, hoping that if the suit did not split 3-3, the short spades would be with East, who could not ruff. This would permit South to ruff his last spade in dummy. But this play, which ignored the probability that East, short in clubs, would hold the long spades, got what it deserved when West ruffed in with the heart nine for down one.

The winning play at trick seven is to play a diamond to the ace and trump a diamond, isolating the menace. Next a heart to the ten and East is trump-squeezed. If he lets go a spade, declarer takes three tricks in the suit. If he discards a diamond, declarer trumps another diamond, dropping the queen and king, and enters dummy with the spade ace to discard his losing spade on the 13th diamond for game. South loses a club, a heart and a club ruff.

**Paris Amusements,
Events—Page 6**

here within a year. Relations were formerly handled by Britain.

The visit, the third by an English-speaking African head of state, follows that of Prime Minister Hastings K. Banda of Malawi by only a few weeks. The French are actively trying to restore relations with Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation. The Nigerians broke them off in 1961, soon after gaining independence, to protest French atomic tests in the Sahara Desert.

Europeans Call Early Bird Fees Too High

VENICE, June 29 (Reuters).—The European Broadcasting Union said today that charges for use of the American communications satellite Early Bird are too high.

The general assembly of the union said this made use of the satellite for television purposes extremely difficult, thus depriving millions of viewers on both sides of the Atlantic of the free circulation of information.

The European Conference of Posts and Telecommunications proposed rates for the European part of the satellite communications system without consulting the radio-television bodies concerned, the statement said.

The assembly said it was certain of backing by world public opinion

PRINCE Juan Carlos, Gen. Franco's choice for the succession should the Spanish monarchy ever be restored, leaves London this morning after a brief private visit.

He has been looking at the Boat Show at Earls Court. Yachting is a pastime he shares with his father, Don Juan, and his brother-in-law, King Constantine of Greece, an Olympic gold medallist.

The Prince has also used the visit to widen his knowledge of British political life. With the Spanish Ambassador, the Marqués de Santa Cruz, he saw "The Right Honourable Gentleman," a play about Sir Charles Ike, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

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The sad, sad of our school

FIRST sight was on a pavement outside a shop in South Kensington. How glorious it looked: bright pillar box red with noble gold facing. It shone in the late summer sun, the prima donna of trunks.

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GREEK political parties, which have in the past topped 99, are being joined by a vigorous newcomer.

In London last week, I met the amiable father of this latest child of Hellenic thought. He is Air Vice Marshal Charalambos Potamianos, founder of the right-of-centre New Democratic Movement.

He is the holder of our Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded for his wartime command of a bomber squadron.

The Air Marshal was also an intimate friend and private secretary of the late King Paul, whom he taught to fly. At other times he has been Minister of Defence, Chief of Air Staff and an administrator of the Royal National Foundation for education and research.

His manifesto includes a scathing indictment of corruption, jobbery, personal political ambition and Ministers without Portfolio. I wish him well.

disciplined fields in the country.

It was inevitable that Mastership of the Quorn should bring a sharp rise in his personal expenditure. The revenue from the subscriptions at the outset of his Mastership had been £3,000, but this sum represented only a fraction of what Hugh spent. No hunt servants in the country were better turned out, and no detail was too small to warrant his supervision. Everything was thought of. A critic described his men as "hung all over with battle-axes, whistles and knives," but everything had a use and woe-betide any member of the establishment who turned out without every item of equipment. Every second horseman was equipped with a first-aid box, and had to have reached a standard of veterinary proficiency sufficient to enable him to give instant treatment to any horse injured in

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Defender of the Faith

KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE is to give a luncheon on May 2, a week after the Orthodox Church Easter, to that most picturesque body of men, the abbots of the monasteries on Mount Athos.

It is yet another indication of the seriousness with which the young King, the only Orthodox Sovereign, is following in his late father's footsteps as Protector of the Church.

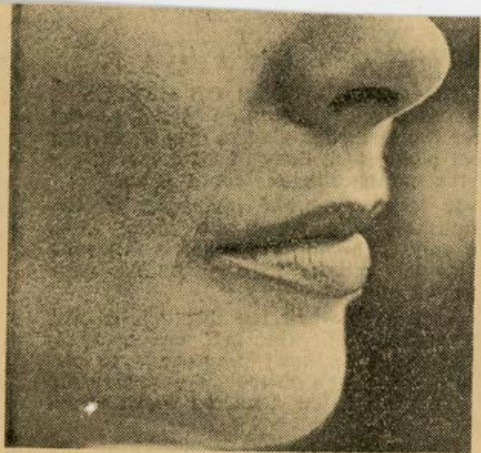
At a time when the flirtation of Mr. Papandreou with the Left has made it easier for Communist propaganda to circulate, the King's outspoken championship of the Church has attracted much attention.

His charge recently delivered at the Royal Palace to the entire hierarchy of 52 prelates on the need for improvement in the priesthood was of startling firmness.

In so sensitive a political atmosphere as that of Greece, Constantine is taking more of a risk than some think prudent for a constitutional monarch.

I admire his courage and his motives.

do more for



“Me? I’m going to help produce it...”

I THINK we’ll start in prison. That’s where the idea of the raid was born. Or possibly in several different prisons, so that we can show the extraordinary system of communications that keep

Don Juan Protests to Pope On Irene-Carlos Wedding

From Cable Dispatches

MADRID, April 24.—The "private council" of the Spanish monarchist pretender, Don Juan de Borbon has expressed surprise to the Vatican that Pope Paul VI is sending an official observer to the marriage next week of Princess Irene of the Netherlands and Carlist Prince Hugo Carlos de Borbon-Parma.

Prince Carlos is the son of Prince Francis Xavier de Borbon-Parma, Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne.

A spokesman for Don Juan said he had sent the Pope a "confidential message" expressing surprise that he was planning to have a representative at the wedding in Rome April 29 in view of "the confused and unclear situation" arising from the uncertainty of the Carlist claim to the Spanish throne.

Don Juan's son, 26-year-old Prince Juan Carlos, who is married to Princess Sophia of Greece, is widely believed to be Generalissimo Francisco Franco's choice for the Spanish throne, and is being carefully groomed for the post.

Prince Francis Xavier bases his claim to the throne on his leadership of the Carlist Borbon line which broke with the "liberal" line in Spain in 1833 when Fernando VII died.

The king left his throne to his daughter Isabel II, instead of to his brother Don Carlos de Borbon—a split which caused Spain prolonged civil strife in the 19th century.

ARCHIVE

Wedding to Be on TV

HILVERSUM, Holland, April 24 (UPI).—Two of Holland's radio-television companies, the Roman Catholic KRO and the secular AVRO will give direct television transmissions of Princess Irene's wedding, it was announced here.

The other companies, the Protestant NCRV and VPRO, will not televise the event is not a truly national event.

**INT
R**

stood in their places and animatedly discussed what they had just seen.

People who tried to describe the bullfight later to friends who had not seen it could not seem to find words for description.

Said bullfighter Pepe Gonzalez, brother of Luis Miguel "Dominquin": "El Cordobes broke the traditional mold. I don't know if he's from Palma del Rio or from Mars but I don't care. He stood like a statue in front of that bull and didn't move. I had plenty of reservations about him but he did things no one has done before with a bull. If I hadn't seen the corrida and someone told me about it I'd think they were crazy. He did everything—he left everyone enchanted. Those who know nothing about bullfighting."

...erge at the Hotel Alfonso ... "He led that bull around ... a little burro."

...fighter, Angel Luis ... "I'm dizzy with ... rring from intense ... something unique. ... and refuse to ... er bullfight- ... g oranges ... fruit but ... He had ... ht in ... nged ... he

French Racing

Saint-Cloud Results

Prix du Chesnay: P. Bourdeau's Pas-time (B. Lejeune), 1; LA OLLITA, 2; Favori, 3. Bets (1 F): Winner, 5.60; show, 2.10, 1.60 and 4.00. Prix des Oillets: P. Chouraqu's PICAMBRE (A. Gibert), 1; Seita, 2; Djewa, 3. Bets (1 F): Winner, 3.50; show, 1.40, 1.70 and 1.50. Prix de Nointel: Baron G. de Rothschild's Barbieri (J. Deforge), 1; CAVALAS, 2; Tyn-dare, 3. Bets (1 F): Winner, 3.30; show, 1.10, 1.10 and 1.40. Prix de Manneville: M. Boussac's Proclus (R. Poincelet), 1; Salicaire, 2. Bets (1 F): Winner, 3.00; show, 2.30 and 1.90; paired, 5.70. Prix Caracalla: Mme. P. A. B. Widener's Sturdy Man (T. P. Glennon), 1; Ker-jean, 2. Bets (1 F): Winner, 1.50; show, 1.10 and 1.60; paired, 3.40. Prix Cadet-Roussel: C. Herblin's Chimistauvent (J. Massard), 1; Quimbé, 2; Suzerain II, 3. Bets (1 F): Winner, 5.60; show, 2.30, 1.60 and 3.30. Prix Plaisanterie: A. Plesch's PISTACIA (Y. Saint-Martin), 1; Moune, 2; Miss d'Exmes, 3; Pinette, 3. Bets (1 F): Winner, 3.20; show, 1.20, 1.60, 1.50 and 1.10.

DUTY-FR
FROM US

most Spaniards seem to have adopted an attitude of not rocking the boat.

A Monarchy

Technically, Spain has been a monarchy since 1947, with Gen. Franco serving as regent.

This is in fact an elaborate legislative hoax, whose initial purpose was to legitimize the regime during the post-war years. Gen. Franco has no intentions of stepping aside for Don Juan, the Borbon pretender, who has been pretending for the last quarter of a century in exile in Portugal.

Don Juan's son, Carlos, photographs better than the pretender, but government sources here say that Gen. Franco considers him about the last man in the country capable of leading it.

Simple Explanation

Gen. Franco's longevity has a relatively simple explanation: his consummate skill as a politician and the weakness and mutual hatred of his opponents. With patience and precision, he has woven threads of dissension among all opposing political factions: the monarchists are split between supporters of the Carlists and those of the Borbons; the left is a tangled wilderness of Communists, Socialists, Anarchists and Republicans; the Falange now has a left wing, a right wing and a center; the church is divided between the young reform-minded members of the clergy and an aging hierarchy which still feels that Freemasonry is the only devil worth combating in this world.

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ATTICUS

The Carlist climax

by Nicholas Tomalin,
Madrid, Saturday.

THE DUCHESS OF OSUNA was scandalised. With the fiery indignation which only a Spanish duchess could muster she telephoned every newspaper and every news agency in Madrid.

"It has been written in the Press that I . . . I attended the wedding of that imposter Don Carlos," she shouted. "That Roman circus!"

"It was not me. It was the Dowager Duchess of Osuna. My mother-in-law does strange things. But I am a loyal Spaniard, a convinced monarchist. I am for Don Juan as king. Send a despatch to every newspaper in the world to say that the Duchess of Osuna is not mad."

The Duchess was indignant because, quite suddenly, "that Roman circus" has become a significant political event for Spain. Carlism, perhaps, remains a lunatic fringe. But Spaniards can no longer ignore it as such.

Tomorrow is the climax of the resurgent Carlist movement in Spain. Tomorrow will make or break their attempt to put Don Carlos on the Spanish throne. Tomorrow, so they hope, upwards of 100,000 loyal *boinas rojas* or "red berets" will scramble eagerly up the rocky mountain of Monte-jujra, north of Pamplona just by the Spanish-French border.

On the summit they will sing a Mass, relive a ceremony of the fourteen stages of the Cross, march past, hear political speeches and in general relive the glory that was the Carlist *requetes* or regiments during the Spanish Civil War. Then, with a mighty cheer they will swear allegiance to their newly married Prince Don Carlos and his pretty, prosperous Dutch bride. On the side lines will be a fraternal delegation of Scottish Jacobites, complete with kilts and bagpipes—which quite aptly symbolises the political flavour of the rally.

Franco

Where Carlists are not a joke, they are a sinister alliance of romantic, Right-wing fanatics. It is now very possible that Carlism may become a serious political movement.

Franco cannot live much longer. In the opinion of political observers in Madrid his intentions about his successor are reasonably firm. He wishes to remain in power until 1968, when he will be 75. In that year Don Juan Carlos, the son of Don Juan, the legitimate pretender to the Spanish throne, will be 30, and can legally become a constitutional monarch of Spain.

Franco will retire in his favour,

and at the same time set up under him a president on the American model who will appoint his own cabinet. The president will be elected, in reasonably democratic fashion, once every five years. Thus, so Franco reasons, Don Juan will give continuity and the president, who will almost certainly initially be a general in the Spanish army, will start a gradual evolution towards popular democracy and respectability for Spain.

But if Franco does not live until 1968, there could be trouble.

Don Juan has the rich and the big capitalist interests on his side. But he does not have great popular support. Carlism, because the party was united with Franco during the civil war, has the advantage that the dictator has allowed the movement to campaign among the people almost as a political party. Don Xavier, when Franco exiled him from Spain during the civil war, said to his old ally: "Remember, if it were not for my regiments I very much doubt whether you would be in the position of power you now hold."

Political machine

Carlism has a sort of Poujadist appeal. With its vague proposals to appoint a king, with a supporting body of "secretaries," regional independence, economic protection for small traders and a powerless parliament, it is just the sort of politics to appeal to the rising bourgeoisie of Spain.

In the past five years Don Carlos, that smiling pretender who fits so well the part of the innocent, glamorous bridegroom, has himself quietly toured Spain building a political machine.

He has even spent a canny few public-relations months working as a miner. Always the idea has been to build a picture of a popular Catholic movement dedicated to defending the little man simultaneously against Socialism and against big money capitalism. At the same time, by historical chance, Carlism has always enjoyed strong support in the northern province of Navarre, where the Basque population violently resents centralised government from Madrid.

Carlism has a well-established political machine, offices in Madrid, university organisations, propaganda magazines. Money is coming from somewhere—perhaps even from the declining Falange Party, which wishes to embarrass Don Juan's monarchists. Above all, Carlism now has Princess Irene. That wedding attracted more attention than Don Juan has enjoyed in the past 30 years. For the first time the Carlists have connections with something solid and real:

even if it is the wayward second sister of the House of Orange.

Irene's considerable personal fortune will give them the funds they need to build up their machine, and attract "respectable" support in Spain.

And in the sentimental awe at royalty and love no one is particularly bothering to examine what it all means. The Spanish papers have been allowed by Franco to publish large pictures of the wedding. Only "A.B.C." Don Juan's own paper has been surly about this: on one day it devoted 25 inches to Don Juan's visit to a minor factory, six inches to Don Carlos.

In addition, there is the powerful activity of the Roman Catholic Opus Dei organisation, which is intensely important in Spain. Opus Dei, an idealistic movement of pure, anti-materialist Catholicism, has strong support among the young in Spain, and has made it its business to garner as many controlling positions in the universities as possible.

Princess Irene became a member of Opus Dei when she was converted to Catholicism. Now that she is married to Don Carlos, there is no reason to think that she has lost her allegiance. The Catholic Church in Spain is now, as are most of the major potential power groupings, tacitly anti-Franco, mainly concerned with building for the moment he departs. It is arguable that Opus Dei is more inclined towards the Carlists than towards Don Juan

and his materialist supporters. Certainly, the Vatican in Rome has been more friendly towards the wedding than it need have been. It has taken a very delicate, diplomatic position. But it inclines to more than polite support. And the Vatican does not do these things without good reason.

The Carlists have made one embarrassing political mistake. Many months ago they decided that this year's rally is officially in honour of the Spanish army which they are seeking to influence. Therefore over 100 army officers are due to attend, including, so it is said, the Vice-President of Spain General Munoz Grandes.

The Carlists claim 200,000 supporters. One Carlist said "We have 40,000 men with arms, ready for the day." Others put their support at about 12,000. They are playing a violent game which could lead to disaster.

"Twenty-five years of peace" say the posters throughout Spain this week-end. This is the achievement that Franco wishes the Spanish people to appreciate. His political cynicism and intelligence in a land filled with fanatical fools has achieved this. But Carlism is not for twenty-five dull years of peace. It is for crusades. Therefore: too much Don Carlos, and Franco will really put his foot down and squash them all for good. Too little, and everyone will realise what a ridiculous play for power it all is.



Bennie Gray: search for euphoria

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Carlism in Spain began
in 1833, when Ferdinand VII,
dying, directed that his

daughter Isabella assume the crown. Her right to the throne was contested by Ferdinand's younger brother Don Carlos, and ever since, his descendants and their supporters have been trying bravely but futilely to seize power. The Carlists are the most rabid and fanatic rightists in Spain, and their political ideas seldom go beyond reviving the Inquisition. Though they view Franco as a woolly liberal, *los Requetés*, the rugged Carlist fighting men, nevertheless provided *El Caudillo* with some of the best battalions he ever had in the Spanish Civil War.

Donning their traditional red berets, the Carlists at Montejurra were out in force to honor their current pretender to the throne, Prince Carlos Hugo, who last month married the wayward Princess Irene of the Netherlands and hopes to use her considerable fortune to advance his ambitions. But the problem of the reign in Spain is anything but plain, for Prince Carlos has prestigious rivals:

► Handsome Juan Carlos de Borbón y Borbón, 26, grandson of Alfonso XIII, the last King of Spain, who was deposed in 1931. His father, Don Juan, has never formally withdrawn his claim to the throne, but has long been in Franco's bad graces. Juan Carlos, married to Princess Sophie of Greece, is supported by Spain's grandees, higher clergy and bankers, but has little popular following in the country.

► Don Jaime Borbón y Battenberg, 55, twice-married oldest living son of Alfonso XIII and uncle of Juan Carlos, who looks every inch a king but once renounced his right of succession because he is a deaf-mute. Last week Don Jaime rescinded his renunciation and laid claim to the throne as head of the house of Borbón.

Though Generalissimo Francisco Franco has ruled Spain for 25 years, he has always insisted that the country is a monarchy, his own role merely that of a regent who would ultimately restore the king. Which one? Franco personally seems to incline toward Juan Carlos and reportedly intends to step down in 1968, when he will be 75 and Juan Carlos a mature 30. But Franco is also deeply indebted to the Carlists for their sturdy support in his war against the Spanish republic. Moreover, Prince Carlos Hugo's marriage to Princess Irene establishes a link, however tenuous, with a royal family that not only has a throne but is also the wealthiest in Europe.

Spurting Wine. Nonetheless, under pressure from the followers of Juan Carlos, and with his own chronic misgivings about anything that remotely threatens public order, Franco let Carlos and Irene know that it was his "wish" that they not attend the Carlist rally at Montejurra. Since his future depends on Franco's whim, Carlos meekly flew off with his bride to the Canary Islands instead. His younger

sister Cecilia, wearing an ivory dress and red beret, went in his place. Priming their parched throats with spurts of red wine from goatskin *botas*, the Carlists cheered lustily for Carlos and shouted their contempt for Juan Carlos, whom they scornfully call "Juanillo." Proclaimed one Carlist banner: "We don't want Juanillo even if it's an order from *El Caudillo*."

With pretenders to the throne growing more numerous and more clamorous, Franco may well decide to sit tight and let the royal claimants fight it out. They have little else to do.

PLE

quickly relaxed as she bobbed up unhurt and laughing. Met General Manager Rudolf Bing had been holding her chair, and he pulled it away to exchange it for one more comfortable. That's the story, anyway.

"Shall we make peace again? Today? Here? Shall we again become friends?" The moving plea was extemporaneously put by Pope Paul VI in a special Sistine Chapel service to several hundred painters, writers, musicians, sculptors and actors, and it marked the first time a Pontiff has tried bridging the century-old chasm between art and the



CRIME BUSTER HOOVER & BUST
Excepting the exceptional.

been replaced by any incoming Administration. Last week he completed 40 years in the post, and Lyndon Johnson weighed in with his own endorsement. Next New Year's Day the top lawman will reach the compulsory retirement age of 70. "I know you wouldn't think of breaking the law," said L.B.J. So to offset the requirement, the President signed a special executive order that will allow the hale and hearty bachelor to continue serving "for an indefinite period of time."

Women across America tuned her in for two decades to hear all the poop on products and personalities. Then in 1954 **Mary Margaret McBride** gave the mike a pat and retired from the daily network grind. "It seemed as if 20 years was enough," she said. Of course, it wasn't really. And last week as her 30th radio anniversary came around, Mary Margaret, 64, was still at it. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 11 to noon, her folksy chat goes out to WGHQ listeners. It's just a local station in Kingston, N.Y., and she mostly interviews the neighbors at her book-lined "retirement" home. But Richard Rodgers journeyed up for the show a few broadcasts ago, and the sponsors, as always with Mary Margaret, are breathlessly waiting in line.

The usual run of big names flew into Rome's Fiumicino Airport that day, **Ava Gardner**, **Adlai Stevenson** and a few others. Nothing much there, thought reporters. Ava and Adlai were both heading to Naples, but that did not even raise an aha. That night Adlai climbed aboard the yacht of a friend for a short vacation cruise before heading for a Paris NATO meeting. The next morning Ava also embarked on the yacht of a friend. Yawwwn, reacted the press. Until someone suddenly remembered they both got on the same yacht. Cowabunga! said the newsmen, and raced to pick up the pieces. But Spanish-American Industrialist Ricardo Sire's *Rampager* had already sailed with the big eggs aboard, leaving nothing but scrambled facts behind. No one even knew for sure just who else was along. And it looked like as long as the yacht stayed at sea, so would everyone else.





popularity lies in his personality. In a country where politics is not only serious business but a spectacle in which the public criticizes the performance, Mr. Papandreou is a star. His star quality is the result of charm, wit and the gift of gab.

Once in office, Mr. Papandreou set out to cash in a number of campaign promises that won him the support of large sections of the public. He ordered the cancellation of farmers' debts to national banks. He guaranteed farmers high prices for unlimited quantities of wheat, leaving Greece with an unprecedented and undisposable surplus of 500,000 tons last year that may be matched by this year's harvest.

The Papandreou strength posed a formidable obstacle in Parliament last week for Premier Tsirimokos. His attempt to form a new government is the third since Mr. Papandreou's fall. Mr. Tsirimokos is considered to have the definite support of 136 Deputies — some from right-wing and splinter parties and some defectors from Mr. Papandreou's Center Union. To win a majority Mr. Tsirimokos needs another 15 votes, most of which will have to come from the Center Union. The struggle that neared a showdown yesterday was over whether Mr. Papandreou could hold the line against further defections.

NEW YORK

'Astute Politician'

"This man is political. He's the most astute politician in the street in either party."

Thus Joseph Zaretski, New York State Senate majority leader, paid a compliment of a sort late last week to Governor Rockefeller. The way he has handled the tangled reapportionment

Mr. Zaretski ought to be one of the leaders of the majorities that muffed the reapportionment plan this year to come. As a result Governor Rockefeller and Republicans have been able to hold their own on the issue.

The reapportionment has its roots in last year's Supreme Court decision on the so-called one person, one vote principle. Under that a lower Federal court in New York's legislative apportionment—which had been representative advanced in sparsely populated areas—was found unconstitutional. The reapportionment was scheduled for July, 1964.

Then, in the New York State election, the Republicans, in 30 years, lost both houses of the Legislature. With the new Governor, Rockefeller, determined to bring in a new mandate, the Republicans were defeated. Mr. Rockefeller

President Nasser, he is more than cutting his losses in the Arab world. He is also attempting to break out of his isolation in the Arab world and to mend some ties with the West. For three years the Egyptian campaign has largely alienated the Saudis but has been a bone of contention between Britain and the United States. It has brought Mr. Nasser into conflict with the British and has threatened the cut-off of American aid to Egypt in 1963. Nasser's new policy of peace has helped to relieve some of these tensions. His departure for Moscow last week was at least partially an attempt to regain on the world stage some of the glamor worn thin by the Yemeni involvement.

In Yemen itself, the crucial test will come late this November when a congress of 50 Yemeni leaders is scheduled to install a transitional government and 60,000 Egyptian troops are supposed to start their withdrawal from Yemen.

Showdown in Athens

George Papandreou remained the key figure in Greece's political crisis last week. A new Premier, Elias Tsirimokos, struggled to win a parliamentary vote of con-

Showdown in Athens

George Papandreou remained the key figure in Greece's political crisis last week. A new Premier, Elias Tsirimokos, struggled to win a parliamentary vote of confidence for the new Government, and the debate continued into the weekend. Mr. Tsirimokos, observers agreed, was fighting an uphill battle.

Since July 15, when King Constantine maneuvered Mr. Papandreou out of the Premiership, the wily 77-year-old leader of the Center Union party has been able to turn the tables so far by denying office to the other leaders of his party who accepted the King's bid to try to succeed Mr. Papandreou.

It has been an amazing political performance, Greek and foreign observers agree. Greek politicians as a rule feel no greater allegiance to deposed premiers than those of other countries. But Mr. Papandreou, toppled like a hero of Greek tragedy at the height of his power, is no has-been. He remains, in opposition, the most powerful political force in Greece.

He owes the strength that has kept the bulk of his party's deputies voting at his bidding to one reason above all others—his great popularity among the voters. In the last national election his party won 53 per cent of the vote, the greatest victory ever achieved in a Greek election.

The key to Mr. Papandreou's

the Republicans, in 30 years, lost houses of the Legislature with the new session. Determined to bring a mandate to the Republicans with Mr. Rockefeller's session of the chamber over the of the Democratic

After a long sequence of legislative maneuvers, the with a redistribution as Plan A. In the Supreme Court presentation of damage to the republican domination. The ruled that the Constitution which has been tionment used for held this new app ed for 1 vember

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itching beards and minor problems with equipment compounded the stresses of living for so long in an area as small as the seating compartment of a sports car.

Frequent measurement of the astronauts' heartbeats, their temperatures and blood pressures during the flight indicated the pilots will come through the experience in good shape. They ate and drank water as well as could be expected and there was no apparent danger of dehydration—a frequent occurrence in a weightless state.

Rendezvous and docking. A rendezvous exercise with a Radar Evaluation Pod (REP), which was carried into space on the capsule and then ejected, had to be abandoned unfinished early in the mission because of the power trouble.

Nevertheless, many of the objectives of that exercise were accomplished later through a highly successful rendezvous exercise with a "phantom" rocket whose orbit and flight characteristics were generated by a computer on the ground. The spacecraft was able to maneuver to change its orbit in the desired way and came within a few tenths of a mile of achieving the exact orbit characteristics the astronauts sought.

Fuel cells. Gemini 5 was the first in-flight test of fuel cells as a source of electrical power. Previous missions used heavier and bulkier storage batteries, which are considered unfeasible for flights of more than four days because of their weight and size. The fuel cells operate on oxygen and hydrogen which are converted into gaseous state by heating and fed into the fuel cells. There, electrical energy is generated through a continuous chemical reaction.

Gemini 5 had trouble three times with the fuel cell system: first, before the flight, when difficulty developed in filling the hydrogen to the capacity needed; secondly in the flight, when pressure on the oxygen line dropped below normal; and third, on the second day, when the system began to produce water too fast, which fears that the cells might be damaged because there was no way of ejecting the water over-

at Houston pointed out that the fuel cells themselves began to leak, and they expressed concern that the allied problems would be worked out for future flights.

Experiments and photography. Experiments performed by the astronauts proved that man can effectively photograph and track objects on the ground and missiles in the sky; take photographs from the ground; take photographs that should lay the basis for a system of identifying objects in orbit; and that a period of half a conti-

of difficulties that prevented them from time to time. Experts considered it a success that set the stage for the flight on October 6 in October and a significant step toward the Apollo program. Whether the flight would be followed by Russia in the future, said E. Mueller,



ON SPACE AND
15th TV news confere

tem will begin late next year, early in 1967. The initial un-crewed launch of a fully equipped laboratory is scheduled for 1966. It will be followed later that year by the first of five flights with man crews.

The two-man M.O.L. is the most advanced manned spacecraft yet planned by the U.S. It will consist of a Gemini capsule attached to a 10-foot-long, 15,000-pound canister that will serve as the laboratory. One-half of the canister will contain instruments; the other, relatively roomy living quarters in which the astronauts can work and sleep "in their shirtsleeves," that is, without cumbersome space suits. The astronauts will return to earth in the capsule, leaving the canister in orbit. The space station will be launched into orbit by the Air Force's Titan 3-C, the most powerful rocket yet developed by the U.S.

The decision to proceed with the M.O.L., long urged by the Air Force and long delayed by the Administration, represented an important modification of American

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The decision to proceed with the M.O.L., long urged by the Air Force and long delayed by the Administration, represented an important modification of American policy and goals in space. Ever since the space age dawned nearly eight years ago, it has been the policy, incorporated in the 1958 space law, that U.S. activities should be devoted to peaceful purposes. Now the U.S. has made a major and open commitment to explore and possibly exploit space for military purposes.

Actually, in recent years the U.S. has been increasingly active in launching military satellites that have been photographing Russia and Communist China in remarkable detail. The M.O.L. program has been delayed, in part, by the Government's desire to present a peaceful image to the world, and in part by the civilian-military division in the space program. Basically, the argument is one of man versus machine, of whether man can perform any military function in space more effectively than an unmanned satellite.

There is general agreement that man probably does not have an aggressive military role in space. But there remains the question of whether man, with a flexibility and power of decision that still surpasses any machine, could not

SENSATION IM WELTALL

Im Wettrennen um die Führung bei der Weltraumfahrt haben die Amerikaner mit den Russen gleichgezogen. 2,5 Millionen Kilometer legte Gemini 4 im Weltraum zurück. In minus 80 Grad und in glühender Hitze Zwanzig Minuten lang schwebte der Astronaut Edward White, nur durch ein dünnes Kabel mit dem Raumschiff verbunden, durch das All. Von diesem erregenden Abenteuer bringen wir auf den Seiten 10-14 einzigartige Fotos. Mehr noch: Wir freuen uns, eine journalistische

FOTO-SENSATION



26

ZUM TITELBILD:

So kennt alle Welt das junge griechische Königspaar Anne-Marie und Konstantin: glückstrahlend und sympathisch. Dieses Glück soll in diesen Tagen seine Krönung erfahren: Die blutjunge Königin erwartet ihr erstes Baby. Nach Auskunft des Leibarztes sollen es sogar Zwillinge werden.

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RÖMANE UND SERIEN

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FARBBERICHT VOM WELTRAUMFLUG

der amerikanischen Raumkapsel Gemini 4

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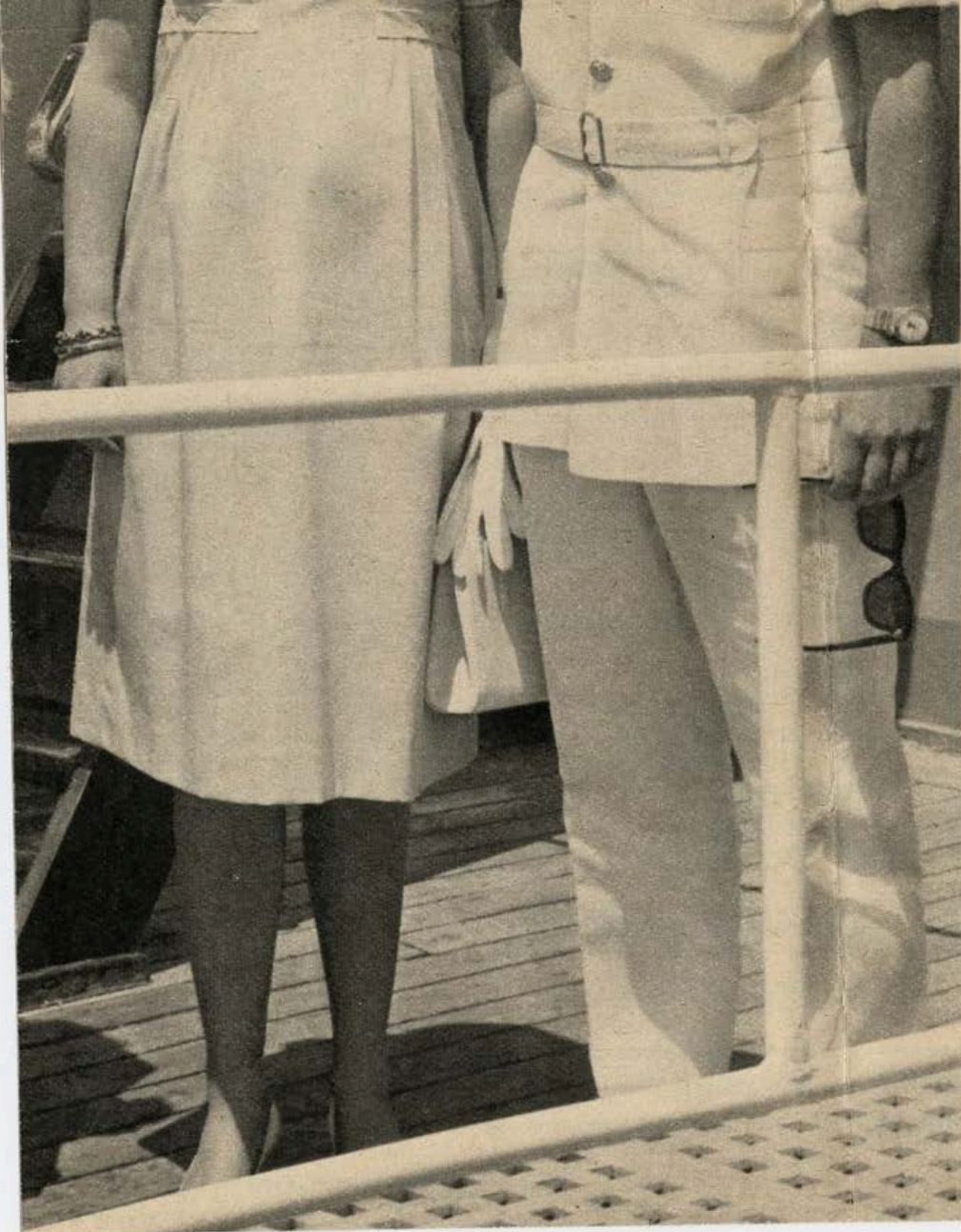
Königin Anne-Marie auf Korfu

In froher Erwartung



Im kleinen Sommerschloß der griechischen Königsfamilie auf der Insel Korfu sieht Königin Anne-Marie dem freudigen Ereignis entgegen. Mit dem ihr eigenen Schwung hat die blutjunge Königin wieder einmal das gestrenge Hofprotokoll über den Haufen geworfen. Bisher war es üblich, daß eine griechische Königin im Athener Stadtschloß die „schwere Stunde“ geduldig erwartete. Die Prinzessin aus dem kühlen Norden fand den Aufenthalt in der schwülen Sommerhitze Athens während der letzten Tage vor der Geburt beschwerlich. Mit Recht. Auf Korfu, im stillen Park der Residenz „Mon Repos“ (Meine Ruhe) kann sie im Schatten der Agaven und Eukalyptusbäume spazierengehen. Ganz allein möchte Anne-Marie bei ihrer Niederkunft allerdings nicht sein. Deshalb hat sie bestimmt, daß ihre Mutter, Königin Ingrid von Dänemark, auch



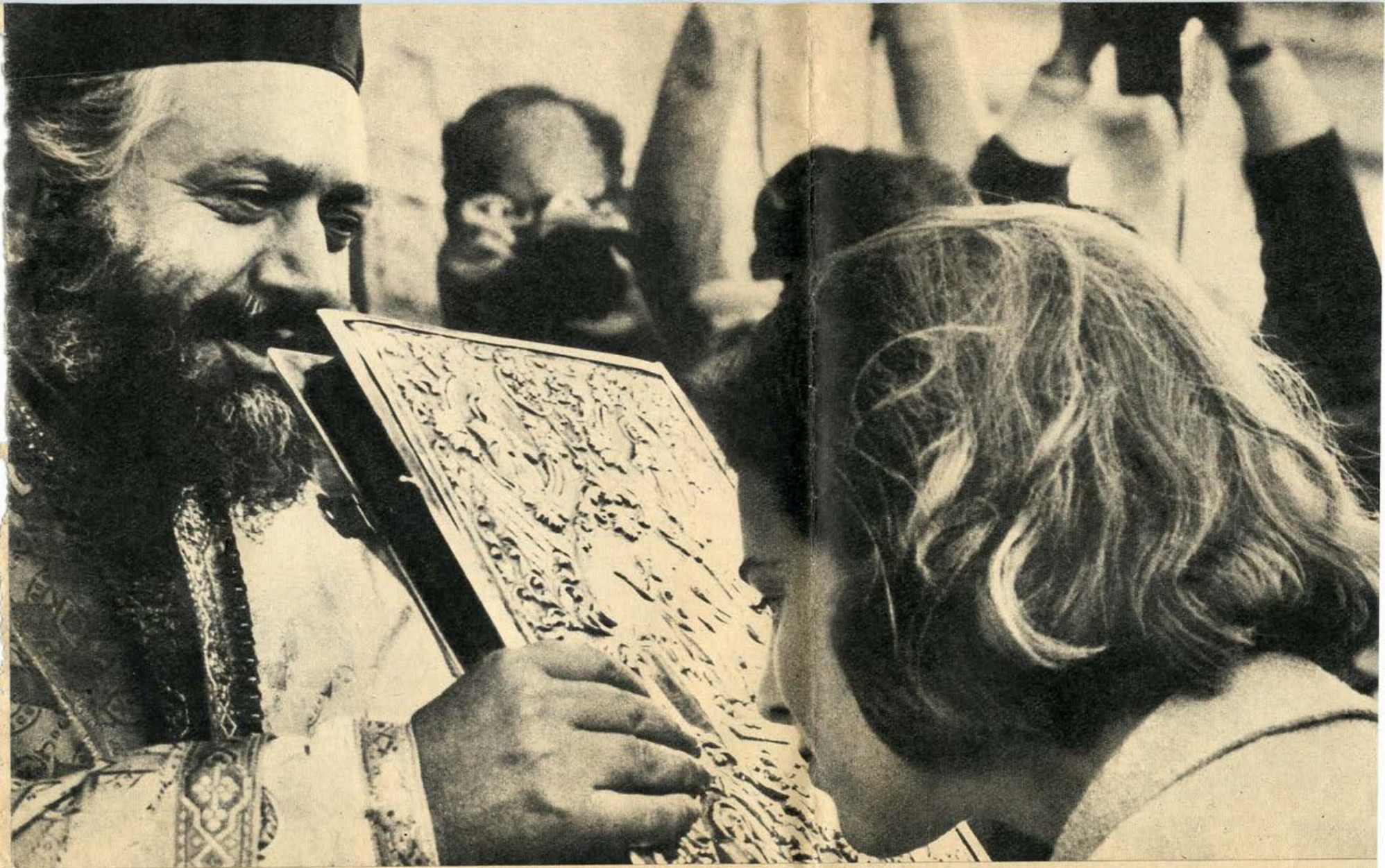


während der letzten Tage vor der Geburt beschwerlich. Mit Recht. Auf Korfu, im stillen Park der Residenz „Mon Repos“ (Meine Ruhe) kann sie im Schatten der Agaven und Eukalyptusbäume spazierengehen. Ganz allein möchte Anne-Marie bei ihrer Niederkunft allerdings nicht sein. Deshalb hat sie bestimmt, daß ihre Mutter, Königin Ingrid von Dänemark, auch schon vor der Geburt in ihrer Nähe weilt. König Konstantin ließ dafür eigens einen Vier-Zimmer-Bungalow im Schloßpark von Korfu aufstellen.

