

Congress May Not Finish Until Christmas But May Take Vacation In Summer

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Congressional leaders see no chance to get Congress out of town by July 31, the adjournment date set by the Congressional reorganization act.

Right now they would be willing to settle in advance for a mid-Summer vacation of a month or so, with