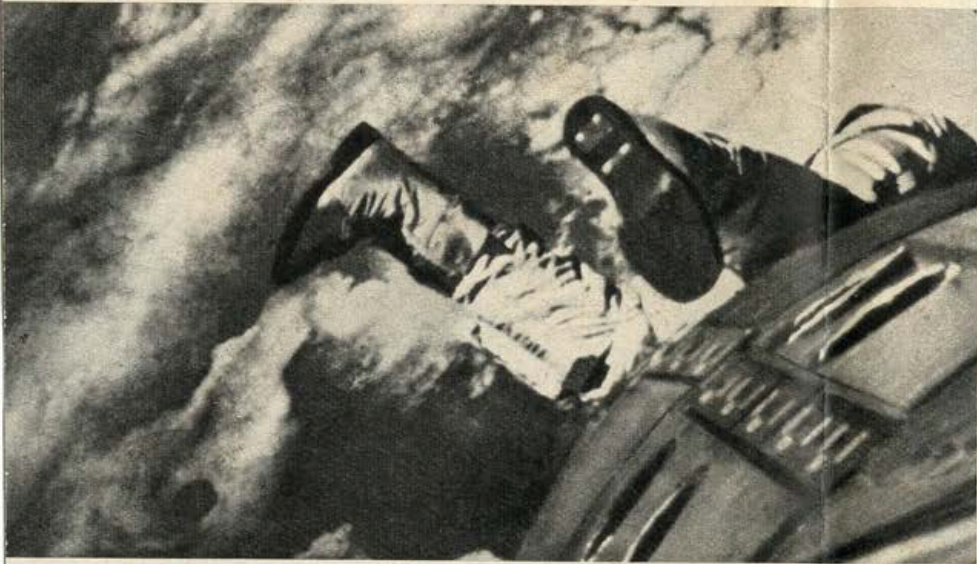
Zu den Bildern:

Glückstrahlend stellte sich das junge Königspaar von Griechenland unserem Fotografen, als die Jacht „Polemistis“ in Korfu angelegt hatte (links). Anne-Marie trug ein schlichtes Kleid mit halsfermem, zart besticktem Kragen, Konstantin die weiße Sommeruniform eines Marineoffiziers. Man sah dem hohen Paar an: Es wollte in diesem Moment nichts sein als Eheleute, die sich auf das erste Kind freuen. Anne-Marie geht getrost in ihre schwere Stunde: Sie ließ sich noch einmal von einem orthodoxen Geistlichen das Evangelium reichen und küßte es (oben rechts). Ein gutes Omen war den begeisterten Griechen auch die weiße Taube, die sich bei einer Ausfahrt des Königspaares auf der Hand Konstantins niederließ – Symbol immerwährenden Eheglücks (rechts).









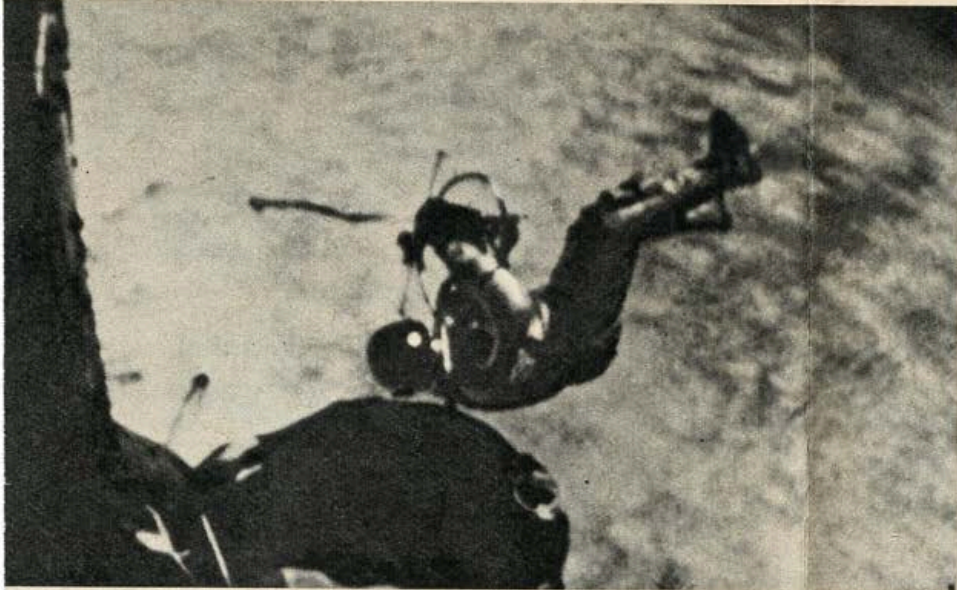
Rund um das Raumschiff schwebt Astronaut Edward White. Sein Chefpilot McDivitt sah zuweilen nur noch die Füße. Dieses Foto McDivitts beweist es.



Mann im All. Unheimlich mutet White bei seinem Spaziergang im Weltraum an. Mit Hilfe der Rückstoßpistole turnte er um das Raumschiff herum.



Bei diesen Fotos hält die Welt den Atem an. Schwerelos schwebt Astronaut Edward White im All (Bild rechts). Mit 28 000 Stundenkilometern fliegt er um die Erde, die wie ein riesiger Ball unter ihm liegt. In der Hand hält der Weltraumfahrer den Raketenapparat ②, mit dessen Rückstoß er sich fortbewegt. Auf dem Gerät ist eine Kamera ① montiert. Nur mit einer goldplattierten „Nabelschnur“ ④, die aus einem Kunststoffbeutel ③ ausrollt, ist Major White noch mit seinem Raumschiff ⑦ verbunden. Chefpilot McDivitt filmte durch die offene Luke ⑤ seinen zwischen Himmel und Erde schwebenden Kameraden. Im Vordergrund ist der Schatten ⑥ von McDivitts Kamera zu erkennen. Während diese Aufnahme gemacht wurde, überflogen die Astronauten mit ihrem Weltraumschiff gerade den amerikanischen Kontinent.



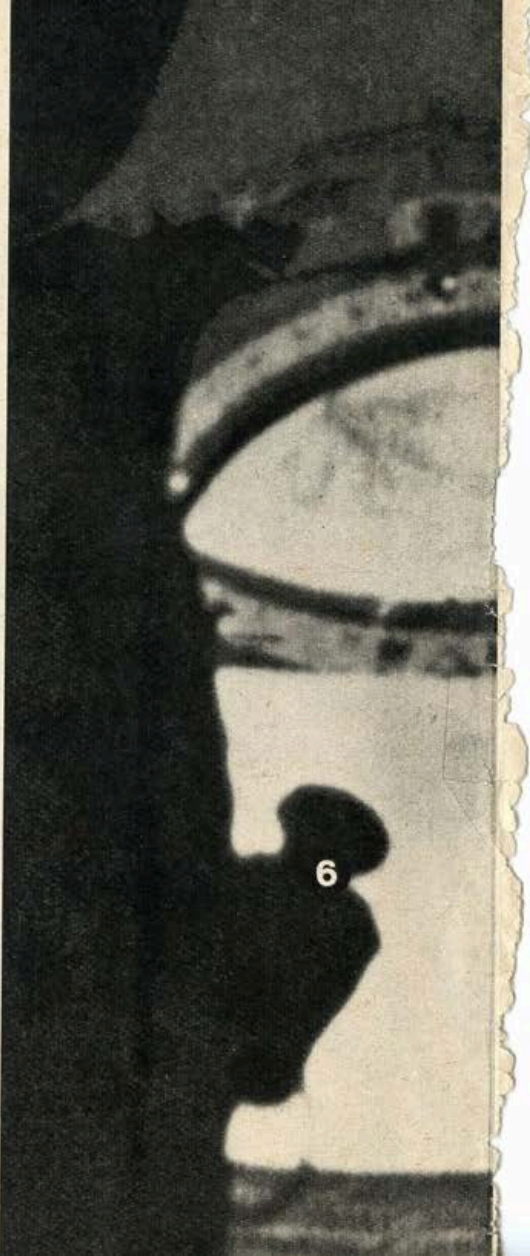
Salto im Weltraum. White hatte einen Riesenspaß im All. Er blieb dort acht Minuten länger als vorgesehen. Erst strenger Befehl holte ihn zurück.

Mehr als hundert Millionen Menschen erlebten das erfolgreiche Unternehmen Gemini 4 am Bildschirm mit. Schonungslose Offenheit herrscht bei den Raumflügen der USA.

Zweite Kamera zu erkennen. Während diese Aufnahme gemacht wurde, überflogen die Astronauten mit ihrem Weltraumschiff gerade den amerikanischen Kontinent.

Hut ab vor den

Amerikanern



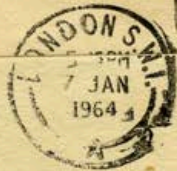


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AUTHOR - 'THE SECRET PATH'



WINDOW ON THE WORLD.

PAUL, KING OF THE HELLENES.

By CYRIL FALLS.

Sometime Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.

in politics, and like some of the upper-class, they spoke French at home. She decided to keep the peace by keeping mute in face of right-wing arguments, but failed when a kinsman retorted bitterly: "*Même vos silences sont Venézelistes!*" There is a lot of Greek subtlety here.

King Paul succeeded his brother, George II, in April, 1947. As a boy of 16 he had gone into exile with his father and returned with him. He had married in 1938 Princess Frederika Louise, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick and great-great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, from whom he himself was also descended. He had to face a Communist rebellion, generally known as "the Bandit War." To start with, all went well from

a relatively minor office, that of Public Works, in which, however, he had been an outstanding success at a time when his efforts were precious to the country, Constantine Karamanlis. Again there was inevitably criticism, but it was in great part stilled by the brilliant success of the new man and confirmed by his victories in the general elections of 1956 and 1958. Unhappily, the atmosphere of home politics was rapidly worsened by the problem of Cyprus, which deeply involved both the King and the Government of Karamanlis. In the prevailing state of public opinion they had from time to time to express views which almost certainly went beyond their private sentiments, even though both felt sympathy for the demands of the Greek

Cypriots where these took a moderate form. The settlement of the imbroglio was as fair and as promising as possible, but, as has been only too obvious this year, it was not destined to last unchallenged. The last days of the stricken King were deeply troubled by the resurgence of the trouble on the island, this time accompanied by the threat of an armed clash between Greece and Turkey more dangerous than had occurred on the earlier occasion.

Stricken and failing, King Paul faced this new crisis with a valour which never deserted him. He died before anything had been settled as regards Cyprus, but at home he had the satisfaction of seeing a strong Government installed with a good majority under the veteran Liberal Papandreou. On the other hand, he must have been well aware that the dynasty faced further trials. His successor is only 22 years of age and does not appear to have taken a deep interest in politics before

his father was smitten. The Prime Minister is not likely to be as easy to deal with as was Karamanlis. Constantine will be very much in need of personal advice more balanced than some on occasion given to his father. On the other hand, he is physically attractive and intelligent. On the lighter side he is a brilliant yachtsman, and yachting is a sport which appeals to a nation of sailors. He has been married for over a year to Princess Anne Maria, the youngest daughter of King Frederik of Denmark. So much for the future, which we must not be less clouded than is foreseen even by the King, who, like myself, can describe the Philhellenes, to say nothing of the miscellany of Greeks who have I observe already established



ARCHBISHOP IN CYPRUS, OFFICIATES AT A SPECIAL REQUIEM MASS HELD FOR THE LATE KING PAUL OF GREECE IN NICOSIA ON MARCH 8.

lead of State, he received a warm welcome both from King Constantine and from crowds lining the streets for the funeral. During his visit he had a five-hour meeting with Mr. Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister and former E.O.K.A. leader. Later he said: "We are in full agreement with the Greek Government."

the sentimental point of view, though the country was wretched, split, and impoverished. But the Communists, though officially banned from office, got round their interdiction by getting representatives elected to the single-chamber Parliament under another title. The King's own qualities and the support of his intelligent and attractive Queen played a great part in setting up a widespread patriotism. As the country settled down, however, criticism became sharper, and there can be no doubt that indiscretions on the part of courtiers played a part in the process. The King showed his courage and sense of duty by constant visits to the devastated areas, which covered not only a great proportion of northern Greece but most of

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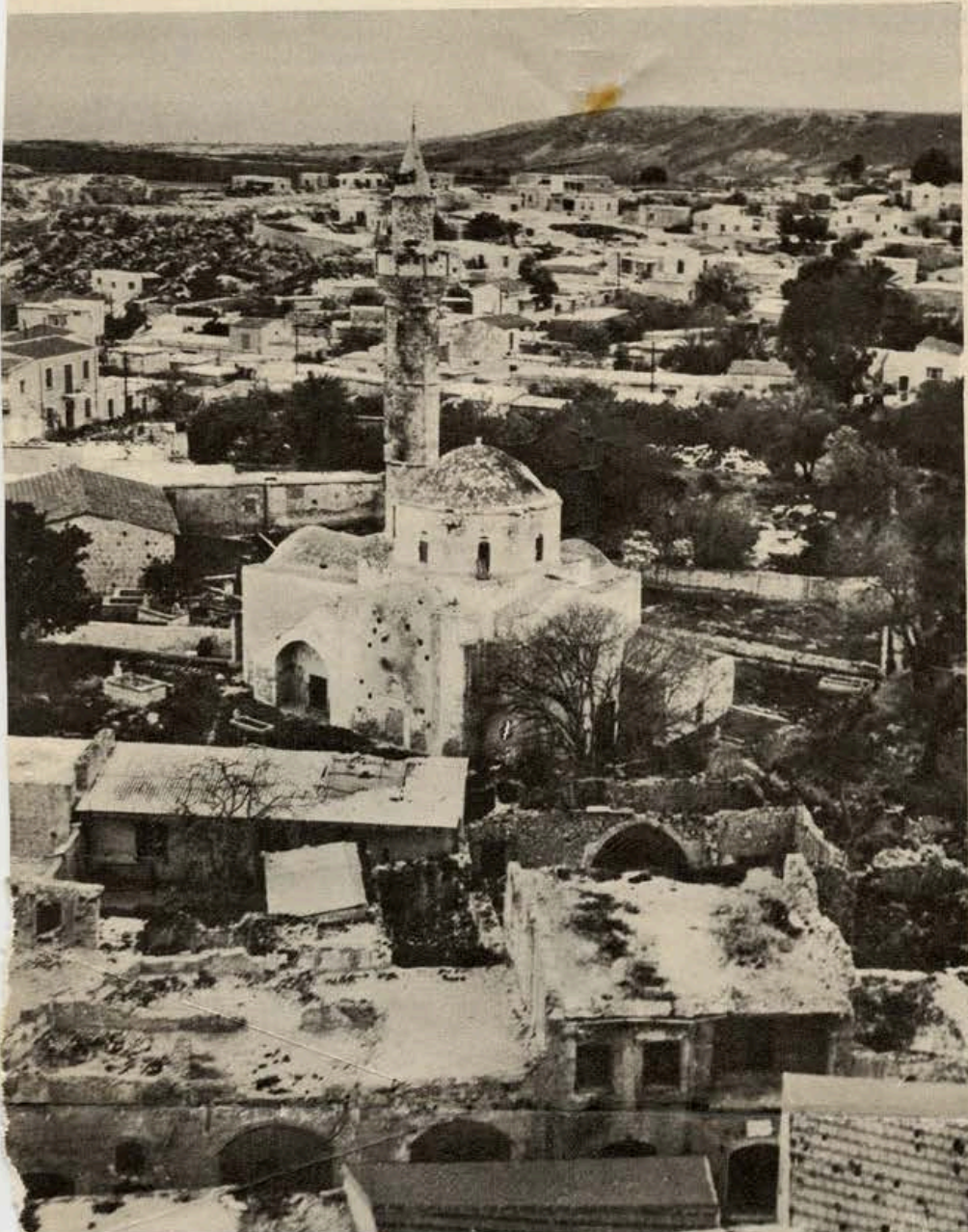
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his father was smitten. The Prime Minister is n likely to be as easy to deal with as was Karamar Constantine will be very much in need of perso advice more balanced than some on occasion ; to his father. On the other hand, he is phys attractive and intelligent. On the lighter side brilliant yachtsman, and yachting is a spo appeals to a nation of sailors. He has been for over a year to Princess Anne M youngest daughter of King Frederik of So much for the future, which we mus be less clouded than is foreseen even t who, like myself, can describe the Philhellenes, to say nothing of the misc who have, I observe, already got b country. The last words must be for th He was gracious, kindly, and honoura the great advantage of good looks and sive presence, but these outward qu backed by a deep love for his people abilities.

In our issue of March 7, page 363, we Sir Edgar Vaughan, the newly appointed A to Colombia, was "educated at Cheltenham; refers to Cheltenham Grammar School, wher was once a pupil.

is only 22 years of age and does not appear to have taken a deep interest in politics before

D FIRST ARRIVALS OF THE U.N. PEACE FORCE IN THE



AERIAL VIEW OF KTIMA, SHOWING THE DAMAGED MOSQUE IN THE TURKISH QUARTER AFTER THE FIERCE BATTLE.



GENERAL GYAL
FOLLOWED BY MA



A CONVERTED I
THE GREEK-CY



SOLDIERS CLAMBER OVER RUBBLE IN THE STREETS OF KTIMA AS THEY ADVANCE ON THE
TURKISH QUARTER OF THE TOWN DURING THE FIGHTING ON MARCH 16.



GREEK-CYPRIT POLICE IN
ESCORTED BY BRITISH TROO



...ES CLAMBER OVER RUBBLE IN THE STREETS OF KTIMA AS THEY ADVANCE ON THE
...ISH QUARTER OF THE TOWN DURING THE FIGHTING ON MARCH 10.



GREEK-CYPRIT POLICE IN 1
ESCORTED BY BRITISH TROO

for the Secretary-General seemed, however, to be easing; it h of the £2,142,000 needed to finance the truce force will be l European countries are willing to contribute " in principle " such as Japan, are willing with certain qualifications. The week, bringing Sir Alec Douglas-Home scurrying back to n an election tour and prompting an immediate meeting of s as the threat of Turkish invasion. More than 20 warships put ents described officially as " exercises." But the repeated sh ministers that they were prepared, if necessary, to intervene

in the island caused Cyprus to sur utmost urgency." Their represen he said, that Turkey intended to London, saw senior ministers and threat subsided, and by the wee President Makarios is now poised Cyprus. One ominous aspect in th of notes between the Greek Cypriot: not to intervene, and clearly supp

Nouvelles d'Athènes

Les Dernières Informations en Français

L'ONU officiellement installé à Chypre à 5. h.

NICOSIE, 26 (AFP). — Les forces de l'ONU à Chypre deviendront opérationnelles demain à 05 h.00 (locales) et à la même heure le général indien Prem Singh Gyani en assumera le commandement, annonce-t-on officiellement.

La force des Nations-Unies se composera demain de 11.000 soldats canadiens français, d'environ 6.000 britanniques et d'un petit groupe du contingent finlandais qui doit arriver ce soir à Nicosie. Des groupes des contingents irlandais et suédois doivent arriver demain. Le gros des contingents suédois, finlandais et irlandais, arrivera dans une quinzaine de jours.

Environ deux mille soldats britanniques, ceux remplacés par les troupes canadiennes, ne prendront pas part aux forces de l'ONU, précise la déclaration officielle. Le premier contingent britannique à quitter l'île doit regagner Malte au début de la semaine prochaine.

D'autre part, comme on lui demandait ce que deviendraient les contingents des armées grecques et turques stationnées dans l'île, aux termes des accords de Zurich, un porte-parole cyprite-grec a répondu: "Je voudrais bien le savoir".

D'autre part, le général Gyani, commandant la force internationale de l'ONU à Chypre, a déclaré aujourd'hui, s'adressant aux soldats canadiens français:

"Notre seul et unique devoir est

de faire tout ce qui est possible afin d'éviter une reprise des hostilités et de donner aux Cyprites le moyen de régler eux-mêmes leurs problèmes dans la paix".

Le général Gyani a en outre affirmé qu'il appartenait aux Cyprites de décider du genre de constitution à mettre en place à Chypre. "Nous ne voulons pas intervenir dans ce domaine", a ajouté le général Gyani.

"Nous devons nous montrer absolument impartiaux dans tout ce que nous faisons. Nous ne désirons qu'une chose: la paix, le bonheur et la prospérité pour le peuple cyprite", a ensuite déclaré le commandant de la force internationale.

Le général Mike Carver, commandant les troupes britanniques à Chypre, a adressé aujourd'hui à ses unités un message de remerciement pour l'œuvre qu'elles ont accomplie dans l'île. "Ce sont désormais les Nations-Unies qui vont prendre la relève pour maintenir la paix", a-t-il notamment déclaré.

Le général Carver a conclu en indiquant que les contingents nationaux grec et turc seraient remplacés par des unités de la force internationale.

U Th

**NOUVELLES
GOUVERNEMENTALES**

NOUVELLES GOUVERNEMENTALES

Sur décision du sous-secrétaire d'Etat à la Présidence M. G. Mylonas, un service de renseignements fonctionnera auprès de ce ministère à l'intention du public.

* * *

M. Athanassiadis-Novas a reçu de son homologue yougoslave M. E. Kardelj et du président de la Chambre communale grecque cyprite M. C. Spyridakis, des télégrammes de félicitations à l'occasion de son élection à la présidence de l'Assemblée nationale.

Le plan Gomulka débatu à Genève

GENEVE, 26 (AFP). — Pour la première fois l'URSS a approuvé officiellement le plan Gomulka de "gel" des armements nucléaires en Europe centrale. Son représentant à la conférence du désarmement, l'ambassadeur Semyon Tsarapkine, a souligné l'"aspect particulièrement positif" du plan qui "empêcherait l'Allemagne de l'Ouest d'accéder aux armements atomiques".

M. Paul Martin, ministre canadien des Affaires étrangères s'est rallié sauf quelques réserves, à la thèse polonaise. "Nous reconnaissons le rôle constructif joué souvent par les représentants de la Pologne dans le débat du 15."

KING PAUL

Continued from page 1 —

neuralgic complaints were attributed to these findings.

Then the King was put on a hard bed and treated with the usual anti-rhumatic and analgetic drugs which improved his condition.

On January 22, the King was taken to Evangelismos Hospital for a better X-Ray examination which again showed the said degenerative lesions of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, a slight sliding of the fourth lumbar vertebra on the fifth.

The X-Ray of the chest did not prove anything pathologic. Laboratory blood tests proved physiological. As pains reappeared despite the treatment which was followed, University lecturer and Director of Evangelismos neurologist S. Skarpalezos was invited to examine King Paul from a neurological point, while the medical attendance continued by University Professor Nicolas Tsamboulas and surgeon Alexandros Manos.

The neurological examination of Evangelismos Director Skarpalezos drew the attention to lesions mainly located at the second and third lumbar vertebrae on the left and recommended the administration of corticoids.

Neuralgic complaints ceased on the next day of administration of these drugs, but the King started complaining of pains in the stomach.

On January 31, a complete X-Ray and laboratory control of the King is repeated at Evangelismos. This check, apart of proving the above complaints, also showed radio lucencies at the first and second lumbar vertebrae.

The laboratory tests of blood and urine were again physiological, but the X-Ray examination of the stomach presented a characteristic picture of neoplastic process at the pylorus.

Professor Doxiades then said that on the same day, together with Doctor Manos, he announced to Crown Prince Constantine the diagnosis and the seriousness of the King's condition and it was decided that doctor Manos should leave secretly for London to contact British doctors Sir Stanford Cade and Edward Muir, inform on the King's condition and ask them to come to Athens in case it would be decided to hold the operation here.

Doctor Manos left for London on February 2, accomplished his mission and returned to Athens the next day.

Queen Frederika simultaneously returned from the United States, being "indirectly" called by the Crown Prince.

She was told in the presence of Crown Prince Constantine of the gravity of the King's condition.

During that meeting, it was proposed to hold a wider medical council with the participation of other doctors.

However, this proposal was rejected after Professor Doxiades and Doctor Manos had pointed out to its futility.

It was then proposed that in view of the grave condition of the King, he should go abroad to be operated on.

However, King Paul refused to leave Greece and a proposal of Queen Frederika that the operation be held at Tatoï Palace, so that the King remained in his beloved surroundings, was accepted by Doctor Manos.

A hall of Tatoï Palace was then prepared as a surgery room, while the general and moral condition of the King was also suitably made ready for the operation.

In view of the operation King Paul

oundings, was accepted by Doctor Manos.

A hall of Tatoi Palace was then prepared as a surgery room, while the general and moral condition of the King was also suitably made ready for the operation.

In view of the operation, King Paul was submitted to a complete X-Ray control of the spine, of the pelvis bones, of the extremities of the skull and the stomach as well as the usual pre-operative control, which all gave the same results as before.

The report pointed out that during the repeated clinical examinations, nothing special was found on the abdomen of hypochondria and the peripheral lymph glands.

On February 20, that is on the eve of the operation, the British doctors arrived and after examining the King, agreed completely with the diagnosis and the holding of an operation.

The operation, carried out the next day, confirmed the diagnosis of the ailment which was proved by the X-Ray and it was unanimously decided to carry out a stomach re-section.

The official report of the opinion of the British doctors and the pathologic report on the re-sected part of the stomach have been kept, Professor Doxiades' report said.

It added that a most normal post-operative course followed until March 1, when at 3:30 p.m. the King sustained an embolism of the lung, following which, despite the fact that the immediate danger was avoided, the resulting shock added an acute kidney insufficiency with a pronounced diminution of urine production and progressive uremia, which caused death on March 6.

Professor Doxiades' report added that the King's health was checked several times a year since 1950.

A complete X-Ray examination of the stomach in November 1962 and another one on October 7, 1963, had both proved negative, the report concluded.

that's a lot of bunk what those witnesses have been saying about my interrogations," he testified in reference to trial statements by former inmates that his victims usually died two hours after he worked them over.

Boger, as he has said every time a witness has accused him of torturing inmates to death, yelled:

ency" by minor incidents such as haphazard explosion of bombs, and carry out anti-government activity through cooperation with local anti-government groups.

Rahman appealed for everyone to be on the alert, to report any unusual activity and "kill wild rumors spread by subversive elements."

Meanwhile, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, chief minister of Sarawak,

SENATE TO DEBATE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL ON MERITS

WASHINGTON, Thurs., (Reuter) — The controversial Civil Rights Bill survived its first test today when the

YOUTH "DIDN'T PLAN TO KILL AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

TOKYO, Thurs., (Reuter) — Police

Senate voted to bring up the measure for debate on its merits.

The 67-17 vote came after 15 days of debate in which Southern Democrats mounted a minor filibuster in an attempt to defeat a motion to make the bill the pending business of the Senate.

Southern opponents of the bill ended the deadlock by agreeing to permit the vote and clear the way for

King Paul died from cancer, says report

A medical report issued last night by the government disclosed that King Paul suffered from cancer which was diagnosed on January 31 and a post-mortem examinations carried out on the day he died, March 6, proved multiple metastases of the neoplasm, in the whole body, thus making his survival practically impossible.

The report was submitted by the late King's personal doctor, Professor Thomas Doxiades, to King Constantine. It was yesterday handed over to Prime Minister Papandreou.

According to the report, the first complaints of the King's ailment appeared in the form of neuralgic pains starting from the left lumbar region with radiation to the corresponding left thigh, about January 10.

The usual anti-neuralgic management was carried out and laboratory examinations made were all found within the physiological limits.

The report pointed out that King Paul periodically suffered of frequent attacks of lumbago.

As the complaints did not cease, the King was X-rayed by a portable unit and radiographs of the lumbar spine and pelvis were taken at Tatoi Palace on January 16.

These radiograph, beside extensive degenerative hypertrophic lesions of the lower lumbar vertebrae did not prove anything else, the report said.

It added that the slight weakness to lift the left limb and the other

Continued on page 7

MONARCHY AIM

From Our Own Correspondent
MADRID, Wednesday.

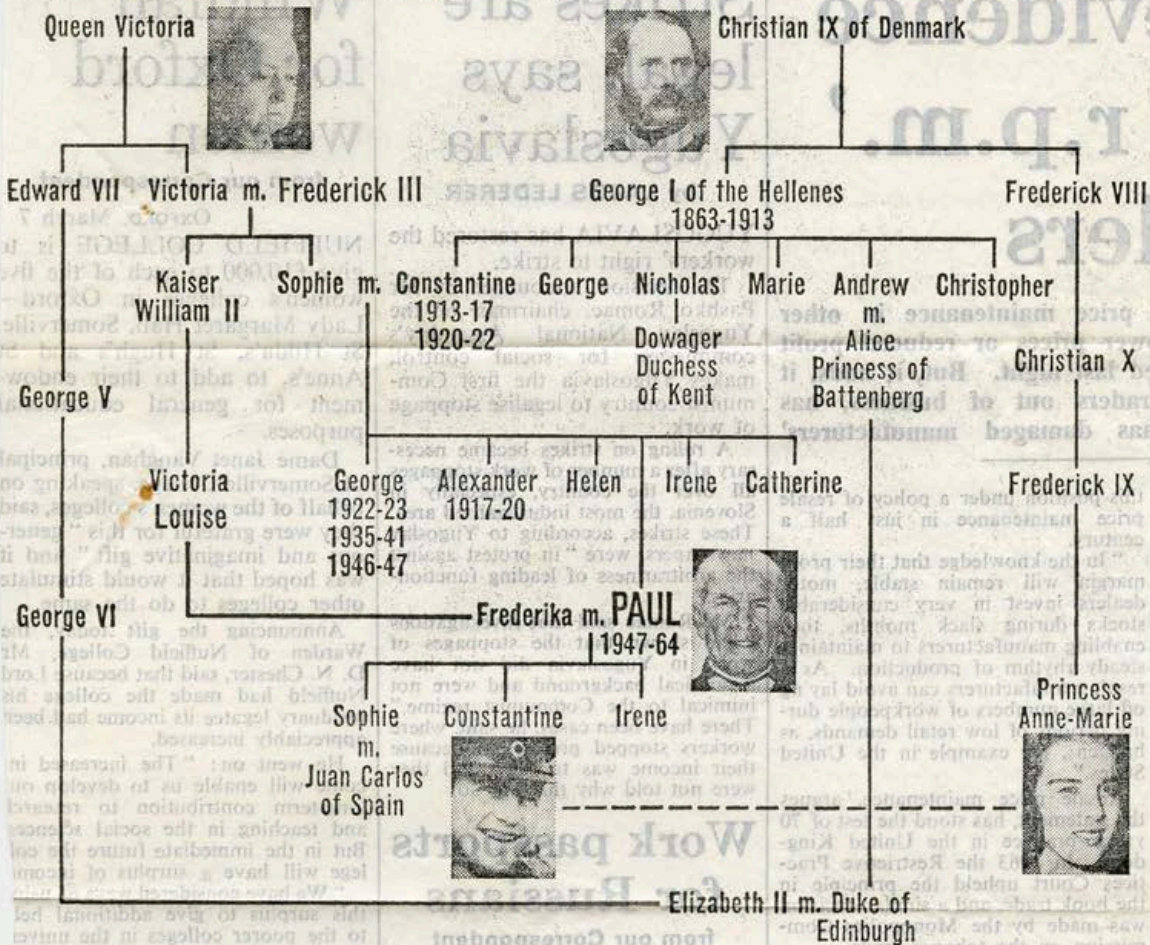
Gen. Franco gave his backing to-day to the idea of a "social, popular and representative" monarchy for Spain. He announced the formulation of laws in preparation for separation of the functions of Head of State and Head of Government.

Thursday
APRIL 2/1964

such important matters
and standards of street lighting
and road surfaces.

Please yourself
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MUPPERT Jacket
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STRANDS THAT BIND THREE THRONES



The marriage of King Constantine to Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark, expected later this year, will complete yet another strand of the tangled web emmeshing the royal families of Greece, Denmark and Britain. But it was the earlier Constantine's marriage to a German princess—Sophie, sister of Kaiser William II—that laid the foundation of modern Greek politics. Because of it, Constantine leaned towards Germany in World War I, and the powerful Prime Minister Venizelos supported the Allies. Constantine was forced into exile—and the pattern of conflict between the Glucksburg dynasty and the State was set.

Fiesta flags dip to mourn King Paul

from LESLIE FINER: Athens, March 7

WITH THE FLAG over the Acropolis at half-mast and all Athens a sea of similar mourning symbols, the body of King Paul was taken privately today from the summer palace at Tatoi, where he died yesterday, to the palace in Athens.

It will remain there with the Royal Family until Monday morning, when it will be taken in procession to lie in state in an open coffin in Athens Cathedral.

The funeral is almost certain to be held on Thursday. King Paul's grave will be dug in the pine-enclosed family cemetery at the Tatoi palace.

Invitations to the funeral have gone out to kings, queens and presidents throughout the world. Archbishop Makarios and Prince Rainier of Monaco are among those reported to have said they will come.

The mourning comes in the middle of the normally gay carnival season. Balls and carnivals, including the big annual fiesta at Patras, have been cancelled. Cabarets have suspended their floor shows. Horse-racing,

football and the pools are off this weekend.

It is likely that when mourning ends in the autumn, the new king, Constantine will marry Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark. The marriage was due to take place next January, but it is felt now that the young king's place on the throne should be strengthened by marriage as soon as possible. The only formal obstacle will be removed when the princess becomes 18 in August.

One other problem much discussed is the style of the new king. He is being referred to at present variously either as Constantine XIII or Constantine II, depending on whether he is regarded as representing a line of kings dating back to Byzantine times or as a monarch of the present 100-year-old Glucksburg dynasty.

The style used for the official oath signed by the king yesterday was simply "King Constantine."

It is understood that the 23-year-old king would prefer to be known as Constantine II. But a final decision has been deferred.

evidence r.p.m., dealers

le price maintenance in other lower prices or reduced profit red last night. But, it adds, it traders out of business, has has damaged manufacturers'

this position under a policy of resale price maintenance in just half a century.

"In the knowledge that their profit margin will remain stable, motor dealers invest in very considerable stocks during slack months, thus enabling manufacturers to maintain a steady rhythm of production. As a result manufacturers can avoid laying off large numbers of workpeople during periods of low retail demands, as happens, for example in the United States."

Resale price maintenance, argues the statement, has stood the test of 70 years' practice in the United Kingdom. In 1963 the Restrictive Practices Court upheld the principle in the book trade, and a similar decision was made by the Monopolies Commission in the tobacco trade.

The r.p.m. Bill, as it stands, would have "an adverse effect on the whole of British industry, and will injuriously affect our export trade."

R.p.m. covers 40 p.c.

About 40 per cent of consumer expenditure on goods is on price-maintained goods, Mr Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, says in a written Commons reply.

Rauschenberg drawings tour

by a Staff Reporter

OXFORD and Newcastle upon Tyne are to see part of the exhibition by the young American artist Robert Rauschenberg, which closes at the Whitechapel Gallery, London, this evening.

The 34 drawings of Dante's "Inferno," which attracted even larger crowds than the rest of the exhibition, will be on view at the United States Embassy from March 11 to April 9, and will then go for several weeks each to the Hatton Gallery at Newcastle University and to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Irish diplomats

Mr Brian Gallagher, Irish ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, is returning to Dublin as Assistant Secretary in the External Affairs department. He will be succeeded in Bonn by Mr Eamon Kennedy, the present ambassador to Nigeria.

Mr Kevin Rush, now counsellor in the Irish embassy in the United States, will succeed Mr. Kennedy.

Strikes are legal, says Yugoslavia

by LAJOS LEDERER

YUGOSLAVIA has restored the workers' right to strike.

The decision, announced by Mr Pashko Romac, chairman of the Yugoslav National Assembly's commission for social control, makes Yugoslavia the first Communist country to legalise stoppage of work.

A ruling on strikes became necessary after a number of work stoppages all over the country, especially in Slovenia, the most industrialised area. These strikes, according to Yugoslav newspapers, were "in protest against the arbitrariness of leading functionaries."

Mr Romac said that investigations "had shown that the stoppages of work in Yugoslavia did not have a political background and were not inimical to the Communist regime." There have been cases, he said, where workers stopped production because their income was too low and they were not told why this was so.

Work passports for Russians

from our Correspondent

MOSCOW, March 7.—Mr Khrushchev has come out strongly in favour of a suggestion that all Soviet citizens should carry a passport containing a detailed record of their work career. Its aim would be to make life uncomfortable for people with a bad work record.

In Mr Khrushchev's words, the passport would reflect "as in a mirror the working life of a man from the moment he stood on his own feet and began to work so that it should be clear what contribution he is making towards the construction of Communism."

Mr Khrushchev made his remark in a speech, mainly about agriculture, delivered just over a week ago but printed in full only today.

France faces mass stoppage

PARIS, March 7.—A French railwaymen's strike called for March 18, 19 and 20 by the Communist-led C.G.T. union, which the other unions are expected to support, threatens to snowball into a full offensive in the nationalised industries and public services.

If the Socialist and Catholic railwaymen's unions do decide to join the strike when they meet on Wednesday, the movement may well be followed by post office, gas, electricity and Paris transport workers, school-teachers and civil servants.

Nasser's first jet

The United Arab Republic yesterday successfully completed the flight of its first U.A.R.-made and designed jet fighter, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported.

Windfall for Oxford women

from our Correspondent

OXFORD, March 7

NUFFIELD COLLEGE is to give £10,000 to each of the five women's colleges in Oxford—Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville, St Hilda's, St Hugh's and St Anne's, to add to their endowment for general educational purposes.

Dame Janet Vaughan, principal of Somerville College, speaking on behalf of the women's colleges, said they were grateful for this "generous and imaginative gift" and it was hoped that it would stimulate other colleges to do the same.

Announcing the gift today, the Warden of Nuffield College, Mr D. N. Chester, said that because Lord Nuffield had made the college his residuary legatee its income had been appreciably increased.

He went on: "The increased income will enable us to develop our long-term contribution to research and teaching in the social sciences. But in the immediate future the college will have a surplus of income."

"We have considered ways of using this surplus to give additional help to the poorer colleges in the university."

As a mixed college, Nuffield has a special interest in women's education and is very concerned about the financial problems faced by the five women's colleges and the special difficulties in attracting grants from industry and other sources."

Athens Press Review

KING CONSTANTINE

Editorials and leading comments in most Athens newspapers on Sunday and Monday were devoted to Greece's new monarch, King Constantine.

The nation greets its new King, writes KATHIMERINI (Ind. Cons.). The name of King Constantine awakens old adorations, glories and legends. Above everything else, however, the young scion of the glorious dynasty of George I, at this hour of deep grief at the unexpected loss of his beloved father, reminds all of his father's rich virtues, his persistent devotion to everything Greek, his firm moral and deep Christian faith with which he imposed himself on the conscience of the Greek people, and has honored and loved. The new King, states the paper, has been fortunate in having had a splendid example to imitate, a moderate soldier as teacher of the difficult task of exercising the duties of a King, and the warm atmosphere of the family environment, in which the genuine traditions of Greek virtue were shining and predominant. Constantine has been gifted with those privileges, which constitute splendid qualities of a career of high responsibility and an irreprouchable life. Constantine has conquered the hearts of the nation and have been loved not only as the heir to the Greek throne — rearer of the people's hopes — but also as a young man with a kind, athletic spirit, with varied modern interests, and with a developed sense of national solidarity which constitutes the firm tradition of his house. The beginning of Constantine's reign is confronted with many problems of a domestic and external nature, and particularly with the Cyprus problem. Certainly, in accordance with the country's constitution, his government is entirely responsible. The King, however, though young, has fortunately acquired sufficient experience to be conscious of these problems, and a useful assistant to his governments. The paternal tradition of devotion to the constitution secures for the new King the loyalty of his subjects and the respect of the country's leaders. For this reason, remarks the paper, despite its deepest mourning, the nation looks forward to the future with confidence. Constantine will elevate himself to the height of circumstances and will lead the Greek people in the continuous battle for their development and prosperity. The baton he has taken over is heavy, but the youthful Royal hands have proved that they can hold it.

ETHNIKOS KIRYX (Opp.) writes that, though still young, the new King undertakes high and responsible duties. The young King, states the paper, is fully aware of the high duties he undertakes, and the general belief is that he will remain loyal to his oath and will move strictly within the framework of the constitutional monarchy which is the country's regime. Undoubtedly, the entire political world of the country, its leadership, and the whole Greek people will assist the young King with sincerity and without ulterior motives in the

successor of King Paul does not constitute a good heritage of the late King alone. It is also the result of his own effort. And he has the right to feel not only happy, but also proud. Moreover, it is a privilege for the country and King Constantine that — apart from the political normality and irreproachable stability which have been secured — the new King will, in his first steps, have responsible advisers who are really democratic as well as a Prime Minister who has not only emerged from the people but has also a great experience and is of great eminence.

AVGHI (Extreme Left) writes that the declaration of the new King about his devotion to democratic institutions is received with satisfaction by the people, who have fought hard and have decided, with an overwhelming majority, in favor of restoring democracy. However, remarks the paper, the free institutions have not yet been restored in our country, since political prisoners still exist, the certification of political beliefs are still in use, the emergency measures are still in force, and a large party still remains "outlawed". Therefore, a real campaign will be needed for the restoration of the free institutions. The people continue their struggle, states the paper, and the new King can exercise his influence towards the direction of respect for the people's freedoms, provided that his promises do not remain empty words.

ATHINAIKI (Govt.) takes the view that the only danger which is now created after the succession of the young King is that he may not remain uninfluenced by behind-the-scenes influences. For such influences will undoubtedly be exercised, since they were being exercised during the reign of his unforgettable father. The paper farther takes the view that the entire court must be reorganized, and changes effected in the Court personnel. The marriage of the young King must also be hastened now. The choice of the girl, who is already his fiancée, has been perfect from every point of view, for the air, the education, and the views of the Danish Royal Court will constitute constructive elements for the effectiveness and success of her husband. In any event, remarks the paper, with the death of King Paul a new era begins in the Greek history. While the new chapter is being opened, we hope and wish that the loss of the deceased will give his successor — with the initiative of the government — all necessary qualities so that normality and democracy will exist in the country, and in order that the new head of State may be loved by the people as much as his father had been loved in his prudent days, and be loved by the people as much as he will love the Greeks.

assist the young King with sincerity and without ulterior motives in the fulfillment of his duties.

* * *

ELEFThERIA (Govt.), referring to the difficult task of a constitutional monarch, writes that King Constantine possesses great virtues and mental qualities which allow for the best of hopes. The wise practice of King Paul in keeping Constantine near him, in the center of the exercise of the Royal duties, has given the new king a full knowledge of public affairs and prepared him, in the best way, to carry out the Royal task. Referring to the tense political life of the two last years, the paper stresses that today it is permissible and just to acknowledge that Crown Prince Constantine — remaining strictly subject to his father, and avoiding any constitutional or human mistake — made an honest and sincere effort to help the country return to the normal political life, which he had wished and tried to achieve with all his heart. The present spiritual unity of the people around the

* * *

ETHNOS (Govt.), commenting on the same subject, writes that unaffected by the spiritual consequences of the old national division, which had been a tough lesson but also salutary for everybody, from the head of state to the last citizen, and with the people united around the throne, King Constantine will certainly wish to be based merely on the affection of the Greeks, and will respond to their expectations, so that he may link his name with the era of the nation's recreation which is opened by the Center Union government.

* * *

APOGEVMATINI (Opp.) writes that expressions of condolences from all corners of the earth were not just formal; they were spontaneous and earnest expressions of grief: King Paul's spiritual radiance, the virtues of his character, the goodness of his heart and his imposing dignity rendered him beloved not only among the Greek people but also beyond the Greek borders.

S MELAS Estia"

gain exists in an ardent way for them. Sums being hazarded are rather small. And it is only passion itself which is left...

It is to be noted that this card playing expedition is not limited to countryside hotels and restaurants. This is done only on a small scale, now that the weather has started getting milder, and with the funny excuse of trying to avoid catching influenza:

"We are getting away from the polluted atmosphere, the droplets full of microbes," a lady was telling me yesterday, "and we are playing our little game of cards in the fresh air of the countryside..."

"However, it is mainly at central hotels that card playing sessions are in full swing. Everywhere, you will notice these little tables with players. Several of them are overcome so much by the passion for cards that the time of dinner passes, and the unfortunate husbands have to wait for their wives to serve them dinner.

"What can I do, my friend?" one of them was telling me. "I am waiting for her without complaint. It is better that she has a Joker as a boy friend than one of those silly Don Juans, who are good for nothing..."

And I gave him right. However, I was thinking: What an empty world! She bends for hours over a game of cards, because she has nothing else to do. A true Sahara!...

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Dr. Fivos Polychroniadis (M.D.). Ophthalmologist, member of the Bar-raquer Institute of Barcelona, Spain. Post graduated in Ophthalmology in Germany, France, Switzerland and Austria. Former Director of the Ophthalmological Section of the Greek Hospital of Cairo, Egypt. Office hours: 12—13, 16:30—19:30 and by appointment. Neofytou Vamva No. 1 (Kolonaki). Phone 630-136. (10272)

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KING PAUL

KATHIMERINI (Ind. Cons.), writes that the Athenians watched in deep grief as the body of King Paul was carried in procession to Athens Cathedral on Monday, and later they queued by the thousands to pay a last tribute to their late King. These expressions, the paper continues, are not just symptoms of a fleeting emotion. They show the feelings of a people who cherished a high esteem, love, and sympathy for their late monarch, and watched with agony the different phases of his illness, and who felt deep sorrow when his death was announced. King Paul I had conquered the masses of the people as a man, and it is the man for whom the masses of people mainly weep. During his funeral the grief of the people will be expressed to its full extent.

* * *

ACROPOLIS (Opp.) writes that the spectacle of grief and sorrow presented by the crowds was indeed shattering. It was an expression of earnest mourning springing from the souls of the people. Men and women, young and old, with an expression of grief on their faces watched as the procession passed them in the streets. All, in an atmosphere of mourning and sadness, felt as if they had lost a person of their immediate environment, a great and cordial friend and an affectionate father. They were not just spectators of the grief of the Royal Family, but they participated in it. The moment of death is a moment of evaluating a person's life. For King Paul, this evaluation was the love of his people.

* * *

AVGI (Extr. Left) writes that articles in the international press regarding the new King and the problems he will have to face appear to be quite interesting. The general conclusion, says the paper, may be summarized as that Constantine will have to confront very serious problems. Some of the foreign papers, in fact, express the view that the future of the new King will depend on how he will get rid of certain prejudicial influences. Although the foreign press may not be aware of details of our internal affairs, it must be confessed that the remarks made did indeed hit the mark. In fact, the new King has to face serious problems, one of which is the confinement of the throne to clearly constitutional duties. If one is to examine how we in Greece are led to a blunting of free institutions, it would not be difficult for one to determine that, among other things, the bad influences on the Crown and the antidemocratic mentality of the Court played a decisive role in the deviation from normal democratic life.

butter.

Lakes of northern Austria, to which Gmunden also belongs, apart from their picturesque, also have this characteristic, that they follow each other and are sisters, each one having a distinct appearance, its own personality. Gmunden had mainly an expression of the sport of boat-racing. Jetties were full of everything from light canoes to six-oared racing boats and small sailing cutters. Occasional yachtsmen arrived from time to time and put their boats into motion with a happy rhythm. We were expecting to see, appearing from somewhere, the silhouette of Crown Prince Paul, to enter into one of these boats and humiliate it with his super-athletic appearance.

The director of the "Swan" — a large boarding house near the jetty of a central wharf — gave us the telephone number of Crown Prince Paul's *riche-de-camp*, who might tell us where we could see him. In a few moments we obtained the reply:

"At the railway station of Gmunden! . . . Prince George is arriving from Paris, and he should be there."

We went to the station and stopped at a certain distance, remaining invisible, in order to avoid being caught as suspects, being unknown and making our appear-

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Dr. Fivos Polychroniadis (M.D.) Ophthalmologist, member of the *Acad-*

The grief of the Diplomatic Corps

By JENNY BARTLETT

Never before have Greeks and foreigners presented such a united complex of grief. The blow of sorrow, the feeling of loss of the good-hearted King Paul, cannot be described in the simple words of this column.

Greek Orthodox scattered all over the world mourn King Paul's death, with a doleful tolling of church bells, which represented the voice of a

This is a condensation of a commentary that appeared in "Mesimvini" and was broadcast by Radio Athens.

people lamenting for a King with an unshaken popularity. We all know that popularity is a most fragile qualification, and yet he preserved it.

He quit his life with the words: "I thank them and bid them farewell." Ever since that moment, a human flood overflowed the streets, not wanting to believe.

Our steps took us to the home of Dr. Wen Yuan-ning, Ambassador of Nationalist China and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Athens. He was King Paul's friend during all the years of the Monarch's reign, since 1947, when he was appointed to Athens. In the Chinese Ambassador's serene and always emotionless face, grief was carved for the first time. He spoke heart-broken, in a low voice, as if speaking to himself:

"In 1947 he was victorious over a serious case of typhus. Oh God! Why couldn't he overcome his illness this time also? We foreigners all loved him very much indeed, especially the Ambassadors who had the chance to come into contact with him. He was good and generous, but these are common words. King Paul was a rare man, he always referred to liberty, which, as we believe in our country, is the source of all that is good. He believed in the ambition of youth. He believed that poverty could be uprooted by education. Time and again he used to tell me: 'Greece's future is in the hands of youth. We have to widen its moral and spiritual possibilities, at any cost.'

"On the part of all my colleagues," Dr. Wen continued, "I may say we had never known a man with such a sound judgment, such frankness coupled with tact."

Then the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps started performing his duty. He warned the diplomatic missions in Athens to mourn for our King's death with their flags at half mast. He informed the newly-established Saudi Arabian Embassy last. The green flag, hoisted on the mast of the Embassy day and night, was then instantly removed.

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some whiskey for this poor shivering dog." "At once, madam," nodded the butler. "Scotch or rye?"

Those letters from kids at camp are popping up again. Like the one from a girl in Vermont: "Dear Pop: I left in such a hurry I think I forgot to hang up the phone."

STARRING I



CIAN

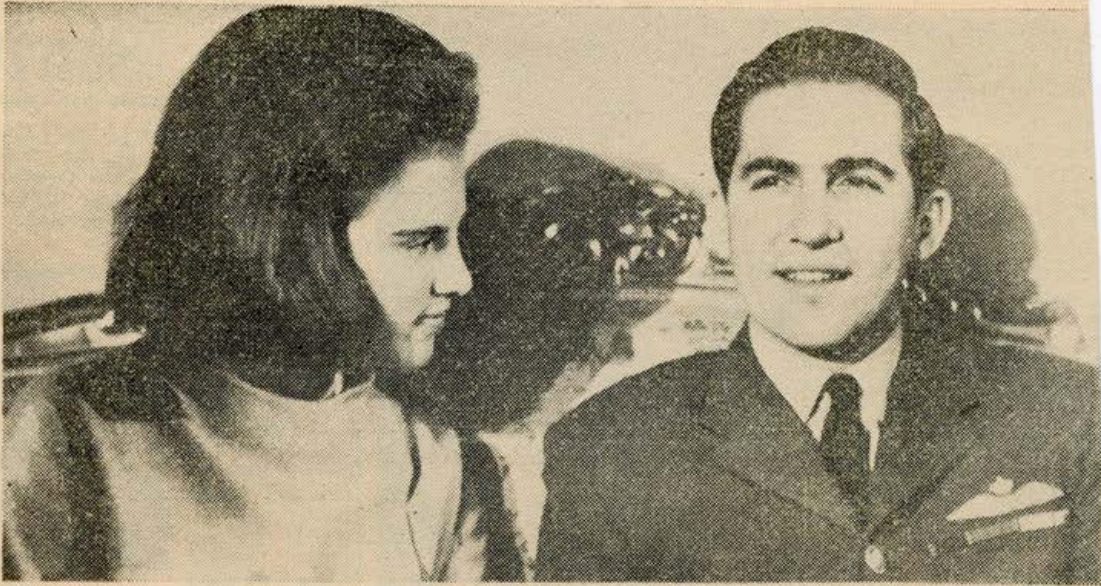
THANKS TO THAT--WE HAVE HORSES AND SUPPLIES. WE'D BETTER WALK A BIT --GIVE THESE PONIES A REST--



NOW THEN, IN THE FIRST PLACE... YAKETY-YAK-BLAH...



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Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark and King Constantine.

Sooner Than Planned

Greek King to Wed Danish Princess Sept. 18

From Cable Dispatches

ATHENS, April 16.—King Constantine of Greece and Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark will be married here on Sept. 18, the royal court announced today.

The king became engaged to Princess Anne-Marie in January of last year when she was 16. The princess's father, King Frederik, was said at the time to oppose her being married before her 18th birthday—next Aug. 30.

Date Advanced

Last March it was announced in Athens by the royal court that the 17-year-old princess would

marry the new Greek king this year, instead of January, 1965, as announced last January.

The marriage was brought forward after King Paul of Greece died and the 23-year-old crown prince succeeded him as King Constantine XIII.

When she marries, Princess Anne-Marie will automatically lose her right of succession to the Danish throne on two counts.

These are that she is marrying the king of another country, and that she is changing her religion from Protestant to Greek Orthodox. Under the Danish Constitution, the head of state must be a member of the Danish Lutheran

Church and cannot be king or queen of another nation.

Informed sources said the couple will honeymoon, among other places, in Salonica and on Mount Athos. King Constantine will use the occasion to introduce his wife to the people.

May Live in Athens

It is not known exactly where the royal couple intend to reside. The Greek royal family presently lives at Tatoi Palace, 16 miles outside of Athens, in the foothills of Mount Parnes. But since King Constantine's mother, Queen Mother Frederika, and sister, Crown Princess Irene, are still residing there, the king may move into the huge palace in the center of Athens.

The royal wedding is scheduled to be held at the main Athens Orthodox cathedral. Hundreds of guests will be invited, including the leading members of European royalty.

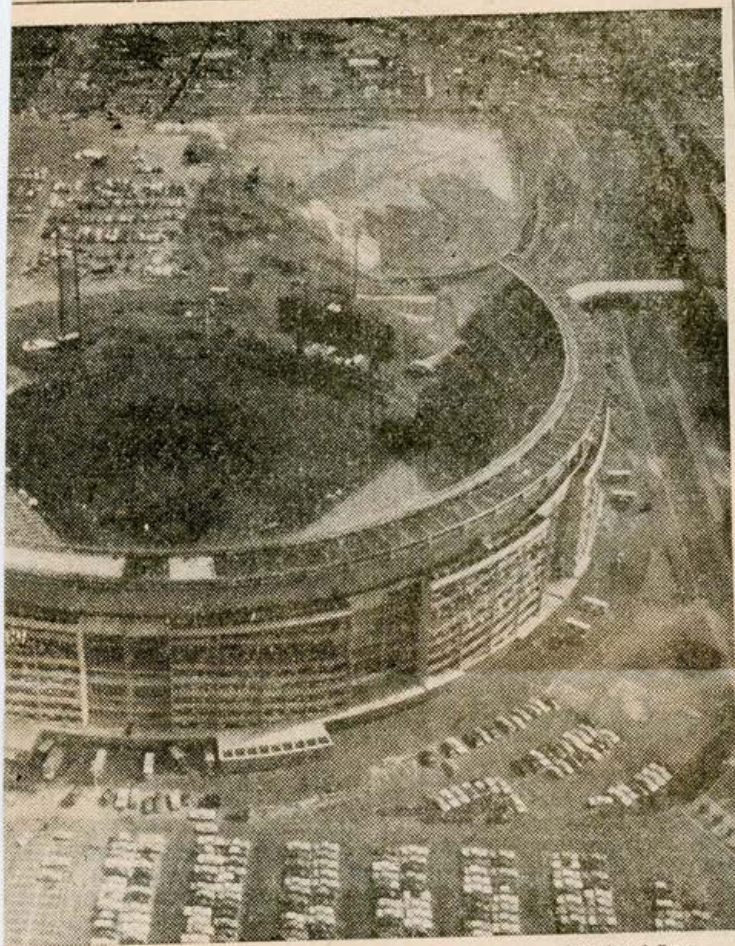
The wedding is expected to be similar to the one in which King Constantine's older sister, Princess Sophie, married Spanish Prince Juan Carlos in May, 1962. It was a royal wedding, complete with a gold-trimmed coach pulled by six white horses.

Poll

**... Ahead of Nixon
... Voters**

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Associated Press.

E DAMNED— Stadium, new baseball's his- The ball park 5,000 for foot-

ball (the Jets) and is located on the World's Fair site, a boon for the Mets in their fascinating struggle with the all-winning, machine-like Yankees for the dollars of the New York fans.

It's a Spiffy Park

"Besides that stadium I tell you what we got in the outfield. We got a great place where they're going to put up a scoreboard that cost a million and a half. Whoever heard of a scoreboard that cost a million and a half? You can build a building in any city for a million and a half.

"And it's gonna be done in color. All our ballplayers are gonna be in a color scheme. Every one of them, and you'll have to take 'em in white and have to make 'em

The rightfielder is George Altman, providing he survives the nasty spill he took at Al Lang Field in St. Petersburg while chasing a sinking liner struck by Minnesota's Earl Battey. His left shoulder almost came apart.

The big fellow became last November when the club swung a bat at the Cardinals' Craig... We'll

RED SMITH

NEW YORK.—The wrecker's iron ball started bashing the seamy old façade of the Polo Grounds over the weekend to clear the site for a low-cost housing project. Ultimately some 1,600 families will live and love and quarrel where the truculent John McGraw once ruled, and earth that was clawed by the spikes of Christy Mathewson and Babe Ruth, Mel Ott, Bill Terry, Frank Frisch, Rogers Hornsby and Willie Mays will be washed periodically from the faces of small citizens.



Red Smith

Some day, no doubt, historians not yet born will cook up columns of instant nostalgia about Shea Stadium, the outmoded playground where the Mets walked in glory before moving into the spun-glass splendor of Payson Park with its man-made sunshine and atomically controlled temperatures. It is hard to believe, however, that any gray-ing old goats of that era will enjoy happier memories than those which come flooding in today.

Can it possibly be that 12 years have passed since Bobby Thomson tagged that pitch of Ralph Branca's? Twelve hours would be more like it, the details remain so vivid. . . . Thomson, watching the ball as he ran to first base and stopping there to leap up and down like a child in a tantrum when he knew it was in the stands and the Giants had won the pennant play-off. . . . Eddie Stanky racing the bench to the third base line to leap on the pitcher of the Little Bluffs

...and that was what they
...again to make a reality.
Calling for more rapid progress
towards disarmament, he said that he
believed the United States and the Soviet

A party of 95 officers and men of the
16th Parachute Brigade returned to Lon-
don by air last night. They were among
the first to be landed in Cyprus at the
outbreak of the crisis.

KENYA GANG KILLS EX-GOVERNOR

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NAIROBI, MAY 3

Mr. Bernard Vivian Marwood, a
former British Governor of Equatoria
Province, Sudan, was found hacked to
death today at his home near Kitale
in the Kenya Highlands, 300 miles north-
west of here. Mr. Marwood, aged 67,
lived alone and police believe he was
killed by an African gang when he
challenged as they tried to break in
through a bedroom window.

Mr. Marwood was slashed about the
head and body with pangas. His money
was removed from his wallet, which was
found lying near by, and two guns were
taken from his safe, but nothing else
was touched. His body was found by
an African house servant who took him
early morning tea.

Mr. Marwood was a bachelor who
retired from the Sudan Civil Service in
1947 and bought a house near Kitale.
His main interest was his garden and
he was president of the local horticultural
society. He served as a local magistrate
for several years and took a leading part
in organizing an African social centre.
He came from a well-known Liverpool
family and served in the Corps
in the First World War. Later

200 YOUTHS FIGHT AT WATERLOO

Three teenagers were arrested during
fighting among about 200 youths at
Waterloo station yesterday. The youths
had gathered on the station concourse
behind platforms 16 to 21. Slot
machines, station timetable boards and
other items of equipment were over-
turned and damaged. Three British
Transport policemen stopped the fight-
ing before making three arrests.

A Southern Region official said:
"None of the youths seemed to be a
bona fide traveller. They just dis-
appeared after the fighting had stopped.
Our three policemen were assaulted
during the fighting, which caused some
damage to station property."

BRITISH WOMAN'S SPEED RECORD

BRUSSELS, May 3.—Mrs. Patricia Cound-
ley, aged 36, British wife of a racing driver,
became Europe's fastest woman driver to-
day when she covered a flying start kilo-
metre at 161.272 m.p.h. in a special D-type
racing Jaguar at Kallo, near Antwerp.

She just failed to beat the women's world
record of 161.299 m.p.h. set up in the
United States last year by an American
driving a Studebaker Avanti sports car.

Mrs. Coundley was one of several drivers
from many nations who broke 15 Belgian
records during the day on a new stretch
of motor road at Kallo. Speeds were cal-
culated on average times for two runs over
the straight flat course.—*Reuter.*

ANNIVERSARY CLIMB UP EIFFEL TOWER

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, MAY 3

This year is the seventy-fifth anni-
versary of the building of the Eiffel
Tower. The anniversary was marked
here today—this morning by a Mass on
the platform of the tower, celebrated
by Cardinal Feltin, the Archbishop of
Paris, and this afternoon by an ascent
of the ironwork by a group of moun-
taineers. This is hardly a difficult
climb for an expert, but today's exploit
by seven climbers—including one Eng-
lishman, Mr. Ian Davis—was given full
publicity. Helicopters flew overhead,
and the Sunday afternoon crowds craned
their necks trying to make out the
figures clinging to the girders far above
them. A film was made of the climb.

Picture, page 26.

14 DIE IN COLLAPSE OF SEOUL BUILDING

SEOUL, May 3.—The death toll in the
collapse of a four-storey building in Seoul
rose today to 14, as more bodies were
recovered by rescue workers. A total of 29
people were seriously injured in the collapse
yesterday. Eleven shacks with 47 people
inside were crushed under concrete and
brick when the rear portion of the building
which was under repair fell off.—

Associated Press.

BIG PURCHASES OF LAND IN GREECE BY FOREIGNERS

From Our Correspondent—ATHENS

The small advertisement in the English language newspaper in Athens read:—

FOR SALE: In the splendid island of Cos, seaside 3,000-stremma (750-acre) area, with 4,000 fig trees and 15,000 olive trees, water, suitable for tourist enterprises, camping; real bargain, &c. . . .

This type of advertisement is printed frequently these days as the popularity of Greece grows among tourists and the prospect of investing in Greek sunshine and the blue Aegean seems sufficiently lucrative. Yet there is a wave of local resentment here against the massive purchases of land by foreigners. Organizations and newspapers have been calling for legislation to halt this fashion, which has sent the price of real estate in the countryside skyrocketing and is lining the Greek coasts with expensive tourist establishments inaccessible to the local population.

ISLAND HOMES

In fact the Greeks do not object to the individual Briton who, now encouraged by the Treasury's new facilities for the purchase of property abroad, buys himself an island home in Greece to spend his summer holiday or to retire to in his old age. He will find he is in good and distinguished company: Mr. Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, has just been spending some time on the windswept island of Mykonos, where he has bought a house. Princess Soraya was negotiating with a local monastery last summer the purchase of an islet between Mykonos and the divine Delos. Restrictive legislation was temporarily lifted to allow Mr. Anthony Quinn, the actor, to buy himself a villa on the island of Rhodes. Many foreign diplomatists who fell in love with Greece while serving here have preserved a link with Greece by buying an island home.

The protest of outraged Greeks is directed against foreign businessmen who buy land wholesale, mainly on the 9,400-mile long coastline of the Greek mainland and isles, with the object of establishing a hotel or a tourist resort, or for the purpose of engaging in profitable real estate speculation.

An economic journal in Athens which made a survey of such purchases revealed that 4,384 acres in Sithonia, the middle prong of the three peninsulas of Chalcidike in north Greece, had been bought by foreigners, and a member of Parliament sent a telegram to the Government last week to warn it that foreign and local investors were negotiating with a monastery on Mount Athos the purchase of another 3,500 acres on the same peninsula, which is as yet an undiscovered tourist paradise.

"FOR A LOAF OF BREAD"

The same survey spoke of sales of 500 acres on the verdant island of Poros, 73 acres on the coast near Isthmia, not far from the Corinth Canal, and the whole region embracing a bay in Patmos, allegedly bought by French businessmen for £15,000. The newspapers published also an appeal from the inhabitants of Skiathos, a quaint island in the northwest Aegean, claiming that "speculators sent emissaries there in the winter months when people suffer financially, and bought some of the most beautiful sites of the island for a loaf of bread, then resold them at high prices in London or elsewhere".

The Greek Touring Club, a non-profit society which contributes to the development and promotion of tourism, at a recent meeting urged the Greek Government to

take legislative action "before it is too late" to protect the Greek coastline from the speculative appetite of foreign businessmen. A resolution adopted called for legislative protection of those insular and coastal regions which give Greece her character and beauty, with the same severity as Greek laws protect archaeological sites.

The report recommended immediate legislative action because: "First, foreign interventions in the administration are encouraged on the pretext of protecting the interests of foreign subjects. Secondly, it enables foreign powers to find places and people to meet the requirements of their intelligence network. Thirdly, it displaces Greek life from those regions, with psychological repercussions on the population's morale. Fourthly, it creates problems of defence in case of emergency."

PROHIBITED ZONES

The report urged the proclamation of all Greek islands and coasts as prohibited zones for such transactions, just as property in the frontier areas of Greece and the islands of Corfu and the Dodecanese cannot be owned by foreigners under current Greek laws. The Greek authorities are now studying the situation both under its security aspects as well as within the context of Greek overall tourist development which, it is pointed out, may be seriously obstructed by the presence of foreign-owned enclaves in the regions to be developed.

GENERAL FRANCO WANTS A NEW MONARCHY

CHANGES IN HIS OWN POWERS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, APRIL 1

General Franco indicated today that under a monarchy in Spain "our doctrine can best be accommodated and our principles assured". He said he was not referring to the former monarchy "but to a social, popular and representative one that can respond to the anxieties and needs of our time."

The General's declarations were made in an interview with the editor of *ABC*, the monarchist newspaper. Today was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Spanish civil war. The General said that laws were being prepared to determine the powers of the head of the state and the head of the Government and the system for their designation. (Since the civil war he himself has held both posts.) He also said that the fundamental principles of the Falangist movement, for which so many patriots had given their lives, would be "immovable".

To mark today's anniversary it was announced that the General had reduced by one-sixth the sentences of all those serving terms of imprisonment. This partial amnesty is the ninth since the civil war.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE

General Franco and his wife, and members of the Government, the military, civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and the diplomatic corps, attended a solemn thanksgiving service in the basilica of the Holy Cross in the Valley of the Fallen. Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon (son of Don Juan, the claimant to the Spanish throne) and his wife, Princess Sophia, were present.

Throughout Spain today radio and press have been paying tribute to the General for the "glorious victory and succeeding 25 years of peace".

FUTURE OF ARMS UNCEI

SATISFACTORY END T

From Our Own Corresp

The two-year agreement under which the Federal Government undertook to help relieve British balance of payments difficulties, occasioned by the stationing costs of the Rhine Army, came to a satisfactory close yesterday. But, in spite of the satisfactory preliminary talks held in London last month by Herr Dahlgrün, the Finance Minister, and the obvious good will on the German side, it is not clear how this assistance can continue at anything like the same level.

Under the agreement, Germany was to purchase military equipment and stores from Britain for a total of DM.970m. (about £87m.) over two years, and to spend a further DM.230m. (about £21m.) in civilian supplies and overseas development aid to former British territories in Africa. When Herr Dahlgrün was in London, he gave a firm undertaking that the total of DM.1,200m. (about £108m.) which had not then been attained would be reached before the expiry date of the agreement. It has, by dint of a great deal of exertion on the German side.

The Minister in his talks with Mr. Boyd Carpenter, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is believed to have emphasized the Federal Government's conviction that the balance of payments problem was a continuous one; and that it was ready to seek ways and means of helping to overcome it. It was left to the experts to work out exactly how.

COST £84M. A YEAR

On the British side, it is hoped that they can get together before the end of this month. Both parties have a clear notion of what is required.

With the cost of the Rhine Army now running at more than £84m. a year instead of £75m. in 1931,



ANTHONY SAMPSON

Investing in a volcano

"SOUTH AFRICA'S economy is among the most dynamic in the world," said Dr Diederichs, the Republic's Minister of Economic Affairs, in Cape Town last week: and at the moment he is absolutely right.

In South Africa, you cannot avoid noticing the boom. For two years after Sharpeville, the economy was stagnant; there was hardly any building, and houses were difficult to sell. Now Johannesburg is bursting out all over; new skyscrapers are pushing up in the centre, and to the North whole new suburbs are being pegged out on the veld. The swimming-pool business and the burglar-alarm business are having unprecedented booms; according to a report two weeks ago, there are only nine unemployed building workers (white, of course) in the whole of the Reef.

It is an uncanny combination—this luxuriant boom, alongside the ruthless new steps towards a police state and cold civil war; and even South Africans find it a little disconcerting. The swimming pool parties, the charity balls and the fêtes become grander and longer, while the army and the police are digging themselves in for the military showdown. One of the new jazz joints in Johannesburg is called, with hideous irony, The Swinging Jail.

It is, in some respects, a very artificial boom. As in pre-war Nazi Germany, the South Africans cannot export their capital, and so they must spend it inside. Since the Sharpeville slump, the rich could not go on indefinitely hoarding their money; and now they have concentrated on building their palaces and factories, inside the castle walls.

But the boom has done more than take up the slack; it has got hold of a lot more rope. Money is pouring in from the outside world, and particularly from Britain. According to a recent survey by the South African Foundation, the British investment in South Africa has gone up in a few years by £100 million to a grand total of £1,000 million (more than three times the American share).

And the police state itself has helped the boom. Defence expenditure in South Africa has quadrupled, according to Dr Donges, in the past few years, and has now reached £80 million a year. The vast expansion of the fighting forces has produced full employment and big new factories. The most spectacular beneficiary is the company called African Explosives and Chemical Industries, which is half-owned by I.C.I. Two years ago they proudly announced a new £10 million deal with the Government, to build three new ammunition factories; it is not necessary to speculate what the ammunition is for. This questionable investment has, in the past, caused some qualms in the boardrooms of I.C.I.; it will certainly become very much more embarrassing in the next few years, when the shooting begins, with I.C.I. bullets and I.C.I. tear-gas.

The money that pours into South Africa comes in on a blatantly short-term basis; according to the Foundation's report, the average dividend in South Africa is 12.6 per cent, compared with 6.6 per cent in Western Europe; and American companies doing business in South Africa are averaging profits of about 27 per cent on invested capital. This means, quite simply, that they can get their money back in four or five years; and the high dividends make it clear that they do not expect to survive very long. As the editor of the *Investors' Chronicle* put it, in a courageous article last summer, the investor "is being asked to take an interest on the edge of a volcano."

But, in the meantime, this flow of investment is shoring up the walls of apartheid. Liberal British businessmen like to explain that investment in South Africa really undermines



Constantine carrying the icon of Tinos to his father.

Powers of icons

THE FAMOUS icon of Our Lady of Tinos, which was brought to KING PAUL'S bedside as he lay dying, is only one of many credited with miraculous powers.

It is a small blackened painting of the Annunciation in a silver case, heavily encrusted with jewels. Special national prestige attaches to it because it was discovered on the island at the time of the Greek war of liberation from the Turks. It has once or twice been rushed to Athens during national crises.

The word "icon" means picture. Icons are formalised portraits or representations of a sacred event. Their supernatural power is linked with the traditional technique of icon painting, which works from the dark shades to the highlights to symbolise the spirit shining through the flesh, and uses reversed perspective to project the figures out of the picture. Icons are spoken of as opening a window on heaven and letting in the light of eternity.

Icon painting originated in the Upper Euphrates valley in the third century B.C. Icons were used to represent Byzantine emperors and given full honours during an emperor's absence. This custom moved over to religion, and in 787 the Seventh Ecumenical Council decreed that only these flat paintings could be objects of Orthodox Christian honour. (Statues, and

anything in the round, were banned as graven images.)

Another traditional rule of icon painting is that good characters must look straight at us, so that we can make immediate contact with them. Bad characters must be portrayed side-view so as to distract their evil influence.

Many of the Roman Catholic statues and paintings of Christ and Our Lady have become sanctified objects, but there is nothing in the Western churches to compare with the mixture of affection and reverence that Orthodox Christians—Russian or Greek—feel for icons.

Every Orthodox church is full of them; they are painted on walls and screens. They stand at the church door for the casual visitor to kiss. There are icons in homes and schools, even in shops and offices. Buses in Greece are not complete without their plastic icon fixed over the driver's head.

In this country, icons have long been collectors' pieces for connoisseurs of Byzantine art. The REVEREND BASIL MINCHIN, who runs the Fellowship of St Alban and St Sergius in Ladbroke Grove (whose object is to bring together and interpret Eastern and Western Christianity) says that now the churches are drawing closer icons hang on the walls of many Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

Athens Press Review

P

Continued from page 3 —

but also world-wide. And the Greek people have given a particular attention to these dissonances. Of these the most serious has, according to the paper, been the disrespectful stand taken by an important section of the British press towards the Royal Family, and especially Queen Mother Frederika, and even towards the memory of the still unburied King of the Hellenes. The paper further refers to the incidents which were caused against Queen Frederika, and later against the Royal Couple, in London last year, and states that this stand of the British press should not be isolated from the entire British policy towards Greece today. The peevish and belittling comments of the British newspapers are in line with the policy Britain has drawn up towards Greece because of the Cyprus question. All these, and the stand the London government has taken on the Cyprus issue, are not just isolated events, but constitute the manifestation of a concrete policy towards this country. The second dissonance, in the paper's view, has been the attack of irresponsible sources, against the doctors of the late King Paul and particularly against Professor Thomas Doxiades whose absolute devotion to the late King and absolute efficiency are well known. The third question which has been raised is that of the title to be accorded to the Queen Mother. We think, states the paper, that this question should not have provoked public discussions and disputes. This is a question which concerns mainly the country's responsible government, which, we do not doubt, will study this matter and make the necessary recommendation in a responsible way. As far as we are concerned, remarks the paper, we do not see

why this question should have been raised. What has been in force with regard to this matter in the past must also be in force now.

NIKI (Opp.) writes that the intimations of a section of the government press against the Queen Mother constitute an indecency even if there were reasons for criticism, the papers which have led this miserable campaign have waited for the burial of the late King. We think, states the paper, that the government must dramatize publicly these savageries.

World

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Pressestimmen zu unserer Farbberichts-Serie „Unver-

Mit liebenden Augen

In der in Recklinghausen erscheinenden Zeitung „Der Schlesier“, einem führenden Organ der schlesischen Landsmannschaften, schreibt Herbert Hupka unter dem Titel „Dank an eine Illustrierte“:

Die illustrierten Zeitschriften haben uns alle schon oft genug mit ihrer Berichterstattung über Ostdeutschland nicht nur enttäuscht, sondern wiederholt geärgert und provoziert. Daß es auch anders geht, daß eine Illustrierte auch dann gut, sehr gut verkauft wird, wenn sie der Wahrheit auf der Spur bleibt, wenn sie so objektiv wie möglich schildert, wie es heute in Ostdeutschland aussieht, und zugleich immer wieder daran erinnert, wie es einmal in Ostdeutschland ausgesehen hat, wie die Geschichte und Kultur dieses Landes und seiner Provinzen beschaffen waren, hat jetzt die BUNTE Illustrierte des Offenburger Burda-Verlages bewiesen.

Hier wurde nicht der Versuch gemacht, uns ein polnisches Wunder vorzusetzen, dieses Wunder zu einer Realität zu erheben und daraus abzuleiten, daß nunmehr Ostdeutschland für alle Zeiten, wie alle Bilder und Fakten beweisen, polnisches Land bleiben müsse.

Die Bildertolge begann mit Ostpreußen und Pommern und gipfelte, was wohl nicht nur die Schlesier so empfunden haben dürften, in Schlesien. Das alte und schöne Breslauer Rathaus auf dem Titelbild einer Illustrierten — wo hätte es sonst bisher so etwas gegeben!

Schon daß zum ersten Male auch Ostoberschlesien gezeigt wurde, jenes wirtschaftlich so ertragreiche Gebiet, das entgegen dem Abstimmungsergebnis vom 20. März 1921 zu Polen geschlagen worden war, spricht für ein

Dank an die BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE

richtet, wie es heute daheim aussieht. Die BUNTE Illustrierte hat bewiesen, daß man auch über Ostdeutschland nüchtern und wahrheitsgetreu berichten kann. Fotograf, Texter und der Burda-Verlag haben mit ihrer Serie der Wahrheit eine Gasse geschlagen. An dieser Wahrheit werden wir alle künftigen Scheinwerferakrobaten zu messen haben, wie wir schon jetzt die uns in der Vergangenheit präsentierten Hochglanzfotos besser zu durchschauen vermögen. Aus den Bildern dieser Serie „Unvergessene Heimat“ erwächst stärker denn zuvor der Anspruch, daß diese unvergessene Heimat eine unverzichtbare Heimat ist.

Soweit Auszüge aus dem ausführlichen Artikel in „Der Schlesier“. Zu den vom Verfasser erwähnten gelegentlich nicht ganz zutreffenden Benennungen sei uns ein erläuterndes Wort gestattet: Die polnischen Behörden ließen die Entscheidung deutscher Fotografen der BUNTEN Illustrierten in die unter polnischer Verwaltung stehenden deutschen Ostgebiete nicht zu. Die BUNTE mußte daher ausländische Reporter mit der Berichterstattung beauftragen. So konnte sich die eine oder andere Ungenauigkeit in unsere Berichte einschleichen, obwohl der verantwortliche Redakteur sich alle Mühe gab, sämtliche Angaben noch einmal zu kontrollieren. Mit Hilfe von Vertretern der Landsmannschaften, denen wir an dieser Stelle unseren herzlichsten Dank sagen, ist es jedoch gelungen, die Ungenauigkeiten zu korrigieren, so daß sie in dem zur Zeit vom Burda-Verlag vorbereiteten Bildband „Unvergessene Heimat“ nicht mehr auftreten werden.

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Ehrlich um Wahrheit bemüht

Das Mitteilungsblatt „Deutscher Ost-



Die Folgen von Mangel an Vitamin A+D sind oft Zahnfleischentzündung, Zahnfleischbluten und Parodontose.

aronal — die einzige Vitamin-Zahnpasta mit Vitamin A+D — beugt diesen Mangelerscheinungen wirksam vor!

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Gesundes Zahnfleisch, schöne Zähne und angenehme Frische durch tägliche Zahnpflege mit **aronal**.

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einmal in Ostdeutschland ausgesucht hat, wie die Geschichte und Kultur dieses Landes und seiner Provinzen beschaffen waren, hat jetzt die BUNTE Illustrierte des Offenburger Burda-Verlages bewiesen.

Hier wurde nicht der Versuch gemacht, uns ein polnisches Wunder vorzusetzen, dieses Wunder zu einer Realität zu erheben und daraus abzuleiten, daß nunmehr Ostdeutschland für alle Zeiten, wie alle Bilder und Fakten beweisen, polnisches Land bleiben müsse.

Die Bilderfolge begann mit Ostpreußen und Pommern und gipfelte, was wohl nicht nur die Schlesier so empfunden haben dürften, in Schlesien. Das alte und schöne Breslauer Rathaus auf dem Titelbild einer Illustrierten — wo hätte es sonst bisher so etwas gegeben!

Schon daß zum ersten Male auch Ostoberschlesien gezeigt wurde, jenes wirtschaftlich so ertragreiche Gebiet, das entgegen dem Abstimmungsergebnis vom 20. März 1921 zu Polen geschlagen worden war, spricht für ein umfassendes, die geschichtlichen Zusammenhänge überschauendes Konzept des verantwortlichen Redakteurs.

Hier wurde nicht über Gebühr improvisiert und aktualisiert, hier wurden Einzelheiten zusammengetragen und aufeinander abgestimmt. Ob es sich um historische Daten oder Bevölkerungsziffern handelt, um landschaftliche Bezüge oder den Einmarsch der Roten Armee und die sich anschließende Brandschatzung, um frühere Bevölkerungsdichte und die Verluste während der Vertreibung, es stimmt. (Gelegentlich eine nicht ganz zutreffende Benennung einer Örtlichkeit, eines Gebäudes fällt nicht ins Gewicht.)

Ein Wort über das politische Element, das zu Ostdeutschland, seinem Gestern, Heute und Morgen gehört, wäre gut am Platz gewesen. Aber diese kritischen Bemerkungen können den ehrlichen und wohlthuenden Gesamteindruck der Bilderfolge nicht schmälern, sie hätten diesen nur noch einprägsamer akzentuiert.

In gleicher Weise ist aber auch dem Fotografen Dank zu sagen. Er hat mit liebenden Augen das Land gesehen. Bei mancher Aufnahme möchte man meinen, schade, daß es diese Aufnahme nicht noch aus der Zeit von vor 1945 gibt.

Die Bilderserien gehören jetzt schon zum Handwerkszeug eines jeden heimatbewußten und heimattrauen Ostdeutschen. Hier ist einmal objektiv be-

gentlich nicht ganz zutreffenden Benennungen sei uns ein erläuterndes Wort gestattet: Die polnischen Behörden ließen die Entsendung deutscher Fotografen der BUNTEN Illustrierten in die unter polnischer Verwaltung stehenden deutschen Ostgebiete nicht zu. Die BUNTE mußte daher ausländische Reporter mit der Berichterstattung beauftragen. So konnte sich die eine oder andere Ungenauigkeit in unsere Berichte einschleichen, obwohl der verantwortliche Redakteur sich alle Mühe gab, sämtliche Angaben noch einmal zu kontrollieren. Mit Hilfe von Vertretern der Landsmannschaften, denen wir an dieser Stelle unseren herzlichsten Dank sagen, ist es jedoch gelungen, die Ungenauigkeiten zu korrigieren, so daß sie in dem zur Zeit vom Burda-Verlag vorbereiteten Bildband „Unvergessene Heimat“ nicht mehr auftreten werden.

Ehrlich um Wahrheit bemüht

Das Mitteilungsblatt „Deutscher Ostdienst“, Bonn, widmet der Serie „Unvergessene Heimat“ mehr als anderthalb Seiten und schreibt unter anderem:

Seit einem halben Jahr veröffentlicht die BUNTE Illustrierte aus Offenburger Farbfotoberichte aus der „Unvergessenen Heimat jenseits von Oder und Neiße“. Die Bilder zeigen „die ungeschminkte Wahrheit des Jahres 1964 — mit ihren positiven, aber auch mit allen negativen Seiten, die unsere Reporter auf ihrer Fahrt durch das Land fotografierten.

Bedürfte es noch einer Bestätigung der Tatsache, daß man sich hier wirklich ehrlich um die Wahrheit bemüht, so möge diese aus der Stimme eines Exilpolen geschöpft werden, der nach einem halben Jahr Berichterstattung an die Illustrierte schreibt: „Sehr kritisch und voll Mißtrauen — wie es sich für einen guten Exilpolen gehört — studierte ich die Farbreportagen aus Ostpreußen, Pommern und Schlesien. Heute darf ich Ihnen dafür ein Kompliment machen: Behalten Sie diesen Kurs bei und lassen Sie sich nicht durch Leute irre machen, die sich nicht vorstellen können, daß der vordringlichste Schritt zu einem wirklichen Europa die gutnachbarliche Zusammenarbeit zwischen dem leidgeprüften deutschen Volk und dem nicht minder gerupften polnischen Volk ist.“

Der Verfasser des Artikels im „Deutschen Ostdienst“ beschäftigt sich nach

Ausgezogen

Die „Pommern in einer Besprechung in der BUNTE Illustrierten“

„Pommern in der BUNTE Illustrierten“ — Um starken westdeutschen Zeitschriften dieses Thema, stellt. Um so Farbberichte in der BUNTE Illustrierten wir sind sehr

„Unvergessene Heimat“ Pommern? Neugierde. Westdeutsche wird, wenn es sich darreich war die ich noch gar wirklich verlor ten.“

Es ist manches aufgebaut worden, se Leistung an, ist nicht wieder wie im betriebswirtschaftlichen wir diesen ausgezogen in der BUNTEN Illustrierten betrachten, dann wird ein Wiedererschwer Verwaltung dauern dürfte. Um Aufbau wird dem ter der Oder, der mat“, einen slawisch — wenn nicht die gung kommt.

Eine erf

Das in Stuttgart, „Mitteilungsblatt der Exilpolen“ würd „Unvergessene Heimat“ Worten:

Die BUNTE Illustrierte zur Aufgabe gemacht, berichten über die Landschaft, die schönen Siedlungen und die Siedlungen Osten zu berichten liche Tat, die im großen steht zu der Tendenz, die in den illustrierten Zeitungen konnten.

Wir können allen, und nicht Heimatvertriebenen, sehr an diese Berichte zu lesen und die zu betrachten. Dadurch kann sei eine bessere Kenntnis über die schen Ostgebiete vermittelt werden.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1965.

SAIGON OPEN

Continued

the light of a Point Glover, boarded the jet unsuccessfully. Seven were identified. There were

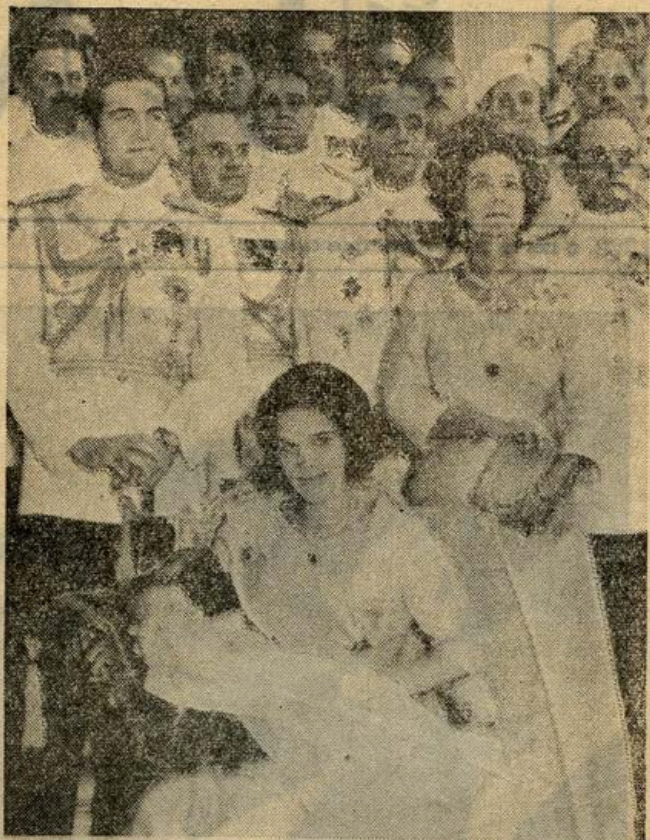
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Associated Press

ALEXIA CHRISTENED: Princess Alexia of Greece lies on pillow in arms of mother, Queen Anne Marie, after being christened in Athens with the Queen Mother, Frederika, right, and members of armed forces as god-parents. King Constantine stands with hand on sword, left.

Travel Scene

the News
Fit to Print"

The N

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PARTY

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N VOTE

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Greek Scholar-Politician POLICE IN ATHENS Elias Tsirimokos BATTLE RIOTERS

Special to The New York Times

ATHENS, Aug. 19—A Greek cartoonist took the liberty of making some changes in the royal coat of arms today.

In the place of one of the two images of a club-bearing Hercules supporting the crown, he drew Elias Tsirimokos in a rough guerrilla uniform complete with forage cap, ammunition bandoleers and rifle. When Mr. Tsirimokos was asked by King Constantine last night to form a new Government, most Greeks were baffled. The 58-year-old politician, a diehard Socialist who voted against the restoration of Greek monarchy in 1946, found himself helping the King to prop up the throne.

Few Greeks believe that Mr. Tsirimokos seriously intends to rule the country as the head of what the Communists, once his allies, have termed "a royal Socialist government."

Last January, when Premier George Papandreou appointed Mr. Tsirimokos Interior Minister, there was an anguished cry from the Greek right wing: "Papandreou is turning left!"

Tonight, as Mr. Tsirimokos tried to put together a cabinet, he was relying mainly on the votes of the same right wing to win a confidence vote in Parliament. The vote is expected next week.

Socialist Faction Small

Mr. Tsirimokos is one of the relatively few Socialists in a country where individualism often favors more extreme ideologies. Thus, in his 29 years in politics, he has been forced to seek a haven in other parties to be elected.

Since 1936, when Mr. Tsirimokos entered politics successfully under the banner of the Liberal party, his political peregrinations have carried him from the center to the extreme left. The dictatorship in power between 1936 and 1940 broke off his career in Parliament, but in 1941, after serving as a volunteer truck driver on the Albanian front, he founded the Union of Popular Democracy. A Socialist group, the union took an active part in the Communist-led resistance movement in German-held Greece.

In March, 1944, six months before the liberation of Greece, Mr. Tsirimokos was appointed Secretary of Justice in the Political Committee of National Liberation, a Communist-controlled guerrilla movement better known as the Government of the Mountains.

In the book-lined study of



Associated Press

A Socialist with a flair for practical politics.

terial position in the first post-liberation Government, under Mr. Papandreou, 1944. His resignation, together with those of three Communist ministers, signaled the Communist uprising that rocked Greece until 1949.

After three unsuccessful campaigns, Mr. Tsirimokos returned to Parliament in 1958 on the ticket of the pro-Communist United Democratic left.

In 1961 Mr. Tsirimokos was one of eight faction leaders who merged to form the Center Union party under Mr. Papandreou.

Professorial Mien

Throughout the crisis that was set off by the downfall of the Papandreou Government last month, Mr. Tsirimokos remained loyal to his leader. Last week, with no break in the deadlock in sight, Mr. Tsirimokos left the party and offered the King his services.

Bespectacled and polite, with a gray mustache, Mr. Tsirimokos appears more like a university professor than like the dynamic Socialist he considers himself. Much of his dynamism has waned since 1962, when he suffered a heart attack that sent him to London for a delicate operation.

A lively talker, Mr. Tsirimokos sprinkles his conversation with anecdotes. Like many Greeks, he toys with a string of "worry beads" as he speaks.

Mr. Tsirimokos's daughter serves him as a secretary. Two nephews, Ioannis and Constantine, are members of

Papandreou Backers' Rally Dispersed—10 Are Hurt

Special to The New York Times

ATHENS, Aug. 19 — Supporters of former Premier George Papandreou clashed with policemen in downtown Athens tonight. Ten persons were injured.

The clash occurred as Greece's Socialist Premier-designate, Elias Tsirimokos, was canvassing support for a new government.

Mr. Tsirimokos, a 58-year-old defector from Mr. Papandreou's Center Union party, was asked by King Constantine last night to form a government. He was unable to carry out his plan to have his Cabinet sworn in today.

An announcement from his office said the Cabinet would be sworn tomorrow.

No explanation was given for the delay, but a spokesman for the Premier-designate spoke of "intolerable" pressure on Center Union legislators and their families to stop them from backing Mr. Tsirimokos.

The spokesman added: "Nonetheless we are confident that the deputies will free themselves of this tyranny and perform their national duty."

Mr. Tsirimokos is trying to obtain a working majority, at least 151 votes, to stay in power.

He hoped to find support from 99 right-wing deputies of the National Radical Union and 26 Center Union dissidents.

But he needed at least 26 more votes, and all would have to come from Mr. Papandreou's depleted party.

Mr. Papandreou was ousted by King Constantine on July 15 after a clash with the 25-year-old monarch, who opposed the Premier's plans to purge the army of rightist elements. George Athanasiadis-Novas, a dissident member of the Center Union, has since tried in vain to form a Cabinet.

Tonight, Premier-designate Tsirimokos was refused the support of eight Progressive party deputies when he called on their leader, Spyros Markezinis.

A major task facing Mr. Tsirimokos if he takes office will be the maintenance of public order, which has been seriously disturbed by nightly demonstrations in Athens.

The meeting tonight was announced in advance by the pro-Communist newspaper Avghi which said two new organizations—identified only as S.E.N. and S.E.F.S.—were inviting students and working youths to voice their resolve "to fight the new palace fabrication and restore democracy."

Don't let water run to get it cold.

Mr. Tsirimokos is one of the relatively few Socialists in a country where individualism often favors more extreme ideologies. Thus, in his 29 years in politics, he has been forced to seek a haven in other parties to be elected.

Since 1936, when Mr. Tsirimokos entered politics successfully under the banner of the Liberal party, his political peregrinations have carried him from the center to the extreme left. The dictatorship in power between 1936 and 1940 broke off his career in Parliament, but in 1941, after serving as a volunteer truck driver on the Albanian front, he founded the Union of Popular Democracy. A Socialist group, the union took an active part in the Communist-led resistance movement in German-held Greece.

In March, 1944, six months before the liberation of Greece, Mr. Tsirimokos was appointed Secretary of Justice in the Political Committee of National Liberation, a Communist-controlled guerrilla movement better known as the Government of the Mountains.

In the book-lined study of his second-floor apartment in Athens, pictures of Mr. Tsirimokos, in the guerrilla uniform that inspired the cartoonist, are much in evidence.

As an intellectual, Elias Tsirimokos (pronounced eh-lee-as tsree-MOCK-os) stands out among Greek politicians. He was trained as a criminal lawyer, and after more than three years of study at the University of Paris in sociology, political science and economics, he returned to Athens in 1931 and practiced criminal law.

A year later he married Argyro Gheka, a well-to-do home-town girl he had met as a student.

Politics ran in the family. His father and his grandfather had been ministers

in left. In 1961 Mr. Tsirimokos was one of eight faction leaders who merged to form the Center Union party under Mr. Papandreou.

Professorial Mien

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Don't let water run to get it cold.
Keep a bottle in the refrigerator.

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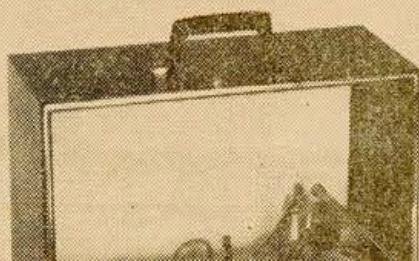
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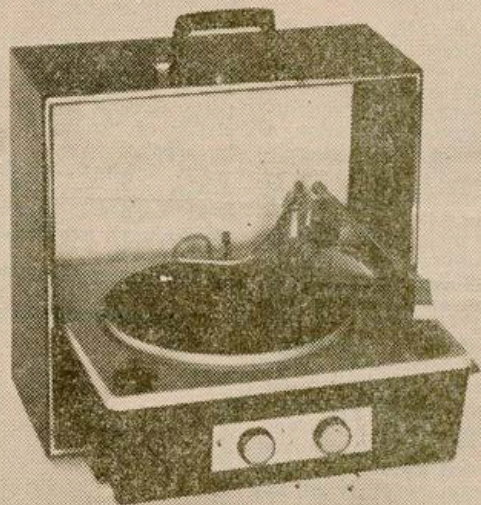
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Test of Wills in Athens

King's Prestige Shaken by His Inability To Rally a Regime Without Papandreou

By HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times

Sept 1st

ATHENS, Aug. 31—A change in public and diplomatic attitudes toward King Constantine has become apparent since last Sunday, when Parliament defeated Premier Elias Tsirimokos in a confidence vote.

Many who were not previously hostile to the King's side in his battle with former Premier George Papandreou now suggest regretfully that the King lost the battle but refuses to concede it or to work for a compromise. They question the political wisdom and propriety of the King's position.

King Constantine has three times designated a Premier since the ouster of Mr. Papandreou, almost seven weeks ago. Two of his choices have been defeated in Parliament, and the third returned the mandate two days after accepting it because a party caucus demonstrated that he, too, would face overwhelming opposition from the Papandreou forces.

In an effort to find a solution, the King has ordered a crown council—an advisory meeting of prominent politicians—to convene tomorrow. Mr. Papandreou said he would attend although he was dissatisfied with the council's make-up.

King Expected to Persist

Many Greeks see scant hope for the King's effort to form yet another government from a Parliament in which Mr. Papandreou has shown that he has the upper hand.

Despite weeks of striving to whittle away his strength, they see even less hope that such a government, if it could be formed and pass the hurdle in Parliament, would long survive.

Yet the King is expected to persist in his efforts to find such a government. Informed sources say he is determined not to call Mr. Papandreou back to the premiership.

"He would rather shake hands with the devil," a diplomat said.

Similarly, the king adamantly rejects Mr. Papandreou's demand for a new election. The former Premier is demanding a national vote for a new Parliament because the court's salami-slicing tactics have deprived him of his majority in the present chamber. The two short-lived cabinets formed by dissident leaders of the Center Union, Mr. Papandreou's party, sliced out 36 of the 170 legislators pledged to him. Thus Mr. Papandreou retains 134 adherents in the 300-seat chamber.

He has the support of the 22 members of the pro-Communist United Democratic Left, along with the leftists' noisy followers in the streets, but he has maintained that he will not form

nominees to Parliament for a vote of confirmation, but each time he tries and loses, the prestige of the court suffers a blow.

More important, according to Greeks friendly to the King, with each attempt to form a government against the widespread popular sentiment for Mr. Papandreou and against the will of the majority in Parliament, the King involves himself more deeply in party politics.

Yet the proclaimed purpose of Greek royalty is to stay above party politics, as a symbol of national unity. While antimonarchist sentiments have so far been publicly expressed only by pro-Communist demonstrators, such agitation is expected to widen and deepen if the palace remains determined to block Mr. Papandreou at all costs.

As the sides harden their positions, the immediate causes for their difference tend to fade into the background, but they are likely to re-emerge.

The dispute began when Mr. Papandreou announced that he had decided to "democratize" the armed forces. He prepared to reassign officers and to place in key positions a group loyal to him.

Since the end of World War II, and particularly since the Greek civil war in 1947, the armed forces had been considered a private preserve of the throne. The loyalty of the officer corps, while not necessarily anti-Government, was primarily to the monarch.

The dispute grew heated late in June during an investigation into a society of officers ac-



King Constantine

used of subversion. Testimony linked Mr. Papandreou's son Andreas to the society, known as Aspida, or Shield. The younger Mr. Papandreou has denied the charge, and no evidence has yet been published to prove that Aspida was subversive or that Andreas Papandreou was connected with it.

During the military investigation of Aspida, Premier Papandreou dismissed his Defense Minister, Petros Garoufalias, and sought to appoint himself to the post. The King urged him to name another member of his party and not to insist on heading the ministry while it was investigating charges involving his son.

Mr. Papandreou accused the King of violating the Constitution by limiting a Premier's right to choose the Cabinet. In a heated interview, the Premier said he would submit his resignation. The next day the King said Mr. Papandreou's word was sufficient, and within two hours

he had sworn in a new Premier, George Athanasiadis-Novas.

King Constantine had apparently been annoyed, moreover, by the infrequency with which Premier Papandreou called on him to keep him informed. Many leaders of the Center Union concur with the King, in fact, in accusing Mr. Papandreou of having ruled his party and his Government autocratically.

As the deadlock persists, some Greeks suggest that before long an election will have to be held. The most likely winner, they say, is Mr. Papandreou. There is fear that the longer King Constantine keeps Mr. Papandreou from the Premiership, the more vindictive he and his close associates will be when they resume power.

House Votes Sale or Loan Of 21 Antisubmarine Craft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The House approved bills Monday to authorize the sale or loan of 21 warships to help expand antisubmarine defenses of friendly countries in Asia, Europe and South America. The bills were sent to the Senate.

All the vessels—14 destroyers, three submarines, three destroyer escorts and a helicopter carrier—will come out of the nation's mothball, or reserve, fleet, the House Armed Services Committee reported.

Two submarines would be lent to Italy; one helicopter carrier to Spain; one destroyer and two destroyer escorts to Nationalist China; two destroyers to Turkey, and one destroyer escort to the Philippines.

PATH 3 Years Old Today

Today is the third anniversary of operation of the former Hudson Tubes by the Port Authority-Trans-Hudson Corporation (PATH). The system, the only rapid transit rail link between New York and New Jersey, is being modernized under a long-range \$50 million program.

There is a certain kind of woman who can say "please," "thank you," and "how much" in 7 languages. For this woman, there is a certain kind of store Peck & Peck.

Union, Mr. Papandreou's party, sliced out 36 of the 170 legislators pledged to him. Thus Mr. Papandreou retains 134 adherents in the 300-seat chamber.

He has the support of the 22 members of the pro-Communist United Democratic Left, along with the leftists' noisy followers in the streets, but he has maintained that he will not form a government dependent on their support.

The King and his advisers apparently believe, along with most other Greeks, that Mr. Papandreou would emerge from an election now even stronger than he did last year when he received 53 per cent of the vote—more than any party in the past.

Youth vs. Age

So the deadlock deepens as the 25-year-old monarch matches his tenacity against that of the 77-year-old politician.

The King does so by using his constitutional right to choose the Premier. In Greece's system of royal democracy, the choice is entirely the King's but the man the King names must receive the support of a majority in parliament.

There is no limit on the number of times the king can send

For this woman, there is
a certain kind of store
Peck & Peck.



PINK or BLUE

cil Expansion

GIMBELS OPEN LATE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS

u-suggested many months ago by
ca-African and Asian members but
o-held up by mistrust on the two
r-sides.

The Soviet Union, France and
the others have not indicated
just what they will pay or
when. It is generally assumed
that once they can avoid the
appearance of acting under
pressure they will make pay-
ments.

Diplomatic sources said they
assumed that either the present
committee of 33 or a similar
committee would continue to
work on a long-term settlement
of the question of paying for
special situations such as the
one in the Congo.

Leading Powers of 1945

The permanent members of
the Security Council are the
countries that were considered
the leading powers in the world
when the Charter was drafted
in San Francisco in 1945. They
kept the right to veto in the
Security Council because that
was the only truly executive
organ of the United Nations and
none of the members was will-
ing to agree to take orders
from the others.

A single negative vote by any
permanent member kills any
action in the Security Council.

The present members of the
Security Council are Bolivia,
Britain, Nationalist China,
France, Ivory Coast, Jordan,
Malaysia, the Netherlands, the
Soviet Union, the United States
and Uruguay.

The members of the Economic
and Social Council are Algeria,
Argentina, Austria, Britain,
Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia,
Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq,
Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan,
Peru, Rumania, the Soviet
Union and the United States.

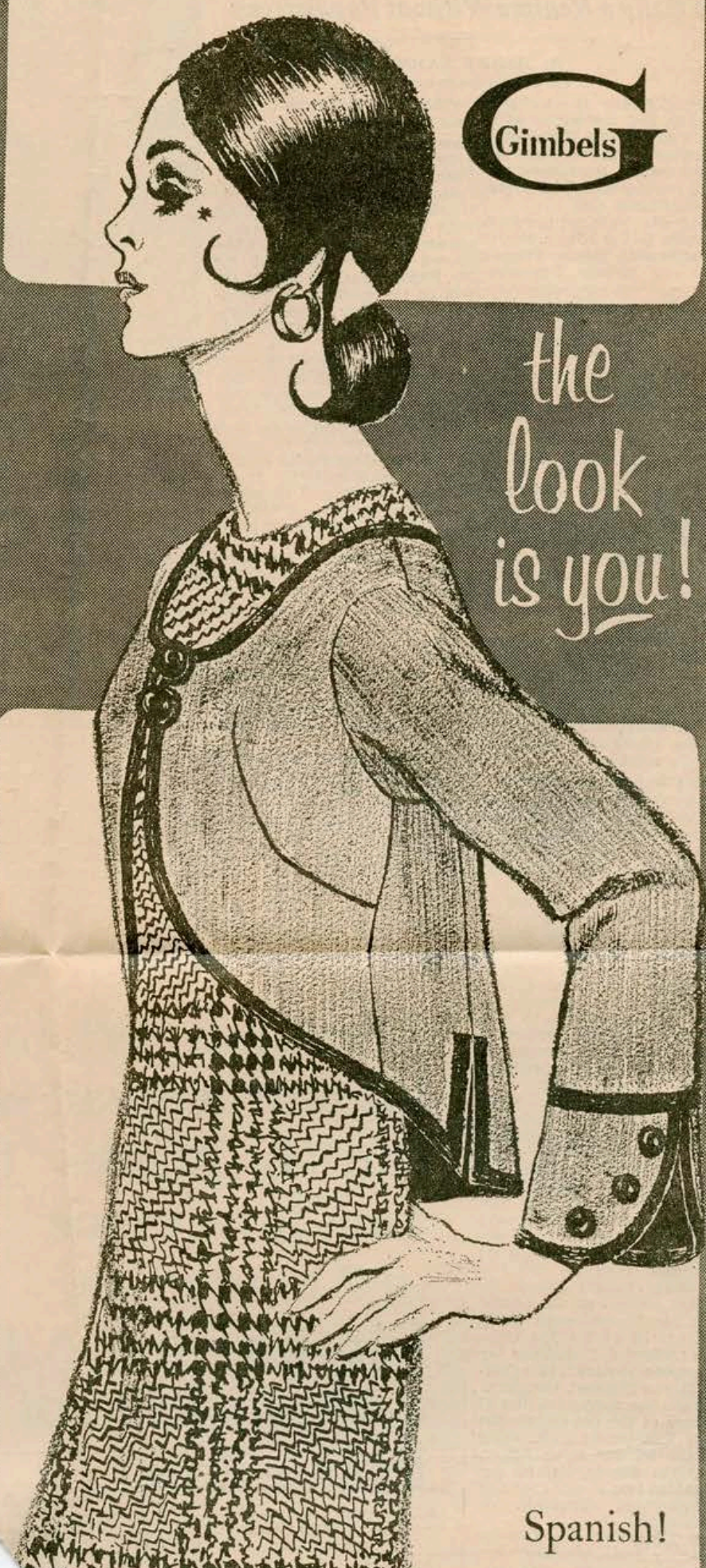
Sniper Shoots Bronx Woman

A 57-year-old Bronx woman
was shot in the right shoulder
and left foot Monday, appar-
ently by a sniper, while she
was walking with her husband
along Bronx River Avenue, the
police reported. The shooting
occurred about 2:30 P.M. near
the Cross Bronx Expressway.
The woman, Mrs. Pearl Abram-
owitz of 1155 Morrison Avenue,
was in fair condition at Jacobi
Hospital.

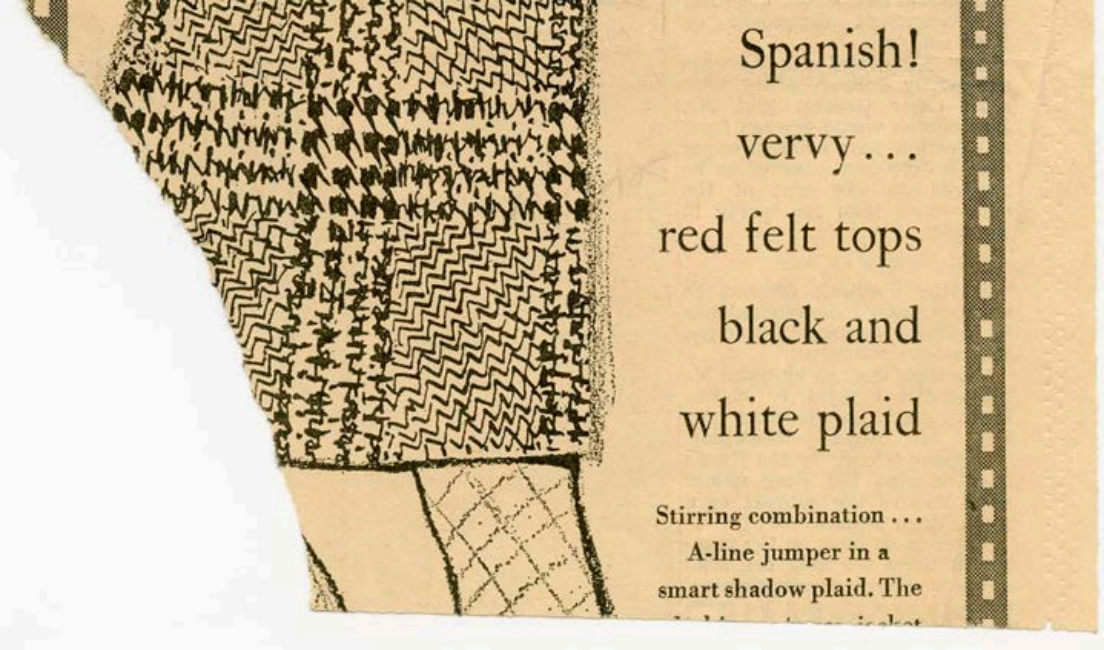
Don't empty ashtrays into the toi-
let. Every flush uses 5 to 8 gallons.

Gimbels

the
look
is you!



Spanish!

A fashion catalog page. On the left, a woman's outfit is shown: a dark, patterned top with a zigzag and floral design, and a skirt with a diamond shadow plaid pattern. On the right, text is arranged in a list-like format. A vertical film strip graphic with square sprocket holes runs down the right edge of the page.

Spanish!

vervy...

red felt tops

black and

white plaid

Stirring combination...

A-line jumper in a
smart shadow plaid. The

PRINCESS IRENE VISITS BRITISH PROJECT ON GREEK ISLAND

DEMONSTRATION OF FARMING SKILLS

From Our Correspondent—ATHENS, JUNE 17 1965

Crown Princess Irene of Greece today visited the island of Euboea to inspect the work of the North Euboean Foundation, a voluntary British project launched four years ago for the development of north Euboea. The Princess became patron of the foundation last March.

The foundation is a product of the long and close association between the Noel-Baker family and northern Euboea, dating back to 1832. Its purpose is to help some 20,000 inhabitants of 38 villages in the district, by demonstrating and teaching them improved methods of agriculture, cattle-breeding, food production and schooling. The district covers an area of 193 square miles.

Mr. Francis Noel-Baker, Labour member for Swindon, who is chairman of the foundation, said: "The district has good forests and some potentially fertile agricultural land with abundant water. It could be prosperous. Yet war, occupation, and civil strife, combined with obsolete and destructive ways of using the land and the resources, have until now kept many people in a state of backwardness and poverty, especially in the remoter mountain villages."

RELATIVE OF BYRON

The foundation's multiple field work is directed from the village of Prokopion, better known as Achmetaga, where Mr. Noel-Baker's maternal great-grandfather, Mr. Edward Noel, a relative by marriage of Lord Byron, bought a 12,500-acre estate from a departing Turkish landowner in 1832.

After two large-scale land reforms in Greece, all but 125 out of 4,500 acres of cultivable land were expropriated and distributed to landless peasants. Mr. Noel-Baker, who now administers the estate, has given 50 acres to the foundation. The land reforms spared the 8,000 acres of forest which are still part of the Noel-Baker property, which, however, were largely damaged by fire.

It was on these 50 acres that the foundation launched its main experiment to teach local farmers rational use of their land. Under the guidance and management of Israel experts, two pilot farms were started to demonstrate the new farming methods. One comprises an area of 36 acres, the other only nine acres, which is the size of the average family holding in the district. Here the results obtained on the larger demonstration farm are being applied to show local farmers how to double their annual income of £120 by using improved methods. The Greek Agricultural Bank is covering half of the capital required for this experiment.

The foundation, which relies largely on volunteer help from Britain, has launched several other projects to improve living conditions in the district. Among them is the programme which is directed from the foundation's health centre at Achmetaga, built with funds partly subscribed by personal friends of Mr. Noel-Baker's mother, the late Irene Noel-Baker, as a memorial to her. The centre is equipped with an X-ray machine purchased with £900 raised by the foundation at a cocktail party in the House of Lords.

The foundation has also established a veterinary service, the first ever to function in the district. It is headed by a volunteer veterinarian on special leave from the British Ministry of Agriculture.

Another British volunteer expert makes periodical tours in the district to advise farmers on agricultural problems. This specialist heads the first comprehensive agricultural advisory service in north Euboea, composed of three extension officers, three home economists, a youth club organizer, and other staff. Local farm and forestry officials are sent by the foundation on training tours to Italy and Britain. Needy village children are given holidays in Britain with the cooperation of International Help for Children.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT

To help local families add to their income, the foundation, with the assistance of Their Majesties' Fund, is promoting a programme of teaching village women to make hand-woven textiles, blankets, and carpets for sale in Greece and abroad, rather than lay them in stock exclusively for their dowries.

Mr. Noel-Baker said: "The foundation does not duplicate work done by others. It seeks official approval for its activities, all of which are designed to meet urgent needs which could not otherwise be met." The foundation is planning, for instance, an educational experiment to solve the problem of post-primary schooling for children in outlying villages. A British inspector of schools was asked to come to Euboea to plan the project, which has the fullest approval of the Greek Government.

Since the foundation began its operations, some £14,000 has been spent on these activities. Another £11,000 is budgeted for the demonstration farms in 1965. All its funds come from donations from individuals and organizations, mainly in Britain.

CONTROL OF DRUGS IN MACAO

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

LISBON, JUNE 17

The Portuguese authorities in Macao have introduced legislation to improve control of the drug traffic. Both traffickers and their customers are liable to one year's imprisonment and a fine of £75 if they infringe the new regulations. These stipulate that the health service shall be responsible for controlling the import, sale, and use of all drugs.

In future no one may import, manufacture, sell, use, or even stock drugs without a permit. Nor may they grow plants from which drugs may be extracted. Doctors must declare the names of any patients to whom they administer drugs, the dates of the doses, and the amount. However, addicts who come forward voluntarily to ask for curative treatment will be immune from penalties.

The Portuguese authorities pride themselves on their drive against drug trafficking in the little province on the China coast. The new law follows recent recommendations of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

ENTERITIS OUTBREAK IN BRITISH GUIANA

GEORGETOWN, June 17.—Gastro-enteritis has killed 13 children and left another 13 dangerously ill in hospital on the Corentyne river coast of Berbice county, British Guiana. The Ministry of Health is sending extra medical and field staff to the area, where heavy rains have caused floods.—*Reuter.*

COMMONWEALTH MOVE FOR VIETNAM PEACE

MR. WILSON TO LEAD PRIME MINISTERS' MISSION

SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND

From Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers got off to a spectacular start when they agreed at the end of their first day's meeting in London yesterday that a Commonwealth mission, to be led by Mr. Wilson, should make contact with the Governments most directly concerned with the problem of Vietnam.

A conference spokesman said later that the Prime Minister was going in his capacity as chairman of the Commonwealth conference and that it was agreed that the Prime Ministers of Ghana, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ceylon would be the other members. The itinerary and date of departure had yet to be settled. The proposal was made by Mr. Wilson in an opening speech at the start of the session yesterday afternoon, which was wholly devoted to Vietnam.

A statement issued last night said the mission will be sent to "make contact with the Governments principally concerned with the problem of Vietnam in order to ascertain how far there might be common ground about the circumstances in which a conference might be held leading to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in Vietnam".

OPPOSITION SILENCED

If any capital refuses to receive the mission, the responsibility will naturally fall on the country concerned, and it must be added that during the next 10 weeks while the monsoon lasts in Vietnam the prospects that the communists will be ready to negotiate seem to the experts extremely slim. Nevertheless, the present move was regarded by the diplomatists yesterday as an extremely clever one.

Mr. Wilson, who was later to make a statement in the House of Commons after a dinner party at 10 Downing Street for the Commonwealth Ministers, was thought for the present at least to have silenced his own opposition and to have placated those African members of the conference who have been most insistent that the fighting must stop. The decision was reached after all the Prime Ministers had spoken by general agreement.

Though the statement says merely that the mission should "make contact" with the governments concerned, the intention is that it will be definitely a traveling mission. It could, therefore, be an inducement to both sides to cut down the fighting meanwhile.

As their first act, the Prime Ministers sent a message of greetings to the Queen. They then approved arrangements for the meeting and agreed on their agenda, which includes a review of the world political situation, the progress of British territories towards independence and membership of the Commonwealth, world economic affairs, the Commonwealth Secretariat and Foundation, and a proposal for a Commonwealth parliamentary assembly.

Mr. Jawara, the Prime Minister of the Gambia, then said that his Government intended to introduce a republican constitution on February 18, 1966. He was assured that the Gambia would continue to be recognized as a Commonwealth member.

U.S. PILOTS SHOOT DOWN MiGs

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

SAIGON, June 17.—United States Navy jet aircraft shot down two communist MiG-17 jet fighters today 40 miles south of Hanoi. The pilots said that they had used one air-to-air guided missile.

From the yellow and red markings on their wings, the MiGs appeared to be North Vietnamese. Mr. Paul H. Nitze, the Secretary of the Navy, who was aboard the U.S. Seventh Fleet carrier Midway from which the Navy jets took off, called the action the first MiG kills since Korea. However, last April 10 another Navy pilot said he had seen a MiG go down after an air battle.

Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky asserted today that he would become Prime Minister of the Saigon Government in spite of the opposition of United States official and Vietnamese political factions.

EXECUTION SITES

The 35-year-old commander of the Air Force, summoning delegates of the leading religious and political groups to his headquarters to announce his decision, said that he intended to administer the country with an iron hand. He was quoted as saying that if his opponents failed to end their hostile activities, "I will shoot their leaders".

Marshal Ky added that the death penalty would be meted out to corrupt elements. Yesterday troops erected sandbag emplacements in the central market

Loyalty to the "traditionalist dynasty", as represented by Don Xavier of Bourbon Parma, is the keynote of declarations by the "National Brotherhood of ex-Combatants of the Requetés" to mark the coming thirtieth anniversary of July 18, 1936, the day that the civil war broke out in Spain. These declarations have been prepared by the Marquis of Marchelina, president of the brotherhood.

He says that in the light of the present moment of political expectancy in Spain and to deal with some declarations published in the Spanish press which endeavour to throw doubts on the loyalty of the Requetés, "it is desired to make known our position on this historic anniversary now approaching".

The declarations outline the part played by the "traditionalists communion" in support of the military movement and the formal incorporation of the traditionalists to the rising in Spain on July 18, 1936, signed by Don Xavier of Bourbon Parma.

Reference is made to the fact that the Government of Spain treats the head of the traditionalist cause as a "foreign prince". It is claimed that he has no foreign nationality: Don Xavier is the son of the Infante of Spain, Don Roberto of Bourbon Parma, who was the general commanding the Carlist Spanish army in Catalonia.

"Our opposition to the restoration to the throne of Spain of Prince Juan of Bourbon Battenberg and Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon is not against them personally, since we respect them; but as Spaniards we maintain that that dynasty ended definitely on April 14, 1931 (when Alphonso XIII was overthrown), on handing over power behind the Government's back to the revolutionary committee in prison that led to a terrible civil war and persecution of the Church."

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Prince Carlos supporters divided

DAILY TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT
MADRID, Thursday.

LEADING members of the diehard Carlist faction are at loggerheads about whether they should continue to support the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo de Bourbon Parma to the Spanish throne.

According to information from supporters of Don Juan, the rival claimant, the Carlists have been surprised by Prince Carlos's recent behaviour.

During a visit last November to Barcelona for a Carlist rally dinner, the Prince stopped at Lerida and signed his name in the "Golden Book" of the province, adding the words "Prince of Asturias."

This is a title to which he has no claim. Being the customary title of the heir to the Spanish throne, it is equivalent to that of Prince of Wales in Britain. Gen. Franco is reported to have shown considerable annoyance.

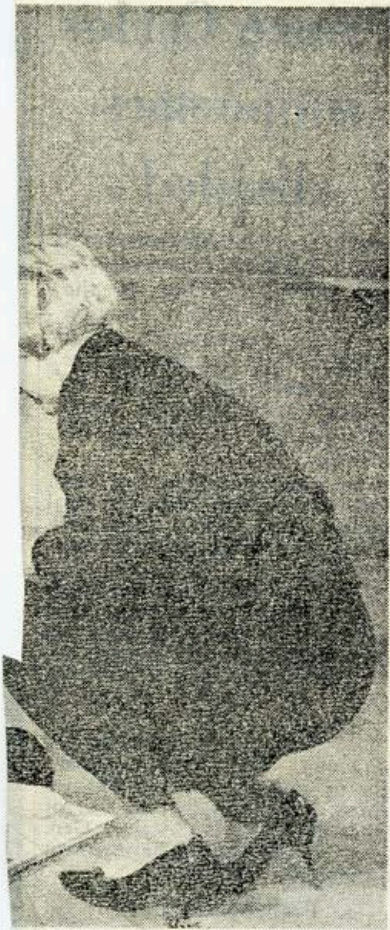
Franco's attitude

Even the diehard Carlists are questioning whether continued support of Prince Carlos has much point in view of Gen. Franco's attitude.

He is grooming Prince Juan Carlos, son of Don Juan and grandson of King Alfonso XIII, for the eventual succession.

Princess Sophia of Greece who married Prince Juan Carlos in 1962, is expecting her second child in three months' time. Monarchists naturally hope that the child will be a boy. The first was a girl.

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Wilson sees No. 10 as 'power-house'

DAILY TELEGRAPH POLITICAL STAFF

REFLECTIONS on his position of power as Prime Minister are to be

1 mort, 150 blessés au cours des manifestations d'une extrême violence en faveur de l'ex-Premier ministre Papandréou

Émeute, la nuit dernière, à Athènes, six jours après la désignation, par le roi Constantin, de M. Novas comme Premier ministre en remplacement de M. Papandréou. Les partisans de celui-ci se sont affrontés à la police qui a

réprimé très durement la manifestation.

Origine de la crise : le conflit qui a opposé M. Papandréou au roi à propos de l'armée que le Premier ministre voulait épurer de ses éléments de droite.

ATHÈNES jeudi (A.F.P., A.P., Reuter, U.P.I.).

UN mort (un étudiant de 23 ans), un mourant, cent cinquante blessés parmi les manifestants, dont quatre-vingt-trois dans un état grave, onze policiers légèrement atteints, deux cents arrestations : tel est le bilan officiel des heurts très violents qui ont opposé, hier soir, jusqu'à 1 heure du matin, dans le centre d'Athènes, des manifestants favorables à M. Papandréou à un service d'ordre particulièrement énergique.

La soirée avait commencé dans un calme relatif. Une manifestation d'étudiants avait été organisée devant l'Université. Toutes les forces de police de la capitale grecque étaient en état d'alerte. Des véhicules munis de bombes lacrymogènes prenaient position dans les rues du centre de la ville. Deux mille agents de police entouraient l'Université.

Trois mille étudiants se rassemblaient pour demander le retour de M. Papandréou. Ils portaient des pancartes sur lesquelles on pouvait lire : « A bas les larbins du palais », « Le fascisme ne passera pas », « Le gouvernement est élu par le peuple et non par les Amé-

ricains ou le palais royal ». La manifestation prit fin dans le calme. C'est alors que des groupes de jeunes gens auxquels s'étaient mêlés de nombreuses personnes tentèrent de remonter la rue du Stade, l'une des grandes artères d'Athènes, pour se diriger vers la place de la Constitution. Deux véhicules de la police qui barraient une petite rue étaient attaqués à coups de pierre.

La réaction des forces de l'ordre fut très violente. En quelques minutes, toute le centre d'Athènes, de la place de la Constitution à la place Omonia (Concorde), était en état de siège.

200 grenades lacrymogènes

Des grenades lacrymogènes — plus de 200 — étaient jetées sur la foule, contre laquelle se lançaient les blindés de la police. Les voitures de pompiers arrosaient les manifestants. Celles des forces de l'ordre parcouraient les rues à toute vitesse dans le hullement de leurs sirènes. Les policiers masqués chargeaient, matraque en main (la plupart des blessés et le jeune homme qui a succombé ont été touchés à la tête par les matraques des agents).

Des dizaines de blessés jonchaient le sol, donnant à la ville l'aspect d'un champ de bataille. Cafés et hôtels fermaient en hâte, tandis que les clients fuyaient dans un brouillard de gaz. Des passants et des dizaines de touristes étaient pris entre les manifestants et les forces de l'ordre.

Plusieurs autobus furent stoppés dans la mêlée. A l'intérieur, les voyageurs s'éva-

nouissaient sous l'effet des gaz.

Les manifestants se piétinaient en refluant sous les charges policières. Des vitrines de magasins étaient brisées, des entrées de cinéma démolies. Deux kiosques à journaux et une voiture brûlaient.

Les manifestants — dont beaucoup avaient les poches pleines de cailloux — s'enfuyaient à l'approche de la police, se regroupaient dans les rues proches de la place Omonia et reparaissaient en criant : « Papandréou ! Papandréou ! » et « Assassins ! Voyous ! » à l'adresse des agents. Il fallut trois heures pour que revienne le calme. Visiblement la police avait reçu l'ordre de mater avec rudesse la manifestation au sein de laquelle des éléments extrémistes s'étaient, semble-t-il glissés.

Novas : appel au calme

Novas : appel au calme

Au plus fort de la bataille, le nouveau Premier ministre, M. Novas, avait lancé un appel au calme : « On ne peut pas faire des réformes par des émeutes dans la rue ». L'armée n'est intervenue ni à Athènes, ni à Salonique, la seconde ville du pays, où 20.000

manifestants ont brûlé en effigie M. Novas. Quant à M. Papandréou, dans sa résidence de Castri, il a déclaré aux journalistes qu'il ne relâcherait pas ses efforts pour revenir au pouvoir et chasser les « traîtres ».

Voyant que Ziecz ne se tient pas sur ses gardes, Catherine et Gustave s'enhardissent. Ils ne se cachent presque plus. Tandis qu'Antoine, dans son bureau, se livre à ses tâches quotidiennes, les amants, dans la maison conjugale, s'étreignent passionnément. Un soir, Antoine, rentré un peu plus tôt que de coutume, surprend Libert caressant la main de Catherine. Est-ce une méprise ? Non, Antoine ne s'est pas trompé. Tout lui indique maintenant qu'en la personne de Libert le diable est entré chez les Ziecz.



Le soir même, Antoine questionne Catherine. Celle-ci hausse les épaules ! Voilà bien d'une autre ! Son mari est jaloux. Jaloux de quoi, de qui ? Parce que, gentiment, Libert lui témoignait son amitié et, qui pourrait y redire, son affection, Antoine n'a plus de confiance en lui. Tu n'es déjà plus confiance

Les Grecs sont pris dans l'engrenage de la violence

LE FAIT
DU JOUR

LES sanglantes bagarres qui ont opposé à Athènes les partisans de M. Papandréou et la police marquent une étape décisive de la crise qui secoue la Grèce. Les Grecs n'ont-ils pas mis le doigt dans l'engrenage de la violence et le conflit qui oppose l'ex-Premier ministre pratiquement révoqué par le roi à M. Novas, Premier ministre désigné ne risque-t-il pas de s'aggraver dangereusement ? Ce sont les questions que l'on se pose.

POUR saisir cette crise politique, il faut d'abord voir quelles sont les forces en présence. Le Parlement d'Athènes, depuis les élections de février 1964, est ainsi composé :

● A droite, l'Union nationale radicale (E.R.E.), qui fut le parti de l'ancien Premier ministre M. Caramanlis et qui est maintenant dirigée par M. Cannellopoulos. L'E.R.E. compte 107 députés sur 300.

● Au centre, l'Union du centre à laquelle appartiennent MM. Papandréou et Novas, aujourd'hui ennemis. Ce parti détient la majorité absolue avec 171 représentants sur 300.

● A gauche et à l'extrême-gauche, l'E.D.A. (gauche démocratique unifiée) qui groupe 22 députés. Le parti communiste est interdit.

LES élections de 1964, c'était le triomphe de l'Union du centre et de son leader M. Papandréou qui arrivaient au pouvoir après huit ans de gouvernement de Caramanlis. Mais un problème grave allait se poser rapidement au Premier ministre : l'épuration de l'armée des éléments qu'il juge trop à droite.

A la fin du mois de mai dernier, le général Grivas, ancien chef de la résistance chypriote aux Anglais, signale au roi Constantin une infiltration « neutraliste » au sein de l'armée, en Grèce comme à Chypre.

LE fils du Premier ministre, M. Papandréou, est accusé par la droite d'avoir constitué, au cours d'un voyage à Chypre, une association d'officiers « nassériens », baptisée « Aspida » (Bouclier). Une enquête est ordonnée par le roi en sa qualité de « gardien suprême de l'armée ». Selon le gouvernement, elle révèle qu'« Aspida » n'a aucune ramification politique.

La droite explose : « Ce n'est pas vrai ! C'est un complot communiste contre la démocratie et la couronne. Papandréou est prisonnier de l'extrême-gauche. » Le Premier ministre répond par une tentative d'épuration de l'armée de ses éléments de droite, en particulier du général Genimatas. Le ministre de la Défense, M. Garoufalas, s'y oppose. M. Papandréou veut le faire démissionner. Constantin refuse de signer le décret le révoquant. M. Garoufalas, exclu de l'Union du centre, déclare qu'il restera à son poste.

M. PAPANDREOU offre alors au roi sa démission. L'entrevue orageuse a lieu jeudi dernier. La démission de M. Papandréou doit devenir effective vendredi matin. Mais, le soir même, Constantin nomme un nouveau Premier, M. Athanasiadis - Novas, du même parti que son prédécesseur.

LA crise est ouverte, une crise qui peut mettre la monarchie en péril. Toute la gauche et les syndicats soutiennent M. Papandréou qui affirme : « Le roi doit régner, mais non gouverner. »

Antoine et prend ombrage : « Tu n'as plus peur de me dire en moi ? demande Catherine, avec malice. — Je ne sais plus ! », murmure Ziecz.



Mais il y a des signes qui ne trompent pas. Naguère, Catherine se blottissait amoureusement contre son mari, une fois la nuit venue. Maintenant, dans ce grand lit où ils ont connu tant d'extases, elle lui tourne le dos, elle l'ignore. Lorsque Antoine, timidement, pose ses lèvres sur le cou de son épouse, celle-ci s'éloigne, comme dégoûtée. Et si Ziecz s'étonne, elle explique, d'une voix lasse : « J'ai la migraine, mon chéri. Laisse-moi dormir... »

Demain, la suite : **RETROUVAILLES A GAND**

LE CRIME NE PAIE PAS LE CRIME NE PAIE PAS LE CRIME

DEJEUNER MAIGRE

Soufflé aux pommes de terre
et fromage
Poisson froid mayonnaise
Salade
Petits suisses
Confitures

LES CONSEILS
DE PHILOMENE

Avec le poisson froid, vous pouvez servir quelques petites pommes de terre (épluchées au préalable) cuites à la vapeur. Vous pouvez compléter cette garniture par des petits morceaux de fonds d'artichauts cuits, le tout lié dans une épaisse sauce mayonnaise à la moutarde forte et au jus de citron.

SOUFFLÉ AUX POMMES DE TERRE ET AU FROMAGE (Préparation et cuisson : 1 heure environ)

Faites cuire un kilo de pommes de terre à l'eau bouillante salée, épluchez-les ensuite, laissez-les tiédir.

Pendant ce temps, battez trois jaunes d'œufs dans trois verres de lait froid.

Passez les pommes de terre en purée, au moulin à légumes, grille fine, ajoutez-y le lait aux œufs, un peu de sel, du poivre blanc fraîchement moulu, une cuillerée à soupe de farine tamisée et, enfin, 200 grammes d'emmental rapé.

Fouettez, d'autre part, les trois blancs d'œufs en neige très ferme avec une petite pincée de sel fin, incorporez-les doucement dans la première préparation.

Beurrez assez copieusement un plat à gratin assez profond ou un moule à soufflé. Il faut que l'ensemble de la préparation arrive aux trois quarts seulement de la hauteur du plat.

Faites cuire au four modéré pendant 30 minutes, puis 10 à 15 minutes au four un peu plus vif. Couvrez si nécessaire, à mi-cuisson, avec un morceau de papier d'aluminium, pour éviter que la surface du soufflé ne colore trop rapidement. Servez au sortir du four.

Queen Frederika enjoys an archaeological 'dig' in Corfu



AN ELECTRIC GOLF CAR is the mode of transport chosen by Queen Frederika, the Queen Mother, to take her to an archaeological site on the estate at Mon Repos, the Greek Royal family summer residence in Corfu. Dressed in pale blue overalls, she spends many hours excavating what is believed to be a 6th-century B.C. temple to Hera.—Sunday Telegraph pictures.

THE LEFT SMEARS FREDERIKA

From KENNETH ROSE
Sunday Telegraph Special Correspondent
ATHENS, Saturday.

THROUGHOUT the present Greek political crisis, now about to enter its eighth week, every device of Left wing propaganda has been employed to suggest that the real villain of the piece is Queen Frederika.

They claim that by her subtle and sinister influence over the

Needless to say, the Communists have often accused Queen Frederika of dipping her hands into the till. But in fact money



ATHENS, Saturday.

THROUGHOUT the present Greek political crisis, now about to enter its eighth week, every device of Left wing propaganda has been employed to suggest that the real villain of the piece is Queen Frederika.

They claim that by her subtle and sinister influence over the mind and will of her son, King Constantine, she is leading him on the path to self-destruction.

It is a myth which could well take its place in the phantasy world of classical gods and heroes. Queen Frederika has many qualities of mind not always found in crowned heads. She is perceptive, agile, impulsive, occasionally indiscreet.

But it requires a positive suspension of critical faculties to suppose that she has either the desire or the capacity to dominate the tough and alert Olympic sailing medallist of 25 whose entire upbringing has been designed to prepare him for kingship.

Hitler taunt

In a country where political abuse is both an art and an industry, slanders multiply about her head. Communist inspired mobs have nightly been chanting such slogans as: "Out with the Hitler woman."

She is, it is true, a granddaughter of the last Kaiser, and like all German girls born in 1917, could not escape formal enrolment in a Nazi youth organisation.

Her real education, however, was later acquired in England and in Florence. From the moment of her marriage to Crown Prince Paul of the Hellenes in 1938, Greece became her only country.

Throughout the war she stood by her husband's side, organised first aid and comforts for Greek soldiers, shared the ordeal of being bombed in Crete and later exiled in Africa.

During the Communist rebellion and civil war from 1946-49, too, she brought inspiration, particularly in the villages of the North, to those engaged under fire and repelling Greece's enemies.

It is this above all that the Communists have found impossible to forget or to forgive.

No property

Queen Frederika has also been accused of salting away Greek money. By most royal standards, she is, in fact, a poor woman. She has no property of her own either abroad, the Brunswick family estates belong entirely to her eldest brother, or in Greece.

King Paul died penniless last year; his widow contemptuously rejected a government pension offered with ill-grace by Mr.

Needless to say, the Communists have often accused Queen Frederika of dipping her hands into the till. But in fact money is administered by a statutory committee with the General Director of State Accounts in the chair.

Life in Corfu

In these anxious weeks, Queen Frederika has been living at Mon Repos, the agreeable neo-classical house on Corfu, built for Sir Frederic Adam, the early 19th century Governor of what was then a British island.

Later it became the summer residence of the Greek royal family and is, incidentally, the birthplace of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Queen Frederika has three main recreations there. The first is talking, for hers is a family in which conversation is lively, general and perpetual.

It may well be that this sustained round-table discussion of every topic under the sun, whether private or public, has unjustly magnified the legend of a Queen Mother who attempts to assert herself in political affairs.

Painting hobby

Then there is her painting. Her master is Prince Henry of Hesse, a professional artist who lives in Rome with a penchant for landscapes almost pre-Raphaelite in their detail.

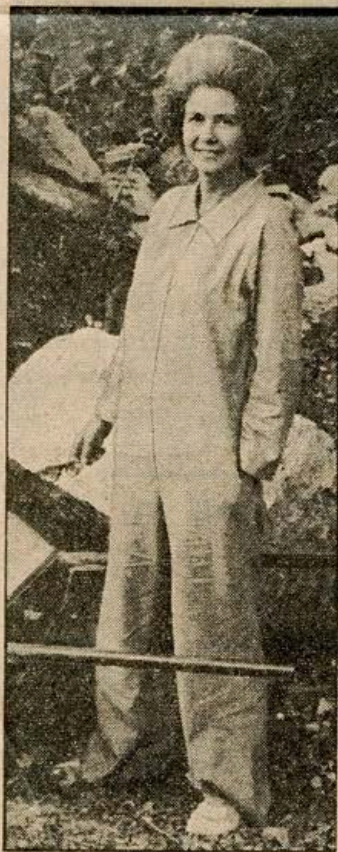
Queen Frederika, I suspect, would do well to adopt a bolder palette, thicker brushes and the methods of the post-impressionists.

Finally, there are her archaeological activities. Deserting a house party which last week included Prince Michael of Kent and the Crown Princess of Denmark, Queen Anne-Marie's sister, she set out each afternoon in a little self-drive electric golf car for a site on the estate.

There, wearing pale blue overalls, as elegantly cut as anything designed by Desses, she is personally excavating what is believed to be a sixth century B.C. temple to Hera.

Several lines of wall and a small museum of gold and bronze objects already testify to her enthusiasm.

Even here enemies may concede that digging up the foundations of Greek civilisation is not the same thing as eroding the foundations of the Greek monarchy.



No property

Queen Frederika has also been accused of salting away Greek money. By most royal standards, she is, in fact, a poor woman. She has no property of her own either abroad, the Brunswick family estates belong entirely to her eldest brother, or in Greece.

King Paul died penniless last year; his widow contemptuously rejected a government pension offered with ill-grace by Mr. Papandreou.

Her dowry, a 9,000-acre estate bought for her in Northern Greece soon after her marriage, was given by King Paul and Queen Frederika to the State in 1963 to mark the centenary of the dynasty. It is now an agricultural research station.

Queen Frederika is, in fact, entirely dependent on the King for every drachma she spends. It would be absurd to describe her daily life as hardship. But there can be few other Queen Dowagers who are as restricted as she and, in particular, denied that essential royal pleasure of buying imaginative presents for family and friends.

She has, moreover, handed over all her former charities and social activities to her daughter-in-law, Queen Anne-Marie, in order to avoid any suspicion that she may be clinging to power or influence.

Queen's fund

Here, it has been a severe wrench for Queen Frederika to relinquish her patronage and tireless work on behalf of what is today officially known as Their Majesties' Fund, but still referred to colloquially by its old name of The Queen's Fund.

Regularly established by her in 1947 during the Civil War as a relief fund for the Northern provinces, it collected over £400,000 in three months by private donations.

Since then it has been supplemented by a small tax on public entertainment and on imported luxury goods. Its income of about £2,500,000 a year is now devoted to educational and social projects.

takes close look at Forest pace setters

ENGLAND team manager Alf Ramsey, in his search for material for the World Cup squad, elected to watch Nottingham Forest play West Bromwich Albion. Forest acknowledged his presence by snatching victory and assuming leadership of the First Division. Spurs, the only premier club not to have dropped a point, are in second place.

ARSENAL LUCKY TO SURVIVE

By TOM JACK

Burnley 2, Arsenal 2

THIS Burnley team, though hardly yet in the glistening class of the constellation that shone around Jimmy McIlroy only a few seasons ago, has the eager questing spirit and crisp craftsmanship that may restore some of Turf Moor's tarnished image.

Only ill-fortune—and their own momentary weakness—deprived them of victory against an Arsenal side that, Eastham, Ure and McLintock apart, seemed all dull mediocrity.

As it was, two unexpected and stute moves by the delicate Eastham were enough to counter a host of darting raids by the Burnley forward-line, where Bellamy and Morgan were always threatening to have a field day.

Ure played an heroic role in stemming the flood, though he was roundly booed throughout for his pains. Not that he was entirely innocent: though he walks tall enough and is commanding enough in the air, he seemed bent on improving his stature by climbing on other men's shoulders.

Perplexing punt

Bellamy could not find it in his heart to forgive him this little foible and a little feud developed.

Burnley's first goal, in the 20th minute, was an oddity. A hefty punt

Judgment on Tottenham's prospects must be deferred until they put their ability to the test away from White Hart Lane.

Mr. Ramsey saw Forest fight back from a two-goal deficit and Wignall, who has two England caps to his credit, score once. Barnwell gave Forest victory from the penalty spot after Wignall was brought down.

Huddersfield, Mansfield and Barnsley are the only clubs to take maximum points from three games and duly head the other three Divisions.

Leyton Orient, Derby County, Brighton and Bradford and Blackburn, who have played only one match, have nothing yet to show for their trouble.

Cheerful start

Northampton can be reasonably pleased with their start. After their drubbing at Everton they have taken a point from Arsenal and the champions Manchester United.

Though United were reinforced by Law they could score only once through Connelly in the 10th minute. Hunt equalised for Northampton seven minutes from the end.

Huddersfield have made the most impressive start to their campaign to regain First Division status. They trounced Middlesbrough 6-0 and have yet to concede a goal.

Middlesbrough invested £20,000 in Rooks, the Sunderland reserve centre-half, but he could do little to shore up a weak defence. Gilliver and Massie each netted three goals.

One investment which is paying off is Sunderland's £80,000 outlay on Scotland wing-half Baxter. The former Rangers player was outstanding in Sunderland's 4-1 success over Sheffield United.

A 42,147 Roker Park crowd were

BRODIES' COSTLY SLIP

By ANDY WILSON

Bristol Rovers 1, Brentford 1

BRISTOL ROVERS narrowly escaped defeat at Eastville yesterday in the last minutes of a rumbustious game. Then Brown scored the equalising goal and salvaged a point.

During an undistinguished match the Rovers' forwards had little to offer against a tough-tackling, sometimes unnecessarily tough, Brentford defence.

In contrast Brentford's forwards, where Bonson and Block combined dangerously on the right wing and Cobb roamed incessantly in the middle, harassed Rovers' defenders.

Bristol started confidently enough. Neat passes took them into Brentford's penalty area, but there the effort faded against the dour tackling of Thomson, A. Jones and Higginson, and there were few shots to perturb Brodie.

R. Jones, Bristol's left-winger, gave Brentford some anxious moments, but after 30 minutes he was floored by his namesake with a boisterous tackle and Brentford scored.

Well-planned goal

Moving quickly from defence into menacing attack a long pass seared out to the right wing. Block centred accurately and Cobb dived to head a well-planned goal.

For the first 15 minutes of the second half Brentford seemed most likely to score. Cobb, Lawther and



Murray ducks to let team-mate Graham get to the ball and head in a goal for Chelsea. Brown, Fulham right-half, looks on.

CHELSEA STRUCK BY INJURY

Fulham 0, Chelsea 3

By GEORGE SIMMS

GRAVEN COTTAGE with its gates locked was certainly no place for the squeamish where Chelsea at last hit last year's form in a red-blooded S.W. London crunch.

At the end of the game that had too much petty niggling, the count of the walking wounded left us with Haynes with an injured knee, Graham with a pulled back muscle and Tambling with a pulled thigh muscle.

Leggat substituted for Haynes

substitute by getting floored by Harris; Chelsea got themselves booed by frustrated Fulham fans for their come-and-get-it possession of the ball; and Tambling limped off—refreshingly the victim of no one. Chelsea won because of their

Perplexing punt

Bellamy could not find it in his heart to forgive him this little foible and a little feud developed.

Burnley's first goal, in the 20th minute, was an oddity. A hefty punt on the left by Elder, still Turf Moor's brightest star, perplexed Wilson as it fell towards the Arsenal goal, and bounced between a back and Bellamy before rolling over the line.

Two fierce shots soon afterwards McLintock and Baker, one blocked and the other scraping a post, were Arsenal's only contribution to events. And soon Burnley were two up, Lochhead stooping low to glide a cross from Coates into the net.

In the second half, Towers, replacing the injured Irvine, joined whole-heartedly in the Burnley revels around Wilson's goal. And the home crowd looked forward complacently to an easy victory.

But the only score came from Arsenal: a ball from Eastham caught the Burnley defence, for once, on the wrong foot, and Baker ran in to send a hard shot under Thomson's diving body.

Burnley: Thomson; Angus, Elder; O'Neill, Talbot, Miller; Morgan, Lockhead, Irvine, Bellamy, Coates, Sub; Towers.
Arsenal: Wilson; Howe, McCullough; Neill, Ure, McLintock, Sammels, Eastham, Baker, Court, Armstrong.
Referee: P. Baldwin (Thornton-in-Cleveland)

Two more points for Watford

Watford 3, Exeter City 0

Two players—ex-Portsmouth man Saunders and teenage forward Bond—yesterday showed that the day of the football individualist is not yet over and in the process helped Watford to two more points making it the club's best post-war start to a season.

In the seventh minute Saunders scored a fine individual goal while in the 58th Bond jinked his way into the penalty and presented a simple, and accepted chance to Hugo.

Exeter were penned in their half for long periods in the second period but they managed to prevent any further scores until the 80th minute when Harris headed in a Holton cross.

OTHER RESULTS

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE—Bracknell 2, B.A.C., Weybridge 5, Cobham 2, Whiteleaf 3, Egham 4, Camberley 0, Frimley Gr. 1, Feltham 7, Lion O. Chobham 0, Merstham 3, Godalming & F. 4, Wandsworth 3, Farnham 0.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE—Arsenal 1, Chatham 0, Barnet 4, Bedford 1, Bury 5, Charlton 0, Chesham 3, Chertsey 1, Darford 0, St. Neots 1, Hatfield 1, Met. Police 6, Stevenage 0, Dunstable 5, W. Ham 3, Wimbledon 1, Woodford 1, Sheppey 2, Brentwood 1, Tottenham 3.

Sunderland's £80,000 outlay on Scotland wing-half Baxter. The former Rangers player was outstanding in Sunderland's 4-1 success over Sheffield United.

A 42,147 Roker Park crowd were sent home happy by two great Baxter goals and a display of skill that few players can match.

Substitutes busy

A total of 21 substitutes were used in the 41 League games. West Ham, Fulham, Chelsea and Crystal Palace all called on their 12th man and further injury reduced Chelsea to 10 men for the final minutes.

Radcliffe, the young Portsmouth centre-half, suffered a double fracture to his right leg in the drawn match at Southampton. He will be out for several weeks and the small Portsmouth staff will be under severe strain.

Tommy Docherty, the Chelsea manager, said later that Graham and Tambling were very doubtful for Wednesday's clash with Stoke.

Malcolm Allison, Joe Mercer's assistant at Manchester City, was again in trouble for coaching from the touchline in the drawn game with Bristol City. When manager at Plymouth last season enthusiast Allison was admonished by referees several times for touchline coaching.

Club Golf

Cup for W. Sabey

Despite a seven and a six, W. Sabey, handicap 8, won the Forthaven Cup at Worthing yesterday. He carded a net 66, including one eagle and two birdies, to finish two strokes ahead of P. Entwistle (5), and G. Paine (3).

Results:
At Richmond: Surrey Colts bt Essex Colts, 7-5.

NORTHWOOD.—Veterans' Trophy: G. A. M. Jackson 36 pts., L. F. Kitch 53 pts., R. J. Barris 34 pts.
R. WIMBLEDON.—Medal: R. P. R. Sangster (12) 72, on last nine; H. T. Beazley (15) 72.

SHIRLEY PAR.—Mixed Foursomes: Mrs. M. Thomson & G. Hunter, 55 pts., Mrs. B. Whetton & D. Melo 54.

CUDDINGTON.—Seven Club Stableford: R. Morel 34 pts., R. D. Davies, J. Godman, A. R. Putman 53 pts.

N. MIDDLESEX.—Monthly Medal, Senior Div.: G. C. Young (10) 65, M. J. Russell (5), F. H. Foord (5), D. J. Foster (7), J. Hillman (4), A. Hillman (12) each 62. Junior Div.: A. R. Cropp (15) 65, P. A. Todd (24) 68, D. Durr (18), E. J. Newgas (17) 65.

OLD FOLD MANOR.—Golf Foundation Medal: F. E. Bennett (15) 68 on last nine, G. D. Stevens (18) 68, T. A. Lenthall (24) 70.

WORTHING.—Forthaven Cup: W. N. P. Sabey (6) 68, F. I. Entwistle (5) 66 & G. E. Paine (3) 68.

CHIGWELL.—Sanders Foursomes: D. Stanhope (14) & N. J. Parker (15) 58 pts., H. L. Hobbs (9) & G. D. Coleman (18) 52.

out to to the right wing. Black centred accurately and Cobb dived to head a well-planned goal.

For the first 15 minutes of the second half Brentford seemed most likely to score. Cobb, Lawther and Bonson raided incessantly. Then with Hillard up in attack and Jones in the middle to add thrust, Rovers staged a belated revival.

But for some time their only noteworthy shot came from Hamilton. Ten minutes from the end of the game he blazed a rocketing 20-yard shot that deserved a goal. He waved his arms despairingly as Brodie, leaping acrobatically, made a fantastic save.

Then when all seemed lost Jones pushed a free-kick gently forward—Brown lofted the ball over Brentford's defence and for once Brodie was out of position.

Bristol: Hall; Hillard, Parsons; Oldfield, Davis, Mabbott; Jarman, Brown, Biggs, Hamilton, R. Jones.
Brentford: Brodie; Thomson, A. Jones; Higginson, Gelson, Scott; Fielding, Cobb, Lawther, Bonson, Lock.
Referee: W. J. Gow (Swansea)

Millwall go slow

Gillingham 1, Millwall 0

A COMPLETE absence of understanding between forwards and backs stamped the same old pattern of possession without profit for Gillingham against a strangely mediocre Millwall defence.

Little was seen of the London club for two-thirds of the game and, even in the only dangerous move of the match—when inside-right Gilchrist broke away—goalkeeper Simpson saved brilliantly.

Gillingham's tactics of keeping the ball in a tight circle led to negative football.

RESULTS AND T

Homes 29 Aways 16
Draws 14 Goals 184

FOOTBALL LEAGUE—Div. II
Bury(2) 4 Derby County (1) 1
 Pointer 3, Bell Buxton 6,589
Charlton(1) 2 Ipswich(0) 0
 Tocknell, 10,887
 Campbell
Crystal Pal. ... (1) 2 Leyton Orient (0) 1
 Woods Scott 16,547

FOOTBALL LEAGUE—Div. III
Brighton(0) 1 Hull(0) 2
 Cassidy Wagstaff,
 16,583 Henderson
Bristol Rovers (0) 1 Brentford ... (1) 1
 Brown 12,160 Cobb
Gillingham (0) 1 Millwall(0) 0
 Rackstraw 11,711
Oldham(0) 2 Peterborough (3) 4
 McGowan, Barnes, McNamee,
 Lawson 6,535 Fairbrother,
 Deakin
Oxford(0) 0 Shrewsbury (1) 1
 9,801 Meredith

FOOTBALL LEAGUE—Div. III

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Brighton(0) 1 | Hull(0) 2 |
| Cassidy 16,583 | Wagstaff, Henderson |
| Bristol Rovers (0) 1 | Brentford ...(1) 1 |
| Brown 12,160 | Cobb |
| Gillingham (0) 1 | Millwall(0) 0 |
| Rackstraw | 11,711 |
| Oldham(0) 2 | Peterborough (3) 4 |
| McGowan, Lawson 6,535 | Barnes, McNamee, Fairbrother, Deakin |
| Oxford(0) 0 | Shrewsbury (1) 1 |
| 9,801 | Meredith |
| Q.P.R.(0) 1 | Mansfield ...(0) 2 |
| McAdams, | Middleton 6,405 |
| | Anderson |
| Scunthorpe ...(1) 2 | Reading(0) 0 |
| Brown, Smith | 4,193 |
| Swansea(0) 1 | Swindon(1) 1 |
| Pound | Brown 8,000 |
| Walsall(2) 3 | Southend(0) 0 |
| Clarke 2 (1 pen.) Kirby | 8,450 |
| Watford(1) 3 | Exeter(0) 0 |
| Saunders, Hugo, Harris | 10,580 |
| Workington...(1) 2 | Bournemouth (2) 2 |
| Hale, Napier | Coughlin, Hodgson 3,516 |

—HOME— —AWAY—

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | W | D | L | F | A | P |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mansfield | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Walsall | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Watford | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Hull | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Millwall | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Swindon | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Shrewsbury | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Bristol R | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Grimsby | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Peterboro | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Brentford | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Exeter | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Bournemouth | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Gillingham | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Oxford | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Scunthorpe | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| QPR | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Southend | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Workington | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Reading | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Oldham | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Swansea | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| York C | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Brighton | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 |

HELLENIC LGE.—Abingdon 3, Hillingdon Borough 6—Amersham 0, Witney 0—Didcot 4, Chipping Norton 1—Hazells, Aylesbury 3, Newbury 2—Morris 0, Bicester 2—Wallingford 4, Oxford Utd. 2—Swindon 3, Kidlington 0—Thatcham 2, Thame 1—Waddesdon 7, Lambourn 1.
Div. I: Aston Clinton 5, Wantage 3—Aylesbury 5, Farringdon 1—Hungerford 3, Buckingham 4—Marston 4, Watlington 1—Pressed Steel 0, Princes Risborough 3—Rivet Works 0, Abingdon 9—Smiths, Witney 5, Henley 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.—Dagenham 5, Southall 0—Finchley 0, Maidenhead 4—Hayes 1, Carshalton 0—Hounslow 5, Hornchurch 4—Leatherhead 2, Hemel Hempstead 1—Leyton 7, Worthing 1—Slough 6, Edgware 0—Walton 2, Grays 2. **Div. I:** Bishop's Stortford 1, Hertford 0—Erith 2, Chesham 0—Harrow 2, Uxbridge 1—Harwich 1, Eastbourne 0—Horsham 2, Wembley 3—Etchworth 5, Dorking 2—Redhill 2, Harlow 1—Wokingham 0, Tilbury 0. **Div. II:** Ayley 4, Lewes 1—Aylesbury 2, Edmonton 2—Cheshunt 0, Windsor 2—Croydon 6, Berkhamsted 0—Herne Bay 4, Wingate 1—Rainham 0, Epsom 1—Ruislip 1, Eastbourne 3—Ware 4, Marlow 2.

Coalition ends Greek crisis *Sept 20/65*

By John Rigos

Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Formally the 2½-month-old Greek political crisis is over.

The government of Stephen Stephanopoulos has obtained by a slight majority in a vote of confidence by the Greek Parliament.

Of the 300 Greek deputies 152 belonging to ERE, the Progressive Party, and dissidents of the Center Union voted for Mr. Stephanopoulos.

The new government is symbolically a

coalition government with the participation of one member each from ERE and progressive parties as ministers without portfolio.

Following the vote of confidence the government suspended the work of the Parliament until Nov. 15.

The new government owes its support in Parliament to the Progressive Party and eight Center Union deputies who until recently supported the deposed Premier George Papandreou. These eight Center Union members defected from Mr. Papandreou out of respect for the new Greek Premier.

Two main targets

Also, a coalition government is more appealing than one-party minority governments as was the case with the two governments formed since the downfall of Mr. Papandreou. They both failed to get a vote of confidence.

The new government is aiming at two main targets:

1. To prepare the country for elections in due time.
2. To bring the country out of its present economic difficulties.

To prepare Greece for elections Mr. Stephanopoulos must change the electoral law. The present law calls for a reinforced proportionate system. Now most parties prefer simple proportional representation. Mr. Stephanopoulos has also stated that elections cannot be conducted while the present tension prevails in Greece. He promised to restore order and calm.

Finally, Mr. Stephanopoulos and his friends who left the Center Union are trying to build a party organization.

Today, although they represent the elite of the Center Union (CU) they have no party

machinery at their disposal.

Political observers say that it is too early to define whether all the former CU members want to break entirely with their old party.

However, most look forward to forming a new party. A small group favors the formation of a new party form with elements presently belonging to other parties.

Bringing order to Greece's economy is an equally Herculean job. The Greek trade deficit is estimated at \$700 million for 1965.

Salary line held

Government current expenditures have risen sharply, causing government-financed development projects to decrease. In many cases projects already earmarked for this year had to be postponed for lack of funds. The rate of construction had to be slowed down in others.

The government is trying to cut down in expenditures.

It has already announced that it will not yield to pressure and give salary increases.

This means that Mr. Stephanopoulos is getting ready to face an increasing number of strikes during the coming months.

Another item on the agenda of the new government is Cyprus. This problem comes up for debate in the United Nations General Assembly late in November. Greece and Cyprus find themselves today diplomatically isolated. They expect a suggestion leading to more negotiations with the Turkish Government through UN mediation. Already the Greek and Turkish governments are carrying out preliminary diplomatic negotiations.

Mr. Stephanopoulos, speaking in Parliament, stressed that talks with Turkey will continue.

⊕

Pro basketball tips off into its third decade about the moment the last pitch is thrown in the World Series.

Again this year the question is the same: can anybody beat the Boston Celtics?

Only one rule has changed this year in the National Basketball Association. It has to do with offensive goal tending.

No longer can an offensive player tap in a ball resting on the rim. Nor can he interfere with the ball in its downward flight toward the basket — no trick at all for the giants who play the game.

In short, fans no longer will see a Wilt Chamberlain jump up and steer in shots by a teammate.

⊕

Pro hockey players must remember some new rules, too, when they skate into their season in late October.

This year every National Hockey League (NHL) team must dress two goalies each game instead of just one. And instead of teams taking their pre-game warmups together, they will unlimber separately for 15 minutes, using the entire ice surface.

Players in the NHL will also experiment with a new rule in the exhibition season. It permits offensive players to pick up forward passes on the enemy side of the red center line without being whistled down as offside.

Under current rules an attacking skater must pick up the puck before crossing the red line. If the experiment works out it may be made part of the game next year.

Trends . . .

Associated Press Wirephoto

In the U.S. manner

This young Vietnamese girl wears western-style and United States-made web belt and holster as she waits for ceremonies to begin at inauguration of 'Rear Regional Forces' in South Vietnam's Kontun Province. The force will operate in the field of 'public security, intelligence, and combat missions.'

'No end' to farm subsidies

By Dorothea Kahn Jaffe

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Will these billion-dollar farm subsidy programs ever end?

This question is being asked as a four-year farm bill, providing continued price supports and direct government payments to farmers who reduce acreage, awaits the final adjustments of a congressional conference committee.

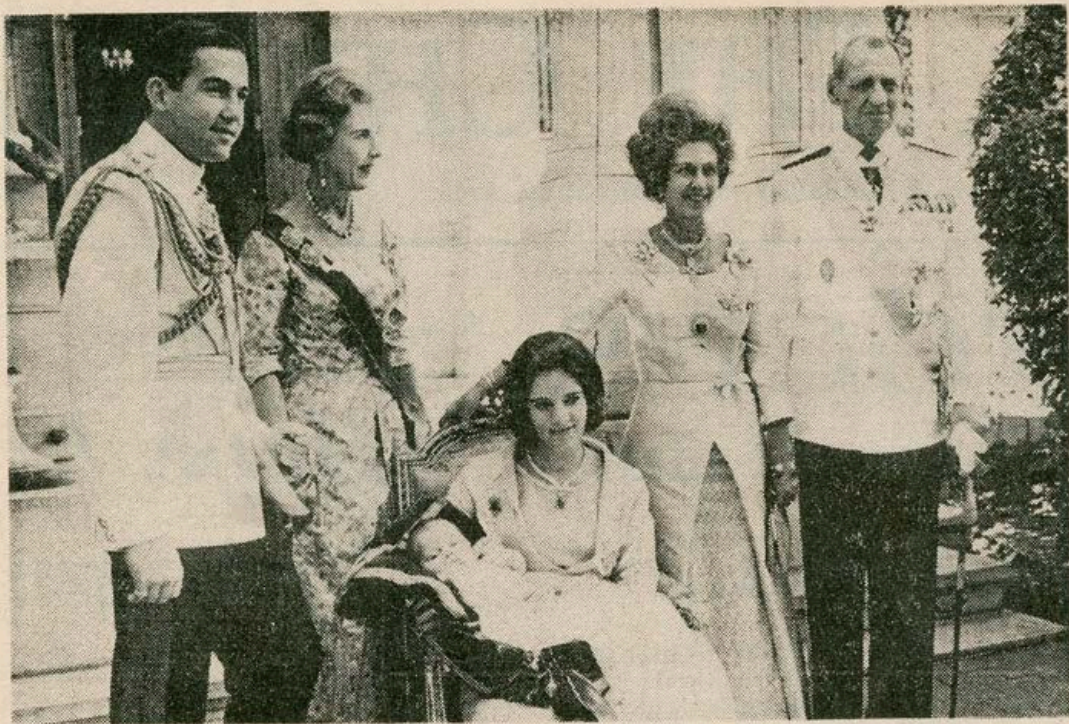
Some well-grounded observers of farm affairs are optimistic. More and more of late you hear the statement, "The price-support program will phase out, perhaps over the next decade." By this the speak-

On Vietnam's... developed stylized attacks which they can roll out at each other without upsetting coexistence in other areas.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko managed just this in their speeches Thursday and Friday.

Each also appealed to the nonaligned world for support. These appeals met with much suspicion from the more radical Afro-Asian powers. There is a logical reason for this: Both big powers based their appeals, however different, on the idea of building an orderly world—but gave Communist China the back of their hand.

Many of the more radical nonaligned countries question whether they want to be part of a more orderly world without Communist China to act as a counterforce against Soviet-American arrangements. And they also seriously question whether in fact such a world is possible without Pe-



Keystone

*Crown Princess
on display*

Christening of Crown Princess Alexia, daughter of King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie, took place Sept. 20 in Athens. Photo shows Greek Queen holding the Crown Princess and, left to right, King Constantine, Queen Ingrid of Denmark, Queen Frederika of Greece, and King Frederik of Denmark.

THE CHRISTIAN

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1965

An Inter-

FOCUS

on world affairs

What's ahead...

A plan is afoot to put the derailed Common Market back on the track again.

Leaders of the European Economic Community (EEC) will reconvene in Brussels in late October. France won't be there again.

But in its absence, statesmen of the other five EEC nations will meet formally as the Council of Ministers. They will feed any conclusions they reach to Paris through both formal and informal channels.

New proposals for a common farm policy will be among the first messages sent to Paris. And they are likely to be in line with what France wants.

Successes steady

Hope br

Vietnam

By Takashi Oka

*Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor*

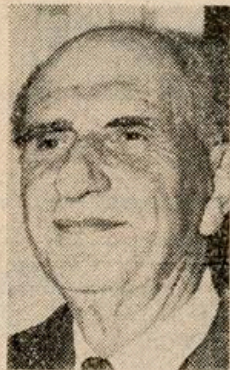
Saigon

South Vietnam's monsoon season is nearly at an end. The gloomy forecasts of May and June have given way to confidence and hope.

But the road ahead is long. Hanoi, seemingly confident of ultimate victory, continues to reject American negotiation offers as a "mere swindle."

American troop strength in South Vietnam

Ce sont les personnages du drame



M. Georges Papandréou, 77 ans, révoqué par le roi, leader de l'Union du centre, est un juriste. Entré dans la vie politique en 1921, il a pris part à la résistance et fut arrêté par les Italiens en 1942. Ce fut lui qui forma le premier gouvernement qui s'installa en Grèce au moment de la Libération. Il a fondé l'union du centre en 1961.



Constantin est monté sur le trône en 1964 à l'âge de 23 ans. Le jeune roi a épousé en septembre dernier Anne-Marie de Danemark, est depuis le 3 juillet père d'une petite fille Alexia. Sportif accompli (il a remporté une médaille d'or aux Jeux Olympiques de Rome en 1960 à bord de son yacht), Constantin affronte sa première crise grave depuis qu'il est roi.



M. Georges Athanasiadis-Novas, 72 ans, le Premier ministre désigné par le roi, est comme son adversaire un juriste. D'abord avocat, il a été élu pour la première fois député du parti libéral en 1926. Il fut ministre dans le premier gouvernement Papandréou. Depuis les élections de mars 1964, M. Novas était président de la chambre.



Le lendemain, quand Lydia arriva à la villa de Grégor, l'acteur était en train de lire le script de son film, mollement étendu dans une chaise longue capitonnée, sous un parasol rouge. « Eh bien, Greg, vous donnez vraiment l'image de la réussite absolue ! Thylér m'a dit que tout marchait bien. — Oui, je crois », dit-il en souriant...

La servante noire apportait le thé dans le jardin. « Une tasse, Lydia ? dit Grégor en beurrant un toast. — Oui, merci. Vous avez peut-être oublié que tandis que vous vous réchauffez au soleil californien, Noël approche. Je voulais savoir si, comme moi, vous profitez des fêtes pour faire un saut à Munich. Je ne veux absolument pas laisser ma fille pendant ces jours-là...

— Sincères
voyage-éclair
femme ? —
expliqueriez.
mi-février, l
plus longte
retour serai
Mettez ça s
(Co

DOCTEUR KILDARE

700. — RESUME : Angela Pétrie, infirmière bénévole à l'hôpital Blair,



Foreign Affairs: Handy Andy—U. S. Gift to Greece

August 8/65

By C. L. SULZBERGER

ATHENS—Greek politics, like American politics, goes in for family clans. We have had our Adams, Roosevelt and Kennedy clans and the Greeks boast their equivalents. There were two Premiers, father and son, named Venizelos. Today's Opposition is led by the uncle of his predecessor. And the dominant clan at present is, oddly enough, Greco-American: the Papandreous.

George Papandreou, a wily, eloquent old orator, is now fighting to get back the Premiership in a continuing crisis. He was dislodged in a fight with young King Constantine over the army. He symbolizes a very considerable movement which wants to restrict the Crown's political power and Andreas Papandreou, his 47-year-old son, is unashamedly ambitious to succeed his father and to lead this country even further leftward. Many of Andreas's enemies say he wants to form a Socialist party and unite with the Communists in an outright popular front.

A Former Economist

Andreas lived in the United States more than twenty years and there, while making a brilliant career as an economics professor, he acquired an Illinois-born wife, Margaret, four children, and the nickname "Andy," by which he is widely known. Andy is very handy to

his father because of his left-wing contacts and his talents as an operator.

During the prewar Metaxas dictatorship, Andreas began writing political pamphlets at sixteen and was associated with a Marxist movement. He was arrested and beaten by the Metaxas police and is said to have involved some associates. At that time he had a close friend whose brother, Leonidas Kirkos, is now an important official of the legally permitted pro-Communist party, E.D.A. Kirkos and Andreas know each other well and are suspected of collaborating in producing the mobs that have been staging street demonstrations.

Contacts With Communists

Andreas had no suspicious record in the U.S.A., but since his return he has contacted important foreign Communists on European travels. His wife, Margaret, who is adored by her father-in-law, has tried to help as a propagandist by writing chain letters to American women proclaiming the Papandreou program as beneficent and Jeffersonian.

Andreas came back to Greece shortly before his father became Premier and gave up his American citizenship. He received a Cabinet post from his father but temporarily withdrew after a financial scandal. His father

charged Andreas with supervision of the Greek central intelligence service, K.Y.P., much as President Kennedy asked his brother Bobby to keep an eye on secret matters.

Andreas began a purge of K.Y.P. personnel. Furthermore, his name is linked to a left-wing officers' conspiracy that started inside K.Y.P.—although nothing has yet been proved. His father lost office over an argument with the King on how the charges should be investigated.

Much is known about Papandreou clan relationships because two of George's secretaries turned out to be informers. It is indicated the father dislikes aspects of Andreas's personal behavior and also suspected his leftist sympathies.

Andreas and the C.I.A.

Andreas himself is not averse to discussing his prejudices and aspirations. With beguiling frankness he explains his belief that the United States, especially the C.I.A. and military mission, have too great an influence on Greek policy. He encouraged Cyprus to buy arms from Russia and there are hints of neutralism in his talks.

Furthermore, Andreas has immense confidence in his own future. He seems to believe his father needs him more than he needs the old man. On more than one occasion he has threat-

ened privately to secede from his party, yet, at the same time, he proclaims that his father is "surrounded by traitors"—except for himself.

Andreas admits he has been offered bribes and his enemies say he has taken them. He himself insists that he adheres to rigid ideals and calls himself "a tough nut." He believes he is Greece's second most popular politician and second most charismatic man—the first being his father, whom he hopes to succeed.

Brilliance and Charm

Andreas Papandreou has intellectual brilliance, personal charm, a way with women, and a knack for intrigue. He opposes present U.S. policy in Greece and probably suspects Washington wants to keep him from gaining power—despite the corny letters his wife has started writing important Americans whom she fancies as her pen pals.

From the viewpoint of dramatic interest, even with inferential tones of Oedipus, America's gift to Greek politics is a fascinating man. Nevertheless, three factors hamper his boundless ambitions. He has made many enemies. He has shown naiveté in this intricate political arena, and American officials mistrust him at least as much as he mistrusts official America.

ation failed to follow through.

Last week, the New College Plan suddenly rose from the dead proposal file. The four colleges announced that they will help in the creation of a fifth—a coeducational liberal arts college — to be located centrally no more than five miles from any of them. To be built on 350 acres of rolling farmland, with clusters of spruce trees and apple orchards in Hampshire County, Hampshire College plans to admit its first 250 freshmen in three or four years. Eventually, it will enroll 1,000 students.

The decisive difference last week was that the idea had an angel. Harold F. Johnson, a 69-year-old retired international lawyer and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Amherst's class of 1918, pledged \$6

divisions — humanities, social sciences and sciences. Instead of expending money and energies on intercollegiate athletics and fraternities, the aim will be to plan a lean but effective operation which can be financed through tuition alone.

Since currently college tuition in most quality private institutions pays at most for only 60 per cent of the cost of an undergraduate's education, this would be a revolutionary change. It is a change essential to any prospect of launching new private colleges which come into the cold world without the benefit of accumulated, interest-paying endowments.

The bigger questions, however, are: Why is it necessary to establish new colleges? Would it not

Efficiency Stressed

This is particularly important since the Hampshire experiment involves reduction of operating costs. Anything that smacks of efficiency is suspect in academia, but the motives of the scholars of Amherst, Smith, Mount Holyoke and the University of Massachusetts are above suspicion.

It would be naive to suggest that the Hampshire venture is as revolutionary today as it would have been in 1958. Much of "The New College Plan" has been adopted here and there, across the country. Small liberal arts colleges in various regions, especially in the Middle West, have formed cooperative associations to improve instruction and reduce costs.

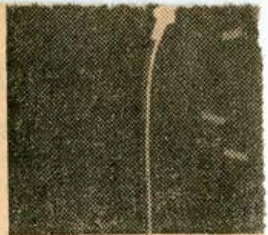
Various arrangements of independent study—such as off-campus study, part of the year spent abroad, etc.—have been adopted elsewhere.

Eleven Midwestern universities have established a Common Academic Market that permits graduate students to go wandering between them, without loss of time or credit, and several New England State universities have adopted limited student exchanges.

Harvard has introduced a freshman seminar in which, by now, about one-third of all incoming students participate.

There was even the establishment of a "branch" college (not quite the same as the spawning of a new institution) when St. John's College in Annapolis, last year, started a St. John's under the same president and board, in Santa Fe, N.M.

In a different way, as part of



SUMMER SCHOLARS

in medical careers, the N is sponsoring a program

sociated Colleges of California, keep sprouting new campuses. The last addition was Yzer College which has been of traditional patterns though reported to be spreading on the older campus group.

Finally, rumblings at men's colleges sound like tappings either of coeducation or the establishment of cloistered women's colleges a la Harvard-Radcliffe or Brown. Hamilton College has already announced that it will coordinate women's colleges.

It would be futile to guess many of the innovations across country were inspired by the "New College" plan. Most might be dangerous. The planners of Hampshire College stick too closely to the proposals. What sounded then, may be mild medicine. In new institutions pedigree and unquestioned even the new technology—television, tapes, films—might be given a fair

Only one of the men who were presidents of the four institutions in 1958 is still there to

IMPACT OF FEDERAL DOLLARS

A report issued last week by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges shows that the private universities now get the largest share of their income (33.6 per cent) from the Federal Government, while the publicly financed universities get the largest share (36.6 per cent) from state governments.

The superficial impression created by these statistics is that both types of institutions are actually run with public funds—the public institutions by state money and private ones by dollars from Washington.

In fact, this is an instance in which statistics alone tell only part of the truth, unless they are further interpreted. While Federal funds do make up one-third of the private institutions' income, virtually all of that money goes for research.

On the other hand, the state governments' contribution to the public universities represents operational money.

High tuition and private gifts, plus income from endowments, still pay for most of the cost of educating students in private institutions.

early last year, there were rumors that the army would stage a coup to prevent a Papandreou victory.

But whatever the army's true role in the crisis may be, the King and Mr. Papandreou have now become such bitter antagonists that there seems little hope of an immediate solution. Mr. Papandreou used his control over the Center Union party to bring down the attempt to form a government by Mr. Athanasiadis-Novas, a leading member of the Center Union. And then he called on the King to either rename him as Premier or call national elections—which Mr. Papandreou feels would result in a resounding victory for him.

The King refused to do either. In fact, he seems to be trying to break Mr. Papandreou's control over the Center Union by concentrating his search for a new premier on that party's other leaders.

Again Cyprus

The uneasy 18-month truce between Greeks and Turks on the island of Cyprus—a truce supervised and enforced by 4,000 United Nations troops—grew a little more uneasy last week. Turkey, declaring that she could not stand idly by and watch the rights of the Turkish minority "violated," appealed to the Security Council for action to block recent moves by the Cyprus Government of Archbishop Makarios which, she said, have created an "explosive" situation.

As in the past, this crisis grew directly from what seemed to be continuing efforts by Archbishop Makarios and the 400,000 Greek Cypriotes—as opposed to 100,000 Turkish Cypriotes—to achieve "enosis," or union with Greece, something the Archbishop declares is the only alternative to "holocaust." As to why it should have arisen at this particular time, some experts point to the internal crisis in Greece. Greece has long maintained a restraining influence on the Archbishop, but, for the time being at least, Greece has other concerns. Turkey's U.N. delegate, Orhan Eralp, declared, "Archbishop Makarios thought he saw a chance to take one more slice of the salami without risking reaction." But, he warned, "He will not get away with it. Turkey will stand firmly by the Turkish community of Cyprus." By treaty Turkey has the right to intervene if the Turkish minority is threatened.

The direct precipitating cause this time was action taken unanimously by Greek members of the Cypriote House of Representatives. They stripped Turkish Cypriotes of rights carefully written into the Constitution adopted at the 1960 Zurich conference when Cyprus won independence from England. The bills were passed in the absence of Turkish members who were barred from the session unless they agreed to unacceptable conditions.

At the Security Council meeting last week, there was a mood of bitterness and futility. Greeks, Turks and Cypriotes were bitter at the prospect of renewed civil war, and all had a sense of futility.

Greece in Crisis

The traffic between the Greek Parliament in Athens and the Royal Palace was heavy last week. The three-week-old Government crisis—which had began July 15 when King Constantine, 25, forced Premier George Papandreou, 77, from office—seemed as far from solution as ever. The King's choice as Mr. Papandreou's successor, George Athanasiadis-Novas, was brought down at mid-week by a vote of no confidence in Parliament, and the search was on again among politicians of all parties to find someone else to try to form a government.

Behind the crisis lay the army, and the differing views of what its role should be held by the young King Constantine and the old politician Mr. Papandreou. Essentially pro-royalist, the army has long been the major prop of the monarchy in a nation where political sentiment in especially volatile. The king forced the Premier's resignation when he became convinced that Mr. Papandreou, in response to pressures from within his Center Union party, was preparing to purge the army.

At issue was "Aspida," or Shield, a supposedly conspiratorial left-wing organization within the military. The King said that it had been set up by the Central Intelligence Service—an organization under direct control of the Premier

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At issue was "Aspida," or Shield, a supposedly conspiratorial left-wing organization within the military. The King said that it had been set up by the Central Intelligence Service—an organization under direct control of the Premier—"with the sole object of overthrowing the constitution of the country and imposing a dictatorship of an abject nature, abhorrent to every free person." Most damaging of all was the charge that Mr. Papandreou's son, Andreas, a rising star in the Center Union party and a potential successor to the father, was connected with Aspida.

The elder Mr. Papandreou and his followers contended that the allegations, for which no proof was offered, were wildly exaggerated and were made with the express intent of discrediting the former premier and bringing down his Government.

But few experts doubt that Mr. Papandreou, had he remained in office, fully intended to shake up the military. Its officer corps has long been strongly conservative, even right-wing. Shortly before the Center Union victory at the polls

were barred from the session unless they agreed to unacceptable conditions.

At the Security Council meeting last week, there was a mood of bitterness and futility. Greeks, Turks and Cypriotes were bitter at the prospect of renewed civil war, and all had a sense of futility; one delegate said privately, "Nothing will be done here. We are only going over the same old ground."

During the debate, a conspicuous change in the attitude of Security Council members was apparent. For the first time, Britain, France and the United States all condemned the moves of the Government of Cyprus without the usual diplomatic pussyfooting. To the amazement of many observers, even the Soviet Union did not rise to the defense of the Cypriote Government this time, though Cyprus has seemed to be moving closer to Moscow recently. The only explanation offered for the Soviet stand was that Moscow has recently improved relations with Turkey and did not want to jeopardize them.

Few at the U.N. thought there was any immediate danger of an explosion on the island or that there would be shooting in the near future.

Prime Minister Obote of Uganda in a similar appeal.

In *Cairo*, President Nasser's ministers sounded out the diplomatic missions of North Vietnam, Communist China and the "National Liberation Front"—the political arm of the Vietcong—on the mediation idea. Egyptian sources said the Chinese and the Vietcong were cold-shouldering the move, believing the Americans could be defeated militarily, but that the North Vietnamese, feeling the strain of American bombing, seemed interested. Mr. Nasser and visiting President Touré of Guinea appealed for a return to the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina.

In *Peking*, French Minister of Culture André Malraux met for three hours with Mao-Tse-tung—their first meeting since the Frenchman was in China 40 years ago gathering material for his celebrated novel, "Man's Fate." Mr. Malraux delivered a letter from Charles de Gaulle and, Paris officials said, outlined the French view of Asia, which includes the conviction that Vietnam should be neutralized.

In *Accra*, President Nkrumah received a letter from Ho Chi Minh responding to an exploratory mission he had sent to Hanoi. Mr. Nkrumah at once sent his Foreign Minister to Washington with a letter to Mr. Johnson, asking that U.S. bombing of North Vietnam be suspended so it would be safe for him to follow up with a personal trip to Hanoi. Mr. Johnson refused yesterday to halt the bombings but stressed that Hanoi was not being bombed.

In *Washington*, Averell Harriman, former Ambassador to Russia, reported to President Johnson on his "private visit" to Moscow where he had met "unofficially" with Premier Kosygin to see whether the Russians might use their influence on Hanoi on behalf of peace. Mr. Harriman reported that he gained the "clear impression" that the Russians "sincerely wanted peace" in Vietnam but did not want to use their influence—at least, not yet. Apparently the Russians were afraid of being out-influenced by the Chinese.

TOWARD A STALEMATE

All this came largely in response to Mr. Johnson's move the previous week committing still more troops to the Vietnam struggle but, at the same time, appealing to all members of the U.N. to do whatever they could, collectively or individually, to help bring about "unconditional discussions" on Vietnam.

President Johnson was sending 50,000 more United States combat troops to South Vietnam, bringing the United States force there to 125,000 men, but he was doing so, he explained the previous week, to achieve not victory but stalemate. The objective now was to convince the Vietcong and their North Vietnamese supporters that they could no more defeat the United States in Vietnam than the United States could fully defeat them, and that the sooner they negotiate the less destruction and loss of life they

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They found cave and
rice supplies, and a few times almost caught up with the retreating Vietcong—but never quite. When the operation ended, the jungle roads from Saigon to the sea were no safer at night than before.

The Marines went into action when Vietcong artillery opened up on four helicopter landing zones 10 miles from the Danang base. Approaching the village of Chanson the Marines came under small arms fire. A helicopter with a loudspeaker flew over the village warning everyone to go out into the open for safety. Several hundred villagers did so. Then, under sniper fire, the Marines attacked.

When they took the village they found 25 dead. Among them were a woman and three children killed by a Marine grenade hurled into a bunker. Another was a child, apparently killed by fire from a helicopter. The Marines found the village honeycombed with tunnels. They were reported to have burned some houses built over tunnel entrances despite pleas by villagers.

"Such unfortunate products of these operations grieve me deeply," said Maj. Gen. Lewis W. Wait, the Marine commander in Danang, the next day, "and I express my deep sympathy to the loved ones of such innocent victims, as I do to the loved ones of the Marines who have given their lives . . . We are taking all possible steps to avoid such occurrences."

Marines do not fight women

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These shifts on the part of the United States had made the task of the peacemaker a little easier. What was still missing, however, was any clear sign of flexibility on the other side. Hanoi's stated preconditions for peace talks were still cessation of United States bombings of North Vietnam and an American withdrawal from South Vietnam.

The Communist position, in fact, seemed to harden last week. Hanoi broadcast a statement by the "National Liberation Front" that raised the threat of still greater North Vietnamese involvement. The statement said: "We earnestly call on the North Vietnamese people to actively assist the South Vietnamese people in all fields in order to increase our forces and step up the resistance war 10 times more vigorously." It also called on "regrouped compatriots"—South Vietnamese guerrilla leaders who went North after the 1954 partition—to "get ready

with tunnels. They were reported to have burned some houses built over tunnel entrances despite pleas by villagers.

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Marines do not fight women and children, the spokesman said—but in Vietnam they have been fired on by women and have caught children and oldsters assisting the Vietcong. "Marines do not burn houses or villages unless those houses or villages are fortified," he added—but conceded that most Vietnamese villages are fortified to some degree. Much of the peasant support for the Vietcong is exacted by terror. Mass flight from terror (and floods) in some areas is causing a severe refugee problem in Government resettlement camps. But all that only makes the war's cruelty more pervasive.

To the new U.S. challenge on the ground the Vietcong were reacting with their time-tested tactics of retreating before a superior force and hitting when the advantage of manpower or surprise or both lay with them. Last Wednesday the guerrillas sneaked up within mortar range of an oil depot near Danang and laid down a heavy barrage. About 2 million

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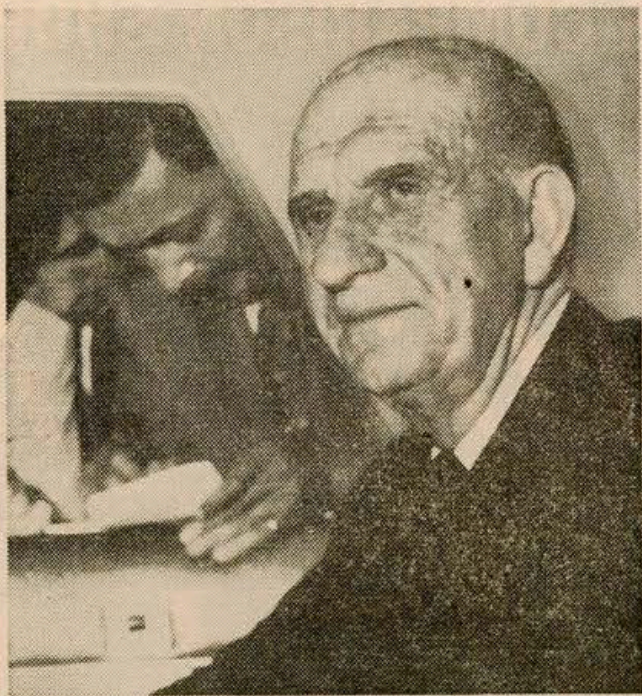
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1965.

Fiery Greek Politician

George Papandreou



Associated Press Cablephoto

Fought the Metaxas dictatorship and the Communists
(Mr. Papandreou yesterday after seeing King Constantine)

AT a time in world history when a generation of aged men has been relinquishing political power to younger hands, 77-year-old George Papandreou of Greece is fighting one of the most crucial battles of a remarkable 50-year career. The tall, nearly bald politician has

Man in the News

asked that 25-year-old King Constantine designate him to form a new government. Mr. Papandreou was forced out as Premier July 15 in a dispute with the King over politics in the army.

In the three weeks after he left office, Mr. Papandreou generated enough support in the hot streets of Athens and the noisy chamber of Parliament to topple his successor as Premier, George Athanasiadis-Novas.

The possessor of a sharp tongue and a great sense for dramatic action, Mr. Papandreou showed that he has lost little of the strength and determination that sustained him through years of political exile, imprisonment and loneliness as the leader of Opposition parties.

'What A Pity'

Often recalled is his exchange in 1944 with George II, then King, who had asked him to switch allegiance as head of a Greek Government in exile to the right wing of politics.

"What a pity you are not a royalist, Mr. Prime Minister," the King commented

cal wheel sent Mr. Papandreou into exile briefly in 1926. But he returned to Parliament later that same year and then joined the Government of his long-time friend, Premier Venizelos, in 1930.

He served as Minister of Education and then Minister of Communications in the next five years and won a national reputation for opening 3,000 schools and founding the National Theater and the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Athens.

After the retirement of Mr. Venizelos in 1935, Mr. Papandreou formed the Democratic party, later renamed the Democratic-Socialist party. He fought the dictatorship of Gen. John Metaxas and was again sent into political exile.

Mr. Papandreou was imprisoned during the wartime occupation of Greece, but escaped in 1944 to head a Greek government in exile.

Mr. Papandreou returned to Athens as Premier in October, 1944, after the German withdrawal and helped to defeat the Communist underground. He was Minister of the Interior in 1947 and Deputy Premier and Minister of Coordination in 1950-51.

The next 11 years were spent in opposition, a bitter period for Mr. Papandreou. In 1961, he became the leader of the newly formed Center Union, a coalition of center groups, including his old party.

Premier Since 1963

He swept into power as

'What A Pity'

Often recalled is his exchange in 1944 with George II, then King, who had asked him to switch allegiance as head of a Greek Government in exile to the right wing of politics.

"What a pity you are not a royalist, Mr. Prime Minister," the King commented.

"What a pity you are not a republican, Your Majesty," Mr. Papandreou replied.

Mr. Papandreou was born Feb. 13, 1888, in Kaledzi, a small town in Patras 100 miles west of Athens. His father was a priest of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The future political leader studied law at the University of Athens and economics and political science at the University of Berlin.

He returned to Greece in 1915 to become the administrator of Mytilene, a city on the island of Lesbos in the Aegean Sea less than 10 miles off the coast of Turkey.

Mr. Papandreou resigned after the Government of Premier Eleutherios Venizelos was toppled a few months later. In 1916, he joined the uprising that forced out King Constantine I and brought Greece into World War I on the side of the Allies.

After service as Governor of the Aegean Island of Chios from 1917 to 1920, Mr. Papandreou was again in opposition to the Crown and went to prison for four months.

He took his first Cabinet post, Minister of the Interior, in 1923 and later that year was elected to his first term in Parliament as the representative of Mytilene.

Another turn of the politi-

The next 11 years were spent in opposition, a bitter period for Mr. Papandreou. In 1961, he became the leader of the newly formed Center Union, a coalition of center groups, including his old party.

Premier Since 1963

He swept into power as Premier in 1963 after a closely fought election. Instead of trying to lead the country with a shaky majority, however, the Premier demanded a new election in February, 1964, and it secured his power.

He is considered a strong supporter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Greece is a member. He has also been a supporter of the controversial regime of Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus.

Mr. Papandreou pictures himself as a "happy warrior" in his moments of victory. He loves good food and a light Greek wine called Demesticha.

He lives with his second wife, the former Kyveli Theodoridou, a well-known actress, in a modest stucco house in suburban Ekali.

He has two sons, George Jr. and Andreas G., a former professor of economics at the University of California in Berkeley, who now heads an economics institute in Athens.

Andreas Papandreou, the was Deputy Minister of Economic Coordination in his father's Cabinet has figured in the current Greek crisis. He has been accused of having had connections with a secret army officers' organization that Papandreou foes denounce as left-wing.

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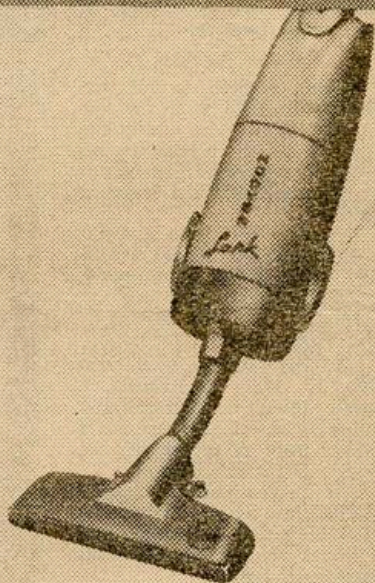
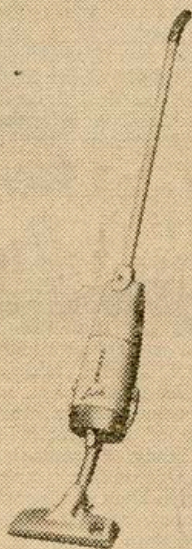
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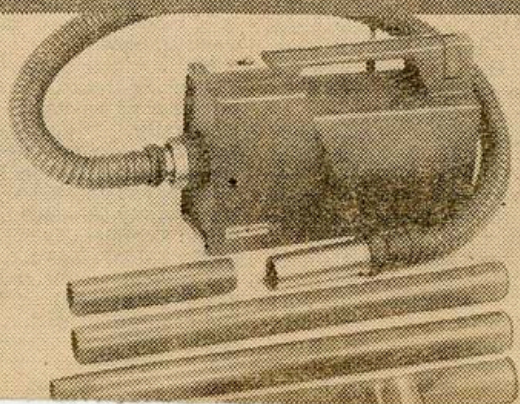
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PRINCESS SOPHIA IS MARRIED TO JUAN CARLOS OF SPAIN



CROWNS BEFORE GOD. Facing the primate of Greece under chandeliers of Orthodox cathedral (*left*), Sophia and

Juan Carlos await the lifting of symbolic marriage crowns (*above*) over their heads. King Paul stands behind them.



CROWNS BEFORE GOD. Facing the primate of Greece under chandeliers of Orthodox cathedral (*left*), Sophia and

Juan Carlos await the lifting of symbolic marriage crowns (*above*) over their heads. King Paul stands behind them.

Grecian Glory for a Royal Bride

With bejeweled and bemedaled pomp as rare to the 20th Century as a minuet, royalty turned out in Athens for the wedding of pretty 23-year-old Princess Sophia, daughter of Greece's King Paul and Queen Frederika. Her bridegroom was a strapping Spaniard with a name that dripped regal implications: Juan Carlos Alfonso Víctor María de Borbón y Borbón, Prince of Asturias and son of the Pretender to the vacant Spanish throne. In glittering attendance were vestiges of once-haughty dynasties—Habsburgs, Bourbons, Hohenzollerns—a few retaining thrones, many royally retired,

some looking for work. They bore gifts ranging from flatware to a Star Class sailboat.

The bride rode first to Roman Catholic, then to Greek Orthodox services in a black coach drawn by six horses. Ahead rode such royal seniors as King Olav V of Norway, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, Queen Ingrid of Denmark.

Hundreds of thousands of commoners lining the procession route waved Greek and Spanish flags, reveling in sentiment over a handsome young couple whose wedding, though an anachronism in monarchy's twilight, was splendid and memorable.

CONTINUED

**Reception
in a royal
garden**





GRECIAN URN. The progress of the long reception line is impeded by a huge urn at the corner of a pool, until some of the more daring guests forsake their dignity and take a perilous short cut.

GRECIAN GARDEN. Guests stroll in the sun-kissed formal grounds of the Greek royal residence during reception given by King and Queen for the members of Spanish colony who live in Athens.

ROYAL DOWRY

By PAUL TANFIELD in London

BETWEEN the ancient royal families of Europe there is more to a marriage than gun salutes and cheering crowds . . .

Recently the citizens of Athens were acclaiming Don Juan Carlos, son of the Spanish Pretender, who had arrived there for the celebration of his engagement to Princess Sophia, 23-year-old daughter of King Paul of Greece.

But behind the scenes talks had been going on concerning a vital condition of the union—the dowry.

The Greek royal family is not wealthy and I understand it may even be necessary for the Greek Government to invoke an old tradition by asking every man in the army to contribute one day's pay toward the dowry.

Michael Pasmazogaou, legal adviser to the Greek court, has made a secret visit to Madrid and Lausanne. He has had dowry talks with officials of the Franco Government and with exiled Queen Victoria, widow of Spain's last king and grandmother of Don Juan Carlos, in the Swiss resort.

Hard Cash

It is believed that the Spanish royal family is anxious that at least part of the dowry should be in hard cash.

Queen Frederica has agreed to give her daughter part of her personal jewels, known to include some of the world's most precious items, which she inherited through family ties from the Bavarian royal family and Russian Tsars.

Sophia is also likely to



Princess Sophia

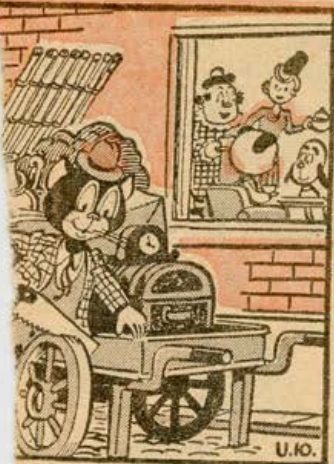
receive the estate in Austria owned by Greek monarchs. This would provide a suitable permanent residence for her and Don Juan Carlos if the Spanish Bourbons' hopes of an early royal restoration in Spain do not materialise.

If the Spanish royal family insist on hard cash this must be approved by the traditionally economy-conscious Greek Government, whereas the jewels and estate are the monarch's personal property.

I. Q. MIX SOLUTION

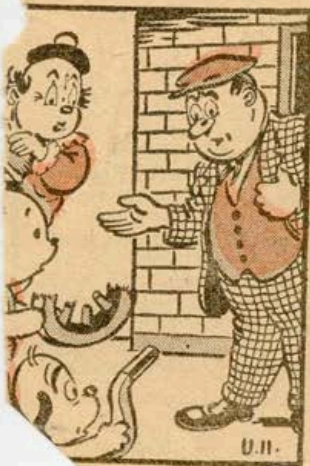
There are two reasons why some people do not start their own business. They haven't any money and they don't know how to start.

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 some office dust,
 her joy is good to see,
 pretty as can be.



U.K.

"Go fetch your friends," she
 rest your weary legs!"
 do not hear the laugh
 handcart wheel in half.



U.11.

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work out for him this
 time."

No Time

"At the last party it took so long to eat the food that we hadn't time for any games," Bunty reminded him.

"Yes. The same thing happened before," said Bobalink. "And the time before that."

Bunty cheered up his friend with a nice cup of tea and then the brownie trotted off through the woods to talk over plans for the Wizard's party.

He hadn't been gone long when the baby teddy bear suddenly had an idea.

"I wonder if Bobalink



WILLY
 WALLACE

WILLI



TIRED AND IN PAIN, FRANCO MAY LEAVE

RUMOURS of the impending retirement of General Franco are usually circulated by hopeful enemies of his Spanish regime. But the latest news regarding the Caudillo's imminent retirement comes from members of his own household.

There is no doubt that General Franco is tired and disillusioned. The constant pain in his left hand—injured in a shooting accident almost a year ago and not yet healed—and the effect of strong doses of pain-killing drugs, have weakened his constitution.

He was also sorely disappointed during the strike wave this year by the "desertion" of the Catholic Church, which turned against him and lent its support to the workers' demands.

Since then, several stalwarts of the regime have had second thoughts about the advisability of being identified with an old man whom they hope to survive. The Caudillo is aware that some of his followers are planning their career within the European Economic Community without him.

"I know why the Soviet regime has lasted so long."

But more concrete facts should not be overlooked.

During the summer holidays, General Franco spent a week aboard his yacht, the Azor. It is known that he had an interview at sea with Don Juan de Borbon, Pretender to the throne.

This interview, which lasted for at least two days, was not reported in Spanish newspapers, but the details are known to a few.

Succession Law

The general has decided to reduce from five years to three the period which must pass before the Pretender's son, Prince Juan Carlos, can reign. According to the Law of Suc-

From a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT In Madrid

exile, which he has always refused to do, but in his own country, having recovered all his rights and properties.

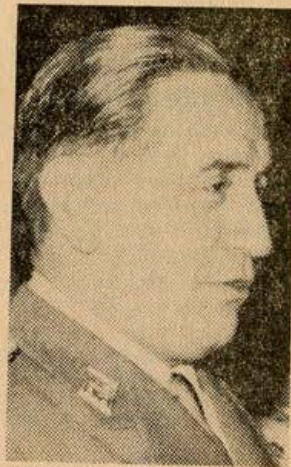
If General Franco has rejected the attitude of "apres moi le deluge," he has been forced to do so by a series of circumstances beginning in 1958 with the Ministerial crisis which put an end to the ruinous inflationary policy of the diehard Falangists and brought the pro-European technocrats into the Cabinet, as Ministers of Finance and Commerce.

Stable System

As a logical consequence, Spain requested admittance earlier this year to the European Common Market. In principle Spain's entry was welcomed.

At the same time it was made abundantly clear that members would like to see a stable system in Spain, which would not only guarantee the maintenance of law and order, but which would also assure a solid foundation for foreign investment.

In Munich last June the united Spanish opposition—Monarchists to Socialists and excluding only the Communists—gained the unanimous support of the Congress of the European Community. This initial success of General Franco's opponents would



General Munoz Grandes

in the period of transition, many have plumped for Don Juan de Borbon. The recent appointment of General Munoz Grandes to the newly created post of Vice-President of the Council of Ministers does not mean that one dictator will be succeeded by another.

General Munoz Grandes is not a politician. Moreover, he does not have the undivided support of the Army. His rise to power would merely lead to a civil war among the generals.

General Garcia Valino, for one, makes no secret of the fact that he would challenge the authority of any military successor to the Caudillo. General Munoz Grandes is himself a Monarchist. His only aim would be to keep the

country calm in support of another, in this case Don Juan.

The evidence would seem to support the theory that the Monarchy is on its way in again. During the floods which devastated Catalonia, Don Juan, who has not a penny to his name and who lives in the Portuguese resort of Estoril on the two million pesetas annual grant from General Franco, contributed one million pesetas to the fund for the flood victims.

Meanwhile, General Franco is said to have taken a fancy to the Philippines and to have had 30 million pesetas transferred to President Macapagal with the request to buy property for him there.

The impending retirement of General Franco seems to be contradicted by his recent public speeches in Spain and the importance retained by Senor Jose Solis, the representative of the Falange and the State-controlled labour syndicate.

But it would not surprise anyone here to see General Franco keep up appearances to the very last moment.—London Observer Service

IN A NUTSHELL

I believe that the future outlook in Africa is terrifying. I believe we have the prospect of 10 years of the most terrible turmoil and bloodshed.—Sir Hugh Foot, former British Foreign Office representative, interviewed in London.

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(Greece)

is aware that some of his followers are planning their career within the European Economic Community without him.

"I know why the Soviet regime has lasted so long," he is said to have told his brother Nicolas recently. ". . . thanks to the purges."

Vital Meeting

The nostalgia of General Franco for the days of unlimited power, his tiredness and disillusion are, of course, only secondary considerations. The Caudillo has always been unpredictable.

No one would venture to draw conclusions for the future on the basis of his present frame of mind alone.

Succession Law

The general has decided to reduce from five years to three the period which must pass before the Pretender's son, Prince Juan Carlos, can reign. According to the Law of Succession, which came into force in 1948, a Spanish monarch must be at least 30 years of age and Prince Carlos is now 25.

Don Juan de Borbon is to be appointed Regent within a relatively short time—before the end of this year, say the Monarchists. He is to facilitate the transition toward a constitutional monarchy, to prepare the country for a liberal democracy, and to achieve national unity.

In short, he will liquidate Francoism and then abdicate, three years later, not as an

In Munich last June the united Spanish opposition—Monarchists to Socialists and excluding only the Communists—gained the unanimous support of the Congress of the European Community. This initial success of General Franco's opponents was followed by a meeting of some opposition members with President Kennedy.

Army Reaction

Seeing the opposition united, and an alternative team of politicians ready to take over if given the chance, several European organisations have begun putting pressure on the present Spanish regime. They would obviously like General Franco to go in order to see what would succeed him.

Since there is no single outstanding political figure acceptable to all as arbitrator

Logie loaded and asked immediate fire danger died, radio contact was made with Scott Base and the rescue organised.

Steak and Eggs

A survival camp was set up alongside the New Zealand dog team party camp in case the rescue was delayed. The men had a meal of steak and eggs salvaged from the aircraft while waiting for their rescuers.

The crash was the third in a week for Deep Freeze planes. One helicopter was lost in the Taylor Valley and a Dakota in the Sentinel Mountains last Thursday. Another Dakota received light damage when a helicopter manoeuvring on the ground touched it.

There had been tremendous harbour development during the past year, said Mr Trimmer, and the development would continue during the coming year. In the past year the board had raised nearly £1 million in loan money. Since the board embarked on its port development, nearly £1.5 million had been expended.

Dairy Factory Wages Rise

The minimum award rates for dairy factory workers have been raised by the Arbitration Court by between 3s 5d and 4s a week, according to their classification.

The rates incorporate the effect of the Court's 2½ per cent general wage order and provide a basic wage of £13 11s 1d for an adult man. An unqualified preference clause has been inserted in the award.

£300 CEREMONY

Staff Reporter Wellington
The National Roads Board has allotted £300 to be spent on a ceremony on December 15 to mark the end of reconstruction of the Waioeka Gorge highway, between Opotiki and Gisborne.

Town Hall yesterday. She won the title during the Barrier Reef Islands Festival and her tour of New Zealand is part of her prize.

LEAGUE TO CONTEST 80 SEATS

Press Assn Wellington
The Social Credit Political League would again contest the 80 seats in the general election next year, said the league president, Mr V. F. Cracknell, after a meeting of the Dominion council at Wellington at the weekend.

The league intended to conduct a survey in several key electorates before it completed its plans for the election, he said.

"We have already completed many of our plans, but we are meeting with so many inquiries and comments about the problems of local bodies, farmers, small businessmen and pensioners, that we intend to study the position very carefully so that the overall position becomes clearer," said Mr Cracknell.

The Dominion council endorsed the selection of four more candidates for the election. They are Messrs N. C. McConachy (Rodney), R. E. Crawford (Wairarapa), F. J. Williams (Wallace), and F. Needham (Rangitikei).

Gas Found In No. 4 Kapuni Well

Press Assn New Plymouth

Petroleum gas has been encountered at Kapuni No. 4 well, the third and last appraisal well on the Kapuni oil and gas structure. The gas strike occurred on Saturday.

The chairman of directors of Shell, BP and Todd Oil Services, Ltd, Mr J. B. Price, said yesterday that indications at Kapuni No. 4 well were similar to previous Kapuni wells. The gas strike added to the confirmation of the Kapuni structure, announced a week and a half ago.

It had also confirmed traces of hydrocarbons found in electrical logging of the well before the tests started.

Mr Price said that when the petroleum gas flow steadied samples would be taken for analysis. The tests were expected to last a fortnight.

Appeal Board has heard objections from landowners and the East Coast Bays Borough Council to the zoning of the western side of East Coast Road which is in the county for much of its distance. It is zoned rural and the objectors want it residential.

The Catholic Church objected to the hotel. The Rev. Father J. C. Pierce said the hotel would be near St John Catholic school, teacher's residence and the presbytery. A church and a hall to be built would be opposite the entrance to the hotel.

He said the area was predominantly residential and the hotel would add to the traffic hazards about which all schools in the area were worried. The hotel would lower the tone of the area. There would be little hotel business in the day and residents considered after-hours business inevitable.

Appeal Box Thieves Left Pennies

Press Assn Tauranga

Thieves who broke into a butcher's shop at Te Puke on Saturday night stole the silver from an Auckland United Orphanages appeal box—but they left the pennies.

A total of about £12 was stolen from three stores entered.

OF PLENTY EACH EXCURSION SATURDAY NEXT

ICE, in association with Airlines of New Zealand, is offering an excursion to interesting Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Waikare, Te Aroha, expansive Tauranga coast, following glorious sea coast of East Coast beaches, landing at the New Zealand Coach tour embraces fast-growing town of the vast Tasman Paper Mill, then has hydro construction work, beautiful Harbour, see from top of Hill the fan-whole of Bay of Plenty with Cape Runn, on to Ohape Beach and Ohiwai Harbour, scenic route via Rotorua and Thermal Regions.

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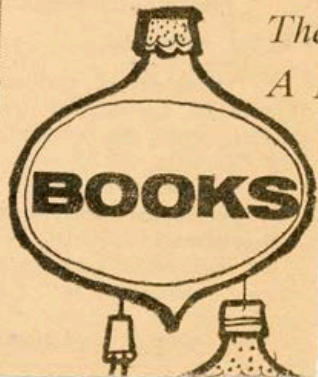
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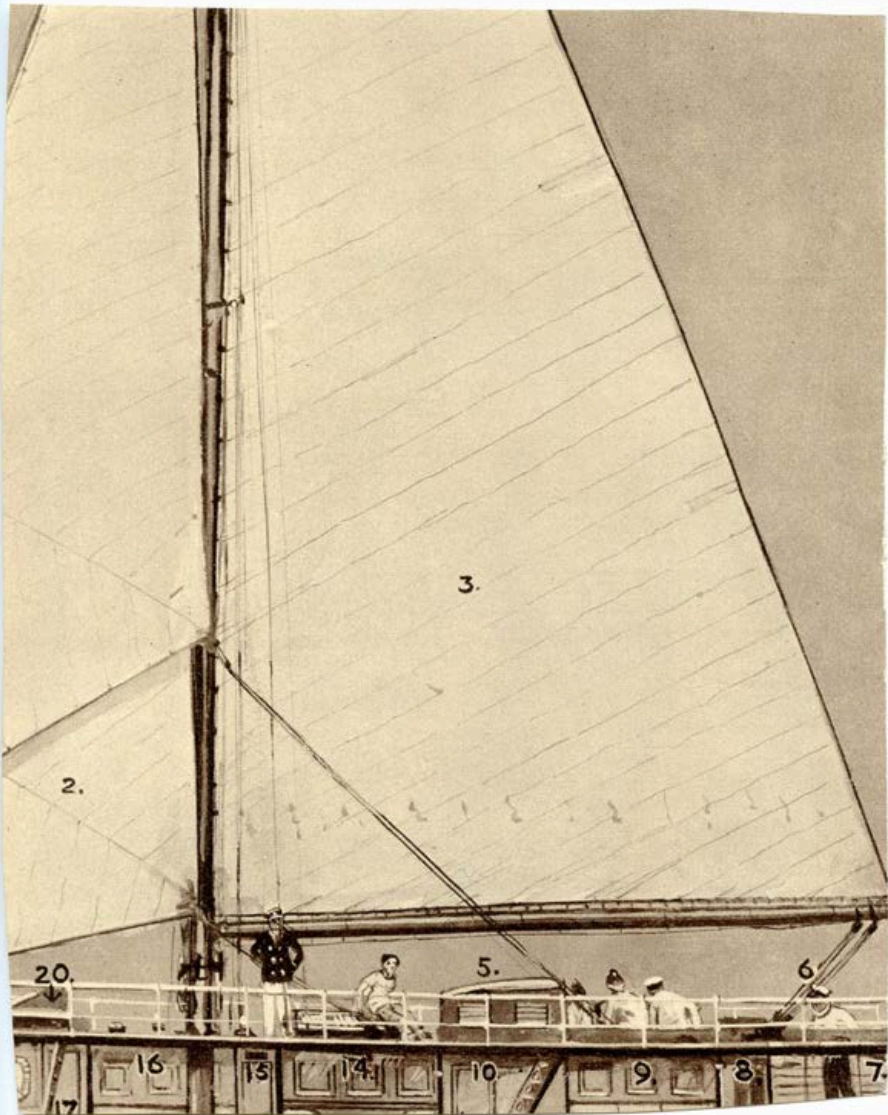
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everywhere.





PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GREECE AND HER FIANCE, DON JUAN CARLOS, PHOTOGRAPHED AT CLARIDGE'S, AT THE BEGINNING OF A TWO-WEEK PRIVATE VISIT TO ENGLAND.

It has been announced that the wedding of Princess Sophia, eldest child of King Paul of the Hellenes, and Don Juan Carlos, son of the claimant to the Spanish throne, will take place in Athens on May 14, the wedding being solemnised in both the Roman Catholic Church of St. Dennis and the Greek Orthodox Cathedral. Princess Sophia arrived in London with her mother and her sister, Princess Irene, on January 31, and they were accompanied by Don Juan Carlos.



firm proposals as a line of thought worth detailed examination.



Gina Bachauer at Whenuapai last night with her clippings of the Greek Royal wedding.

Princess Is Pupil Of Gina Bachauer

Cuttings from a newspaper no one else could read had priority when the distinguished concert pianist Gina Bachauer arrived at Whenuapai Airport last night for a six-week concert tour.

"Ah, the cuttings I ordered of Princess Sophie's wedding," she exclaimed, tearing the wrapping from a Greek newspaper which awaited her.

Princess Sophie is a pupil of Madame Bachauer and has her lessons when the pianist visits her homeland each year.

The King of Greece is also her pupil.

"He is a very, very, very good pianist," she said.

Madame Bachauer and her husband, Mr Alec Sherman, received a personal letter from the princess inviting them to the wedding.

"Alas, I had a concert in Australia on that day, so we could not go. Never mind, we will see her in July."

Madame Bachauer has just finished a three-month concert tour of Australia in which she gave 40 recitals.

Mr Sherman gave up his post as conductor of the London Orchestra two years ago to accompany his wife on her concert tours.

A pupil of Rachmaninoff and Cortot, Madame Bachauer will give four concerts in Auckland. Her first will be for the Auckland Festival, in association with R. J. Ker-ridge, at the Town Hall tomorrow night.

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drink charges against drivers.
He said the effect of a cer-
tain amount of alcohol in the
bloodstream might differ from
man to man.

In the Auckland Magis-
trate's Court Mr Rothwell dis-
missed a charge against
Grahame Elrick Coutts, aged
39, driver, of being in charge
of a vehicle in Queen St,
Northcote, on May 3, while so
under the influence of drink or
a drug as to be incapable of
having proper control of the
vehicle.

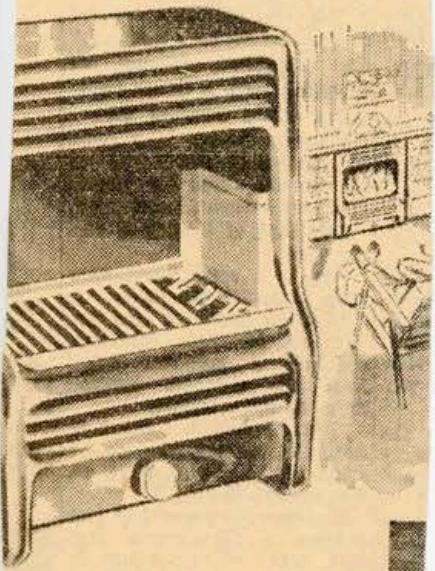
Coutts pleaded not guilty.

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at beam downward, too. Completely safe —
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room quickly, easily and SAFELY. Heats by
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LEAN air. Burns carbonettes, coal, coke,
does not need constant stoking
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Thousands of Flowers for Festive Athens

ROYALTY ARRIVING FOR WEDDING

Athens

Royalty began moving into Athens yesterday for the wedding next Monday of Princess Sophia to Don Juan Carlos, Heir Apparent to the Spanish Throne.

ELECTION IN IRELAND

Belfast

Northern Ireland will hold a general election on May 31. The Prime Minister, Lord Brookeborough, leader of the pro-British and Protestant Unionist Party, announced in Parliament yesterday. The Unionist Party seems certain to be returned, but it is expected to be the least campaigning yet, particularly from the vigorous Nationalist Party, which seeks an Ireland Republic, free of British rule.

BUT AID

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The final list will include four kings, seven queens, 37 princes, 14 dukes, 13 duchesses, eight counts and five countesses.

Work has already begun on ceremonial arches and garlands along the wedding route.

Thousands of blooms and hundreds of yards of velvet and tinsel will be used to lend a fairy-tale atmosphere to the occasion.

Roses and Carnations

Thousands of red and yellow carnations, the colours of the Spanish Flag, will decorate the Catholic Church of St Denise, where the first of the two wedding ceremonies will take place.

Thirty-five thousand red roses will decorate the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Virgin Mary, scene of the second ceremony.

Hundreds of wedding presents are still pouring into the Royal Palace.

They include a £50,000 zibeline coat from the shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, a diamond tiara from Queen Frederica, a beautiful set of Copenhagen china from King Frederick of Denmark and a small yacht from Prince Rainier of Monaco.

And a Tree

When the Greek Agricultural Workers' Union asked what Princess Sophia wished from them, she replied: "I only want a seedling of a laurel tree. Wherever I live I shall plant it in my garden,

to remind me of my country, Greece."

The first major group of Royal guests arrived yesterday.

Queen Ingrid of Denmark, accompanied by her three daughters, Princesses Margrethe, Benedict and Anne-Marie, arrived by air from Geneva.

On the same aircraft were the Queen Mother, Victoria Eugenie of Spain (the grandmother of the bridegroom), the Duke and Duchess of Braganza, the Infante Maria Cristina of Bourbon and the Princess Renee of Bourbon-Parma.

Earlier, the Crown Prince Constantine welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. The Duchess is the sister of King Paul of the Hellenes.

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own Corres. Matamata
 Cretan will start in the
 Waikato Hurdles at Te
 Rapa tomorrow, according
 to his owner, Mr N. Grafas.
 After giving a clever display
 over two hurdles at
 Matamata yesterday, Cretan
 did strong work on the
 grass, the last three furlongs
 in 44 4/5. He pulled
 up well.

pari; K. D. Campbell, Blue Ace,
 Politely; A. S. Edgecumbe, Reg-
 nier; G. F. Hughes, Gento; P.
 T. Ryan, Lucanui; J. F. Grylls,
 Peter Night; B. L. Hillis, Loch-
 wood; G. L. Willetts, Watson;
 J. H. Hely, Lord Pilate; G. R.
 Edge, Selalah.

R. Fisher, Black Lad, Triple
 Countess, Straight Time, Jennie
 Lee; N. D. Riordan, Tepeta,
 Triple Count, Angus Junior,
 Fiery Lad; K. Mauriri, Marvo;
 J. Potter, In Town, Break Away;
 A. T. Haitana, Golden Ascot,
 Royal General.

From THE

Region did best of Matamata yesterday preparation for racing morrow. He ran a mile

Marvo worked well over the
 same ground and Cretan was
 the most impressive of those
 who were schooled.

Black Lad, Balzac, Redex
 and Phoenician did best of the
 flat race gallopers.

The galloping was done 33
 feet out on the course proper,
 which was heavy.

Region (Martinovich) beat
 Triple Count (Riordan), with
 a gap to Triple Score (medium
 weight), at the end of a mile
 in 1.54 1/5, the last six fur-
 longs in 1.24, and five strongly
 in 1.8 4/5. Region worked
 splendidly in his final trial for
 the Waikato Hurdles. Triple
 Count did not stop in his work
 but could not match Region's
 sprint.

Sound Mile

Black Lad (D. Finlay) worked
 boldly over a mile
 shade Tasty Dish (Sanders)
 in 1.54 4/5, the last half-
 with Fountain Pen (Fisher)
 56 1/5. Black Lad is f
 forward to resume racing
 morrow.

Wairere Boy (Mr P. P.)
 ran a mile, the last six
 longs in 1.26. Marvo (M)
 worked very well for a
 chaser to beat In To
 ter) over a mile in

Balzac (Fisher) w
 and a half in fro
 (Cotter) at the end
 in 1.55, the last six
 1.24 3/5. Balzac'
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 WINNING!

In addition Smith has been engaged for Swell Baby in the Queen's Plate.

Frederica

YACHTING

Prince invited to WA

By Syd Donovan

WORLD champion yachtsman Crown Prince Constantine, of Greece, may compete on the Swan River next year.

This was announced today by WA officials who are organising the Prince Philip Cup race on the Swan River next November.

The Yachting Association of WA have issued the invitation through the Royal Greek Embassy in Canberra.

The Crown Prince (21) won an Olympic gold medal last year in his dragon yacht Nirefs.

He is a regular competitor in major yachting regattas in Europe.

As he is a keen sportsman it is thought that the prospect of seeing the Commonwealth Games, immediately after the Prince Philip Cup here, might attract him.

The Prince Philip Cup is awarded to the winner of the Australian championship for international dragons which will be sailed on the Swan River, November 10-20, 1962.

An invitation to the Duke of Edinburgh to compete—made through Governor Sir Charles Gairdner—has been declined, said a regatta official today.

November 11/62

drifted out of position making it impossible for him to give a decision. The Fairness Committee upheld this ruling, ordering that the race be re-rowed.

Now blazing mad, Ninham set out to remove any doubts . . . particularly those in the minds of a number of experts whose published opinions had indicated that Tutty was so clearly superior it was scarcely worthwhile holding the test.

After all, Tutty had previously defeated Ninham by six lengths and no one took much notice of the rumour that Ninham then had been bothered by a back injury.

After the first quarter-mile of the 2000 metres, Ninham led Tutty by six lengths, said the WA star in a letter from Sydney.

"I was wild and I gave it everything I had to cross the finish line 10 lengths in front," he said.

Following this runaway win, which stunned many of NSW's most authoritative sculling men in Australia's home of sculling, Ninham must be regarded as a world-class sculler.

Tutty was third, only a length and a half behind world champion Stuart MacKenzie in the last Diamond Sculls.

SUNDAY SPORT

TENNIS

Continuation of Spring Championships at Hensman Park.

GOLF

Soldiers Cup at Cottesloe.

BOATING

Aquatic carnival at Rottnest.

YACHTING

All yacht clubs will run their normal club races.

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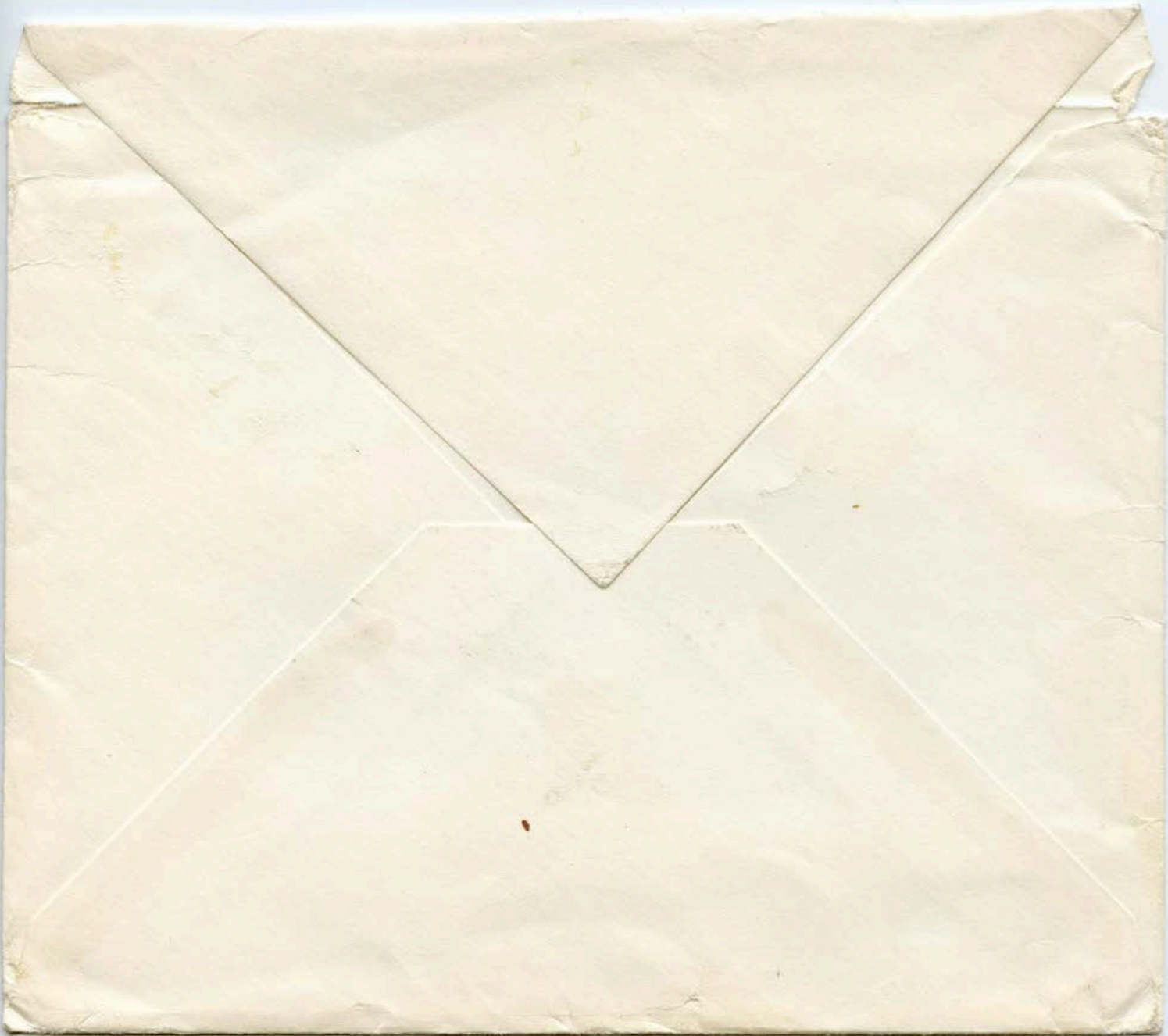
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Dec 61

Princess Sophia Has Wedding Troubles

By a London Correspondent



Don Juan Carlos and Princess Sophia of Greece who have run into problems over their wedding, which will take place next year.

EUROPE'S next royal wedding—due in a few months, between Don Juan Carlos, son of the Spanish Pretender, and Princess Sophia of Greece—will not be conducted by the Pope, as the Spanish Royal Family had hoped.

Don Juan Carlos and his father, the Duke of Barcelona, are expected in Rome soon to discuss the wedding at a private audience with Pope John.

But the Pope will not agree to take the wedding himself

because he doesn't want to imply Papal support for restoration of the monarchy in Franco Spain. He is expected to suggest that the couple should be married by a senior cardinal in Rome and to offer to see them afterwards at his palace for a blessing.

The Pope is also, of course, anxious to avoid a repetition of the trouble that brewed up in Belgium two years ago, when it was learnt that he might marry Prince Albert of Liege and Princess Paolo of Calabria in St Peter's.

That little rumour sparked off a Belgian political crisis and the wedding was quickly switched to Brussels.

But, even with these eventualities taken care of all the troubles are not over.

Princess Sophia, a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, is expected to enter the Roman Catholic Church before the wedding. But Orthodox Church dignitaries and Greek members of Parliament are not expecting anything of the sort. They have voiced their dismay at the very idea.

The civil ceremony is expected to be in Athens in May and the religious ceremony, if it is not in Rome, will be in Estoril or Lucerne.

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WALLER—ELSMORE. Mr and Mrs J. T. Elsmore, of 4 St Leonard's Rd, Mt Eden, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Dawn Margaret, to George Raymond, youngest son of Mr W. and the late Margaret Waller, of Eltham, Taranaki.

WATSON—CRAIG. Mr and Mrs V. Craig, of Opotiki, announce the engagement of their fourth daughter, Gaylene June, to Rex Edward, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Watson, of Waiotahi, Opotiki.

WELLS—MORRISS. Mr and Mrs F. D. Morriss, of Church St, Tirau, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Margaret Joan, to Edmond Rex, youngest son of Mr and Mrs H. C. Wells, of Lake Rd, Tirau.

WHITE—BISS. Mr and Mrs F. E. Biss, of Braemar Rd, Rothesay Bay, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Brenda Megan, to Phillip Brian, eldest son of Mrs D. White and the late Mr L. R. White, of Devonport.

WOOD—MALLORY. Mr and Mrs R. Wood, of 9 Telford Ave, Balmoral, Auckland, announce the engagement of their elder son, Peter Scott, to Beryl Ada, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Mallory, of Rockhampton, Australia.

60 Years Wed

Mr and Mrs Francis

Mr and Mrs A. J. Francis, of 33 Hutchinson Ave, New Lynn, will celebrate their diamond wedding on Boxing Day. Mrs Francis, who is 81 years of age, was born in Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, and Mr Francis, who is almost 80 years of age, was born in Masterton, Wairarapa. After their marriage they lived in Palmerston North for four years, and then moved to Petone in 1905, where they lived until 1932. In that year they went to reside in Upper Hutt, remaining there until 1958, when they moved to New Lynn, Auckland.

Their family consisted of three daughters and one son. There are seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr and Mrs Francis have been associated with the Salvation Army most of their lives. Mr Francis has been a keen bowler for many years and brass bands have also been one of his main interests.

SOCIAL NEWS

Mr and Mrs Gordon Hodge, of Papatoetoe, returned this week from an eight months' visit to Australia.

Miss Noeline Candy, Miss Stephanie Butcher and Miss Barbara Lucas, of Auckland, left yesterday on the Johan van Oldenbarnevelt for six weeks' holiday in Australia.

The lack of a flagpole was only a temporary setback, for some of the bigger pupils were sent to the stream to cut and strip a sapling. This was smartly erected on a corner of the levelled playground, the flag was run up and saluted, and the children dismissed for their holiday.

As you drive along the country road today, you may think nothing remains to substantiate that tale. The schoolhouse is gone, except for a few foundation stones, the levelled site is noticed only when you look for it. But at the corner of the grassy playground stands nature's own perpetuation of that far-off occasion—a tall straight poplar tree from which the flag once flew.

For the stripped sapling took root and each year kept green and golden the memory of a joyful day. Many beautiful and historic trees are revered in this valley, among them some very fine stands and avenues of stately poplars. But the poplar to which this story attaches stands quite alone, surely deserving to be marked by a plaque and to be commemorated as the Poplar of Peace.

Back to Thurlby

This lone tree and its little-known legend, so typical of a district whose turbulent past is easily overlooked by the casual passerby in the calm of today, were pointed out to me by Mr C. R. Gordon, the present squire of Thurlby Domain.

Perhaps some readers will remember how a couple of years ago, with snow falling heavily in the closing dusk, I trespassed a little fearfully into the ruined mansion which has such strong family associations for me.

Well, this time I had no chance to trespass, for the owner collected me in his car and conducted me personally over the old stone smithy where the massive bellows still keep the embers glowing on the anvil; into the old stone stable where 14 horses once stamped and snorted; through the garden where the famous cedar of Lebanon rubs leafy shoulders with walnut and giant crab apple; and up into the old home, open to the sky above yet still full of tangible memories of its human generations.

Lying near by in the farmyard grass, for instance, is a quaint old treasure—the enormous iron cauldron at which my great-grandmama stood by the hot and weary hour to stir the Thurlby jam by which the family fortune was to be made—though only in dreams, as it turned out.

Patiently spooning out the stones from her bushels of boiling fruit, as I do now with my few pounds of damsons, the poor great-grandmama soon discovered her error, for the



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Snell says give her a chance

Peter Snell today said the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association had made a bad mistake by deciding to send a manager with him to the Los Angeles Times meeting next month instead of Empiad sprint silver medallist Doreen Porter.

"This is the third time I have been to the United States," he said. "I'll only be in the States for three days. As the 1962 American tour manager Mr Geoff Jackman found, Americans look after New Zealanders very well."

Yesterday the N.Z.-A.A.A. decided Snell and Mr Frank Sharp (manager) would go to the American indoor meeting. The invitation asked for Snell and Miss Porter or Snell and a manager.

Association chairman Mr Harold Austad said the American invitation did not allow for a party of three—Snell, Miss Porter and a manager or chaperon—and the association's policy was not to allow women athletes to travel without one or the other official.

Help her

Said Snell: "One of my main reasons for making the trip was because I believed it would help Doreen's chances.



Doreen Porter

"The Times meeting would

in the South Island. It should be easy enough to find a

THE ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED ...



ATHENS, Wednesday. — Crown Prince Constantine of Greece (23) is engaged to marry 17-year-old Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark, the Greek Royal Court announced today.

The prince and princess are shown here arriving at a Yehudi Menuhin violin recital in Athens last year. The wedding will take place next year when the princess will have completed her studies.

She is expected to arrive in Athens with Crown Prince Constantine next Monday, and a popular reception will

be organized to welcome them.

King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece left Athens earlier today by special airliner for Copenhagen, where Crown Prince Constantine arrived a few days ago.

A 21-gun salute boomed out here tonight as Athens Radio broadcast the announcement of the royal engagement.

Prince Constantine has had his name linked romantically with Princess Anne-Marie for some months.

Military training

Crown Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, is the second child of King Paul and Queen Frederica. The eldest is Princess Sophia.

The Crown Prince has attended Greece's Military, Naval and Royal Air Force Cadets' Academies.

He is also an expert yachtsman and won the 1960 Olympic dragon class gold medal in Rome. He is an active member of the International Yachting Federation board. — N.Z.P.A.—Reuter.

“Policy of Genghis Khan”

BELGRADE, Wednesday.— President Tito of Yugoslavia said today Chinese leaders are following the policy of Genghis Khan in wishing to push the world into war.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said he told the Congress of the Yugoslav Peoples' Youth organization in Belgrade that the Chinese leaders would not care if tens of millions of people were killed.

President Tito said he hoped Chinese leaders would soon abandon their policy.

Ex-Nazi

the match between Spain's Prince Juan Carlos and her daughter, Princess Sophie. When Frederika's son, Crown Prince Constantine, began courting a voluptuous Greek actress, his mother promptly broke up the romance. Frederika had her sights on a higher prize—perhaps even Denmark's beautiful, 16-year-old Princess Anne-Marie, Constantine's coveted companion. For her younger daughter, Princess Irene, Frederika had her eyes on Crown Prince Harald of Norway.

Led by Britain's Princess Margaret and her cousin Princess Alexandra, who soon will marry Scottish Businessman Angus Ogilvy, princesses have begun to look more favorably at kind hearts with no coronets. "What interests me is not the crown, but what's beneath the crown," says France's Princess Isabelle, daughter of the French Pretender, the Count of Paris. A commoner should of course have money. Sweden's royal family ruled British Playboy Robin Douglas-Home (nephew of Foreign Secretary Lord Home) "unsuitable" as a consort for Princess Margaretha because of his low income. "You can't expect this young lady to get along without at least one maid," explained a palace spokesman.

Undoubtedly the best royal catch in the world today is Britain's Prince Charles, but at 14 he is not so long out of short pants. Generally overlooked, however, is a royal prince whose line stretches back to 660 B.C., and whose family has announced that he is looking for "an appropriate girl from a decent home." He is 27-year-old Prince Yoshi of Japan.

WEST GERMANY

The Bitter Hours

Early this month, West German politicians were confident of three things: 1) that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer would resign next fall, 2) that he would be replaced by popular Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, and 3) that ex-Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss was finished as a national figure because of his involvement in the *Spiegel* crisis.

Last week they were not so sure. Asked in a TV interview with CBS's Daniel Schorr about his plans, Adenauer replied: "What can I say when I don't know who my successor will be? The calendar date for my retirement has not been determined." Adenauer supporters gleefully pointed out that Adenauer had promised only to retire "after" next summer's Bundestag recess—after could mean anything from ten days to ten years.

Next, Adenauer was the principal speaker at a farewell banquet for Strauss. "I do not say goodbye to you," *der Alte* told his friend, "but just the opposite. I hope that we will work together even more often in the future and will discuss together things of great importance for our people." Adenauer noted that the ex-Defense Minister had undergone many bitter experiences. Then *der Alte* concluded with what may well be his own credo, by saying: "But bitter hours are necessary for the formation of a man."

THE ALLIES

The Last Buss

Before retiring as NATO's Supreme Commander in Europe, General Lauris Norstad set out in November to pay his adieu to Europe's statesmen. The farewell was premature, for President Kennedy asked him to stay on temporarily when the Cuban crisis exploded.

Last week, like a diva making her positively final appearance, Norstad once again bade ceremonial leave to his old associates. The warmest and most unexpected leavetaking came from Charles de Gaulle, whose attitude to NATO has



DE GAULLE & NORSTAD
A star, a sash and a smack.

not been exactly ardent. At a ceremony in the Court of Honor of the 17th century *Hôtel des Invalides*, General de Gaulle draped over General Norstad's shoulder the crimson sash and golden star of the Legion of Honor, its highest award. Like a courting giraffe, *le grand Charles* bent to give Lauris the buss that only one hero can bestow upon another.

Later, at lunch in his palace, De Gaulle declared, "You have done everything that could and should have been done in the service of the strength and solidarity of our Atlantic Alliance." Then, De Gaulle proposed a toast: "I drink to our Alliance, more necessary now than ever."

BERLIN

The Wall of Trees

As winter dusk settled over West Berlin last week, Mayor Willy Brandt threw a switch. Instantly, 400 Christmas trees lining the 25 miles of the hated Communist-built Wall burst into twinkling lights—beacons of freedom for the sullen population of East Berlin.

A few hours later, three young men

crept into West Berlin's Jerusalem Street, cut in half by the Wall, and planted a bomb. The explosion tore a jagged nine-foot hole in the bricks, shattered nearby windows. Before any lucky refugees could make their escape, Communist Vopos rushed to the gap, threatened the West Berlin crowd with submachine guns. "Get away!" snarled a Vopo, snapping the bolt on his gun. A West Berliner replied ironically: "And a Merry Christmas to you."

Purple Rinse. Away from the Wall, prosperous West Berlin seemed almost carefree. Bundled in overcoats, citizens jammed the outdoor cafés for hot coffee and rich pastry, while their feet froze and their necks blistered from the heat of overhanging radiant coils. Along the broad Kurfürstendamm, young art students collected rent money by drawing colored chalk reproductions of the madonnas of Giorgione and Fra Angelico. In the fairytale of the big department stores, late shoppers were snapping up collapsible 6-ft. Christmas trees, black lace nightgowns from Paris, Guardsmen neckties from London, Retsina wine from Greece.

East Berlin resembled the weather—leaden grey skies, bone-chilling wind, a damp slurry of mud and snow. The city was dark, and the shops were sparsely stocked. Only sign of the holiday season was the *Weihnachtsmarkt* (Christmas market) set up near the Sportsplatz. Here a seedy collection of carnival rides attempted gaiety to the music of a prewar Harry James record. Pathetic crowds surrounded the few booths selling candied apples or thin bits of herring on hard rolls. Missing was the pungent smell of broiling sausage, for an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease has made meat, and especially beef, scarce in East Germany. Across the street from the carnival, a lone, scraggly Christmas tree shared its place with the huge model of a Russian rocket.

Thousands of West Berliners had hoped that they might visit relatives and friends in East Berlin during the holidays. Their hopes were dashed with the breakdown of negotiations on a trade agreement between East Germany and West Germany. In exchange for a softer policy on travel across the Wall, the Communists were demanding huge money credits from Bonn. A woman in the American sector said wistfully, "Nobody here is hoping any more. My daughter and grandchildren are in East Berlin, only five minutes' walk from here. But I haven't been able to speak to them since September 1961."

Though the reunion of families is banned, West Berliners did have some mild cause for rejoicing. A year ago, the Communists were talking noisily of an imminent separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union, with its implied threat to Allied access to West Berlin. But last week there was no mention of another Berlin blockade. In the wake of the tough U.S. stance in Cuba, East Germany's Red Boss Walter Ulbricht was now having to pass delicate hints to his people that all the promises to throw the West out of Berlin would have to wait until East Germany's economic woes were eased.

nounce his title. Protesting that he was thus "the victim of my father's virtue," "the Reluctant Peer" was forced to stand aside while the defeated Tory candidate occupied his seat in Commons.

Last week, as a direct result of Wedgwood Benn's battle to remain a commoner, a joint parliamentary committee proposed new rules for the Lords. Its key recommendation: hereditary peers should henceforth be allowed to surrender their titles for life and run for Commons if they wish. The change seems almost certain to pass into law. For though most Tories are reluctant to adopt a measure that might make the Lords even more ineffectual than at present, they fear that unless it is reformed, a future socialist government may abolish the Lords altogether on the ground that an upper chamber based on inheritance is a feudal relic that has no place in a modern democracy.

The Absentees. In fact, The Other Place, as the Lords is known in Commons, has been stripped of real power since the 1832 Reform Act, which brought effective democracy to Britain by making its government responsible only to the House of Commons. Today the Lords resembles a sumptuously somnolent club that is made all the more exclusive by the fact that it can accommodate only a fraction of the 931 dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, barons, bishops ("lords spiritual") and judges who are technically entitled to sit in its hallowed gilt and crimson chamber.

Most of them are bored by political debate and seldom show up. On the other hand, several able, politically-minded aristocrats who refuse to sit in the Lords have joined Wedgwood Benn's boycott with the express aim of changing the system. Among them: Lord Hinchinbrooke, a lively Tory rebel who lost his Commons seat this year when he became the tenth Earl of Sandwich, and Lord Altrincham, a trenchant anti-Establishment columnist for the Liberal Manchester Guardian.

Lethal Chamber. Both major parties would welcome the return to Commons of respected and experienced politicians who have been exiled to The Other Place. Among them: former Tory Party Chairman Viscount Hailsham, now Leader of the House of Lords, who as Quintin Hogg, M.P., was a longtime star of Commons debates, and Foreign Secretary Lord Home, who was a lackluster Tory M.P. but has made a deep impact on the party in the past two years. In Tory inner circles, both are regarded as among the half-dozen potential candidates to succeed Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

In any case, the changes proposed last week impressed most Britons as a necessary, if overdue, step toward more thoroughgoing reform of "the lethal chamber," as Liberal Prime Minister Herbert Asquith called it in 1911. Displaced M.P. Wedgwood Benn, who has eked out a living as a free-lance writer for the past year, called the committee report "a victory for common sense." When the law is changed, he vowed, "I shall be queuing up with my thermos the moment the doors open."



SWEDEN'S MARGARETHA



FRANCE'S ISABELLE



ITALY'S MARIA GABRIELLA



DENMARK'S BENEDIKTE



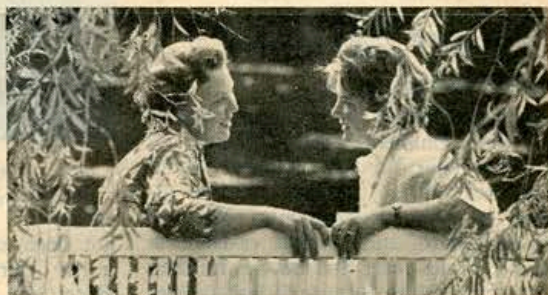
DENMARK'S MARGRETHE



ITALY'S MARIA BEATRICE



GREECE'S IRENE



THE NETHERLANDS' BEATRIX & IRENE
In reel life, no problem.

ROYALTY

My Son, the Prince

"There's this princess, see." It is a line that has commemorated countless Hollywood script conferences from *The Prisoner of Zenda* to *Roman Holiday*. In reel life, the scenarist can find his Prince Charming at Central Casting. But in real life there are not enough princes—charming or otherwise—to go around.

Listed in the *Almanach de Gotha* are 26 spinster princesses—and only 16 princes of marriageable age. Not all the princesses come from reigning houses. Two of the prettiest are Maria Gabriella and Maria Beatrice, daughters of Italy's ex-King Umberto. But the biggest problems are in The Netherlands and Denmark. The Dutch have four unmarried princesses—Beatrix, Irene, Margriet, and Maria—and the Danes three—Margrethe, Benedikte,

and Anne-Marie; neither house has a son.

Reasons of state have further narrowed the field. The ugly memories of World War II make it unlikely that a Danish princess would ever marry a German prince, and Britain's royalty is discouraged from marrying Roman Catholics. Also complicating matters is the fact that intermarriage has linked so many of Europe's royal houses. Questioned about a romance with a young prince, one Oxford-educated continental princess snapped: "Come off it. He's my first cousin."

So great is the prince shortage that royal mothers are, as always, unblushing marriage brokers. A couple of years ago, The Netherlands' Queen Juliana threw a ball so that Crown Princess Beatrix could meet some nice boys, but the stags stayed stags. With far more success, Greece's Queen Frederika organized a Mediterranean cruise for nubile royalty; it sparked

come
on
in-
the
water's
FINE



The air is good too. And the bottle for topping up your battery is right on hand. In fact everything a real motorist needs is more readily available at National stations. National has always made a point of catering for the enthusiasts, with the best service and most advanced fuels. That's why the enthusiasts have always had a liking for National stations and National petrols.



**AT NATIONAL BENZOLE
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*The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose, and Phæbus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet.*

(Lord Byron: *Don Juan*)

ONCE upon a time there was a beautiful princess whose name was Sophie and a tall, fair and handsome young prince whose name was Don Juan. Neither was particularly rich, for they lived at a period when men's lives were cheap and the weapons of war expensive, and royal blood was the same colour as that of the peasant. The prince's country was beautiful and warm with high mountains and low plains and sandy beaches against which lapped a blue, sun-drenched sea. And there were olive groves and vineyards and the people of the land sang a lot and danced throughout the night. But, in general, they were not very happy. For they were poor. What is more, they had no king to rule over them but a man whom some called dictator, others liberator. Don Juan's ambition was to become king again.

Sophie came from a land almost 2000 miles away, an ancient land which had given birth to philosophers and poets, where people looked sadly upon the glory of their past and contemplated their own poverty as philosophically as they were able. A constantly-smiling sun beamed down on well-kept ruins of another age and a gentle king ruled the nation with the motto: "My power is my people's love." He had seen to it that his daughter, Sophie, and his other children were brought up to respect the poor in the same way as the rich, and to help the needy whenever the occasion presented itself. Sophie had no ambitions to become a queen. All she wanted to be was the mother of a family, to have a husband whom she could love and with whom she could share her life in happiness. And so it came to pass that Sophie and Don Juan met. They fell in love, became engaged and were married to the accompaniment of great joy from the people of both nations. Don Juan and Princess Sophie lived happily ever after.

Their heartbreaks. Thus would read the end of this story if it were a fairy tale and thus, indeed, read the hopes of a world torn with strife, cold wars and hunger when the fairy-tale wedding of the year took place in Athens this week (Monday) of Princess Sophie, eldest daughter of King Paul I of the Hellenes and his Royal Consort, Queen Frederika, and Don Juan Carlos, eldest son of Don Juan of Spain, Count of Barcelona, Pretender to the throne, and Princess Marie-Mercedes de Bourbon-Sicile. The couple have many things in common. Both are tall (he really *is* handsome, and she really *is* beautiful); both have fair hair (his is curly, hers is wavy);

passports, on the somewhat flimsy grounds that Britain maintains a consulate in Taipei—though no Kuomintang consulate is allowed on British soil, including Hong Kong. Realizing the impossibility of maintaining reasonable standards of security and secrecy in Formosa, the U.S. Forces maintain virtually no operational establishments there. The American armed presence is based on the tremendously powerful and nuclear-equipped Seventh Fleet and on the supposedly impregnable and spy-proof island fortress of Okinawa which is the key basis and main staging area of the U.S. armed forces in the East. Okinawa's permanent battle-ready reserves now outnumber the much-vaunted 8th U.S. Army in South Korea (from where significant numbers of specialists have recently been transferred to South Vietnam).

Tell-tale map. To demonstrate that Red intelligence has penetrated Okinawa—where no one may land without rigorous screening by Pentagon and CIA—Peking's propaganda machine has published a diagram map of major military, naval and air installations on Okinawa, including half-finished H-rocket sites which will not be ready until next year. An explanatory text states meaningfully that the map shows "some" of the rocket sites located. It lists 18,000 marines, 11,000 army men, 10,000 men of the USAF, and 2000 U.S. Navy personnel, among the permanent garrison, and claims that among "at least a dozen" now operational rocket sites a number are equipped with the long-range "Mace-B" guided missiles covering targets in China as well as in the Soviet Union. Among USAF flying equipment the statement mentions F-100's, B-52's, and U-2's. To hint at the scope of its knowledge, Peking's Military Intelligence gives the supposedly precise number (27) of fatal casualties among Okinawan children when a USAF aircraft crashed into a school building.

Torn curtain. As the map was reproduced—with English legends—in a sheet circulating outside China, it is clear that her masterminds have no fear that their findings may be disproved. So far U.S. sources have maintained a somewhat pained silence. How did Peking intelligence get Okinawan secrets? There are some chinks in the steel curtain of American security. When, a few weeks ago, President Kennedy accepted the recommendations of the Kaysen Report on socio-political conditions in the Ryu-Kyu Islands (of which Okinawa, with its satellites Yie and Kume, is by far the most important), promising their return to Japan in some unstated future, a few hand-picked Japanese journalists were admitted for short visits. Their mood may be gauged from the bitter joke made by a Tokyo agency man: "This island seems built on the bases—not the other way round." Reports had it that 300,000 out of Okinawa's total population of 800,000 had been removed from their homes and farms, that food and consumer goods prices were four times those in Japan, but social benefits vastly inferior.

A more permanent source of information are disgruntled Okinawan expatriates in Japan whose agents are said to travel regularly to the islands. They have formed a self-styled Ryu-Kyu Government-in-exile and are now attempting to make the UN Special Committee for Colonialism

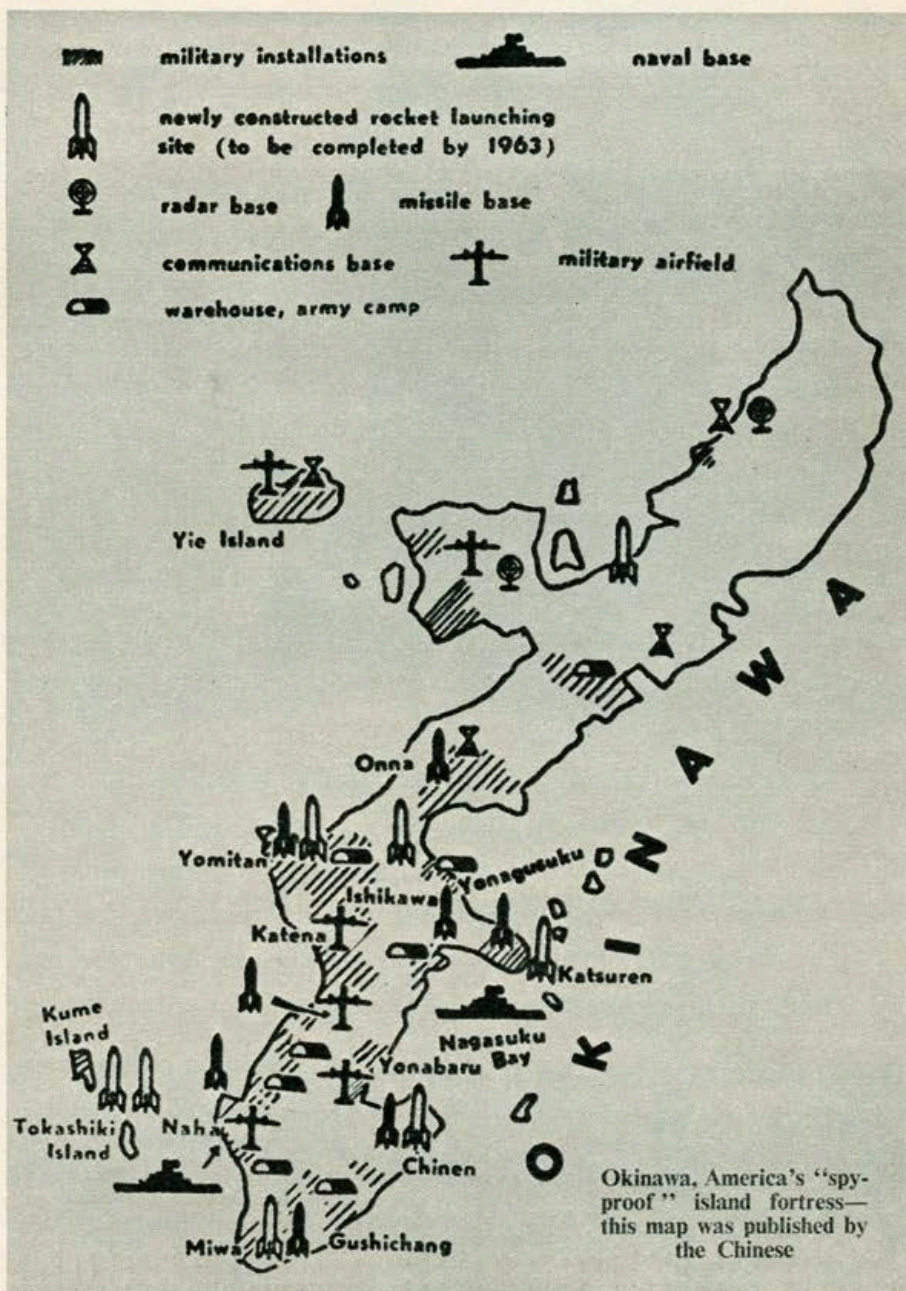
take an interest in Okinawa as it is in Britain's Southern Rhodesia. It is thought that Kennedy's recent attempt to make Ryu-Kyuan self-government more real had at least partly been prompted by the willingness of some of the UN committee to consider the Okinawans' request.

The Americans regard Mr. Senaga, chairman of the Ryu-Kyu People's Party, as a crypto-Communist. The last-but-one local elections made an avowed CP member mayor of Okinawa City; he was ousted last December by the combined effort by both the U.S. Administration and an alliance of anti-Communist organizations. Even the rather hamstrung Ryu-Kyu Legislative Assembly has voted energetic demands for the islands' return to Japan. A unanimously carried strongly-worded resolution to that effect was sent to Washington. The Japanese Diet in Tokyo warmly acclaimed the patriotic initiative by the loyal Ryu-Kyuans (who had first become Japanese in 1895) and added its own firm demand to that of the Okinawa Legislature. Neither

Japan nor the majority of Ryu-Kyu islanders propose to expel the Americans from their bases. Their wish is that the USA should obtain them on the same terms as in the rest of Japan—which would give a tremendous lift to both dignity and economic conditions of the population

Some of America's best friends in Japan opine that U.S. defence secrets in Okinawa would be safer if the island were restored to Japan and the Okinawans' hostility obviated. One American answer is that the Communist poison has so deeply eaten into the islands that controls have to be tightened, not relaxed, to ensure security. At the same time the U.S. may devote 6,000,000 dollars to aid the Okinawese.

Chiang Kai-shek's National Government of the Republic of China, at Taipei, has sent an indignant protest to Washington on the grounds that Kennedy's recognition of Japan's "basic sovereignty" over the Ryu-Kyus was an act hostile to China, as Formosa and the Ryu-Kyus were annexed by Japan in 1895, after her war with China.



Okinawa, America's "spy-proof" island fortress—this map was published by the Chinese

castle in Spain for the fairy-tale princess



Family group, with Sophie in father's arms



In the classroom



With schoolmates



Meeting godfather Smuts at Athens airport



Growing up with self-assurance

COVER STORY



As a Girl Guide



In Greek folk costume



Don Juan encourages Sophie to pose for photographers after their engagement

both have the same hobbies (yachting, riding, archaeology); both have had their disappointments in love before finding each other (he broke his heart over Marie-Gabrielle of Savoy, she over Prince Harald of Norway); both are Christians—though he belongs to the Roman Catholic Church while she belongs to the Greek Orthodox; both may count Queen Victoria as an ancestor in their family tree (he is also a descendant of Louis XIV, while she is also descended from the kings of Denmark and her father is a cousin of Prince Philip).

Religious difficulties. Yet, despite these similarities, all these mutual interests that make this couple so suited, two points almost crushed all hopes of a wedding. The one was religion, the other—money. It took a queen to sort out the first and a parliament to smooth out the second. Ex-Queen Ena of Spain, now 72, Don Juan's grandmother, had to go to Rome and seek an audience with the Pope to receive the Pontiff's blessing for a double ceremony. Because Sophie is Greek Orthodox, because the wedding had been planned to take place in Athens and because a Greek wedding is far more a social affair than anywhere else, it was deemed only right and proper that the couple be married in the Greek Orthodox Church. But because Don Juan is a Roman Catholic, because he will take his bride home to Spain, because he is likely to succeed to the throne of one of the most staunchly Catholic countries in the world, it was considered only right and proper that the couple be married in the Holy Roman Catholic Church. But the Vatican's dogmas forbid double ceremonies.

Queen Ena, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, believing that love was worth a Mass had, herself, relinquished the Church of England to marry the Catholic King Alfonso in the turbulent years of the First World War (1916). She was able to put the case for Don Juan and Sophie fairly and squarely before the Pope. And Pope John XXIII, who is doing everything in his power to bring together all races, all religions, listened sympathetically to the plea and sanctioned the marriage—on the condition that the Catholic ceremony should take place first. This compromise was gladly adhered to last Monday and the St. Denis Church in Athens was almost buried in love-red roses when the couple entered it at precisely 11.30 in the morning. At 12.45 pm on the same day, Don Juan Carlos married his princess again a few streets away at the Metropolis Cathedral with its colourful mosaics, its superb ikons and the lights of more than 1000 candles flickering against the golden stars of its Mediterranean-blue dome.

The dowry question. So much for the religious difficulties, ably ironed out by a dear old woman and an understanding Pope. The question of money did not resolve itself quite as quickly. The Greek Opposition made a colossal issue out of the £100,000 dowry which the Government decided to grant Sophie. Under the provisions of Article 1495 of the Greek Civil Code, parents are forced to set up and pay nuptial dowries for all their daughters. These have to be in proportion to the number of children in the family and, of course, the family income. There are only

two exceptions to the rule: no dowry need be paid in the case of a girl who marries while under the age of 21 without her parents' consent, and the other, where the bridegroom is proved to be a man who has no means of his own and is merely marrying to obtain his bride's dowry.

An anachronism. Sophie does not fall under the first category. She is 23 and has not only her parents' consent but their most ardent blessings into the bargain. Don Juan does not fall into the second. The Spanish Government made him a grant of £200,000—twice as much as Sophie's dowry—as a wedding gift. Nevertheless, the Opposition considered that, not only would the Princess's dowry create an additional burden on the already over-taxed citizens of Greece, but denounced all dowry laws as stupid and, indeed, an insult to Greek women. Why, they asked, should money be handed out like some additional prize for marrying a woman?

No, they said, dowries were an anachronistic custom and it was high time the laws were struck from the Civil Code. And, as far as the Royal Family were concerned, the Opposition considered it too remotely removed from the life of the nation to warrant such an outlay. Indeed, the wedding has been an expensive one. Apart from the £100,000 dowry (which Parliament eventually, and after many weeks of loud bickering that almost resulted in fisticuffs, passed to the satisfaction of every Greek except the Opposition and Communist anti-Royalists) all leading hotels in and around Athens had to be reserved for the official guests. More than 40 royal and once-royal people were invited as well as 1300 others. So much so, that when train-load after train-load of Spaniards arrived in Athens for the "great day," they found themselves with nowhere to sleep. Being Spaniards, many were content to carry on in the same manner as they do at home and spent the night before the wedding singing, dancing, drinking and talking in the bars and cafés that infest the avenues and the streets around Constitution Square. Tavern-keepers yawned, scratched their heads, counted their drachmas and smiled. "It was worth paying for that dowry after all," said one happy bistrot owner. No fewer than 7000 Spaniards invaded Athens and those who could find no room at the inns and who were unable to crush into the bulging bars were billeted in hurriedly-constructed bunks on boats and yachts along the harbour of Piræus.

The trousseau. If the Greeks thought it worth £100,000, the Spaniards certainly thought it value for the £200,000 they gave Don Juan. Princess Sophie did not sweep aside protocol by travelling to the fashion capital, Paris, to have her trousseau made; for Jean Dessès, whom she chose, is himself Greek by birth. Dessès worked round the clock to provide her with her wedding dress complete with a train measuring more than 21 ft (as the Catholic church at Athens is very small, a special rehearsal had to be held some weeks ago using a train of ordinary curtaining to see whether there would still be room for the eight royal bridesmaids). It was also Dessès who produced Sophie's trousseau—40 pieces in all—comprising six suits, eight

evening gowns, four afternoon dresses, five printed dresses, two negligees and 15 pairs of shoes.

Because the Greeks are a modest race today, their modern architecture is not as lavish as that of their glorious, ancient forefathers. Like the church, the royal palace is too small to hold the total number of guests at one and the same time. It was for this reason that there were two official receptions—at the weekend before the wedding ceremonies. Among the guests were Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of de Gaulle-troubled, fairy-tale Monaco. Grace, doing her name full justice, embraced Sophie like a sister and handed over the deeds of the Monegasque present—a yacht (it was through their passion for yachting that Sophie and Don Juan first met). But there were other presents, too. It will be no problem for the young couple to find somewhere to live. They now own a villa in Greece—which was given by Sophie's mother, Queen Frederika, and is the birthplace of the 23-year-old princess—another in Spain and yet a third in Portugal. Her father has given her a somewhat unusual mink coat. Its collar is detachable, forming a ravishingly beautiful stole. From the Greek god of the twentieth century—Aristotle Onassis—Sophie has received an almost priceless sable coat which Onassis had specially designed for her by Jean Dessès (again) whom he called in for top secret consultations at Monte Carlo. Dessès, himself, designed his own present—a crystal perfume flask upon which he has implanted the coats of arms of both Sophie and Don Juan. The flask was filled with the latest of his perfumes "*Celui de*."

Fifty sketches. If Dessès' name had not been among the top designers, it would certainly have found its way there now. He spent only one week in Athens deciding, together with Queen Frederika, which of the 50 sketches he took with him would be suitable for her daughter's wedding and honeymoon. Dessès found the whole thing quite an experience. "It was all just like one big happy family," he said last week. "Everyone—the Queen, Princess Sophie, her sister Irene (who was 20 on May 11, just three days before the wedding and whose birthday party was, alas, dismally overshadowed by her sister's marriage), her brother, Crown Prince Constantine (21), and even His Majesty—all came to look at my sketches and comment on them. We spread all the drawings out on the floor and spent hours making a final choice." Dessès had not gone to the palace where the receptions were held. This palace lies behind the National Park known also as the Royal Gardens. The building is, to say the least, unimposing and, were it not for the colourful Evzone guards posts outside, a casual visitor could easily pass it by, thinking it just another private mansion. The Royal Family no longer live at this official palace; it was found too expensive to run permanently on the small allowance the King is given by the Government. Even the building itself does not belong to the Royal Family, but is the property of the State. It is now used only for audiences, official receptions and the occasional banquet. Dessès went to the Palace of Tatoi, their own property,

more economical to run—but some 15 miles from Athens. It is an attractive house of mellow, honey-coloured stone with a large and beautifully-kept garden and marble swimming-pool (marble is plentiful in Greece). The walls of the rooms are decorated in the "Olde English" style with wallpaper depicting English country life and hunting scenes, but furnished with French antiques. In the basement, there is a specially-built CinemaScope screen with all the cinema equipment necessary for royal entertainment—a gift from that other modern Greek god, Spyros Skouras, who also presides over 20th Century-Fox.

A lot to learn. Now that Sophie and Don Juan are married the young Greek girl will have to adapt herself to a completely new routine of life. It may take her some time. Her husband will take her home to Spain after their honeymoon and there she will be groomed to the life of being a queen without a throne, but who may at any moment be placed on one. Franco is an ailing man and he knows it. He favours Don Juan and would wish him more than any other to step into his shoes after his death. Spaniards, too, appear to look to Don Juan as Franco's most likely successor and would not oppose a return to the monarchy. But Sophie is not Spanish and Spaniards are almost as parochial as the British when it comes to royal marriages. Sophie will have to learn a great deal, including Spanish. She is the only one of the royal Greek children to have been born in times of peace—on November 2, 1938 (Crown Prince Constantine came to the world on June 2, 1940, on the eve of the Greco-Italian war, while Princess Irene was born abroad [1942] after the Nazi invasion of Greece forced her parents to seek refuge in Egypt and, later, South Africa). The Royal Family returned to Greece in 1946 and the children were sent to normal public (not in the English sense) schools. The first one was in the Psychiko area of Athens, attended by children of varying economic and social backgrounds. Princess Sophie, for instance, shared her very first school desk with the daughter of a charwoman. The two princesses received their secondary education at a co-ed school in Salem, Germany, which was run by Queen Frederika's brother, Prince George of Hanover. They had also received private British tuition—for their nanny for 12 years was the very popular, indefatigable Miss Sheila Embleton from Scotland. For many years Sophie, when asked what she wanted to be when she grew up, replied "I want to be a nanny." Indeed, her mother, noting Sophie's great attachment to children, had her trained and qualified as a babies' nurse. She always took an active part in welfare work and in the Girl Guide movement.

Difficult, but— She may find her first year in Spain a difficult one. She may see poverty and yet be unable to let her democratic instincts stretch out and embrace the needy. She will have to mix with the many Spanish counts and countesses whose names flow forward with the gentleness of a rapier thrust but whose pockets are empty. Yet she has the makings of a queen. She and Don Carlos should, as in the fairy tale, live happily ever after.

TRAVEL



The real geisha (left) is rare. Here are two (above) at their painstaking toilet. The Japanese prefer women to wear their hair long. Many geisha use wigs

But no girls will share the "honourable"

A few generations ago the grand tour abroad was part of a young gentleman's education. It was a once-a-lifetime experience for those favoured members of British society able to travel for pleasure or the improvement of their minds. Today, a visit even to the Far East is not an unattainable dream for Britain's new travelling classes. Britons who have acquired the habit of Continental holidays can—if only once in a lifetime—see and experience the magic world of Marco Polo. With economy-class air tickets on easy instalments—not to mention occasional opportunities of improbably-cheap charter travel—the dream of a Far-Eastern holiday can be reality. Japan, immediately, comes to mind. And on the way there—or back—are any number of romantic and fascinating places to be visited; perhaps even for combining business with pleasure. Travel to Japan by BOAC—whose services are pooled with Air India and Qantas—can be a round-the-world trip. The ticket is valid for one year and one can stop anywhere along a variety of routes—India, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Hongkong, even Formosa—at no extra fare cost. BOAC and Qantas are even thinking of opening a new route to the Far East across Russia and China. Japan Air Lines run a trip over the Pole, via Copenhagen. For those who prefer a more leisurely mode of travel, the P & O Line and other shipping companies provide magnificent holidays at sea; but their boats are usually heavily-booked at least as far as Hongkong, and it is wise to plan well ahead.

Local travel facilities inside Japan are

second to none. The railways are unequalled—Japan is preparing super-express trains travelling at up to 120 mph—internal air services are run with the latest planes, including British de Havilland Herons and Vickers Viscounts, and there are gay new pleasure boats for voyages through the Inland Sea with its islands of sacred shrines and pearl farms. Until now, Japan's roads were a weak point, but a programme for the construction of modern highways has begun. Within some special areas—such as the Fuji Mountain and lake district—the road services are already really excellent.

A city is re-born. Hotels fall into two groups. Travellers who like to be served Western-style will find a wide range of modern hotels. The biggest are not necessarily the dearest; at the 1600-room Dai-Ichi, in the heart of Tokyo, room rates start at under 25s a night. The glamorous (and more expensive) Palace Hotel has just risen to overlook the Imperial Palace Moat, and Tokyo's very latest, the luxurious Okura Hotel, will open its portals this week with 550 air-conditioned rooms (all with private bath and TV). Sparkling new hotels are opening at cultural and commercial centres all over the country—such as the Kyoto-International in the ancient capital, and the Hiroshima-Grand in the atom-obliterated but re-born city. But for those who wish actually to live with the people they visit—not merely to inspect the country for a few hours a day—the places to stay are the charming, romantic scrupulously-clean traditional inns, called "ryokan," where the guest is greeted every

time he enters by kneeling and bowing kimono-clad maidens who will serve tea and tiny cakes in his room to welcome him and any visitors he brings—no matter how often or how many. They will not only spread out a meal artistically and with sweet smiles, but kneel down at one's side to guide through the complicated array of sometimes strange but mostly tasty dishes, or replenish the rice bowl from a wooden barrel and see that the tea or saké cup is never empty. At a Japanese inn one is treated as a favoured member of the family. The laundry, mail, every wish will be catered for—but do not expect to have your back scrubbed by pretty maidens or to share your "honourable" bath with guests of the other sex; such things hardly ever occur outside Western-made films produced for Western consumption only.

The Japan Tourist Association and the Japan Travel Bureau have lists of inns where English is understood and where tourists will find the amenities they are accustomed to. Connoisseurs of travel in strange places will enjoy the smaller and still more tradition-bound ryokans where "OK" is the only Western word spoken, and all amenities are purely Japanese. It is great fun to converse in sign language and a phrase book only—and not at all difficult. Of the many customs rigidly observed in those inns the traveller has to remember only three: never enter the house wearing shoes, nor walk in shoes over any floor covered with matting (the "mamasan" and the maids will always provide slippers for corridors and stairs); never

...*EMERA* (ERE) writes that today's celebration of King Constantine's Name Day has national effect. Today, more than ever before, the Greek people turn to the young Supreme Ruler with their wishes for longevity and happiness, as well as with their hopes that the motherland will soon come out of the impasse of its present trials. Constantine has been proved a democratic King. He defended the free institutions and, at the critical moments, he saved the country from the nation-killing division with his correct judgment, his faith in the equality of civil rights and his pedantical attachment to constitutional order. The popular King, says the paper, constitutes symbol of the nation's spiritual unity. He incarnates the certainty that the smooth evolution of public life will be secured as well as the guarantee that

It is from the ignorance of parents that most of the neurosis which accompany the child during the whole of his life emanate.

The beginning of wisdom shall come with the education of parents. Above knowledge, education, good manners, "the development of a strong psycho, without complexes, without phobias, without setbacks, which will enable a child to adapt

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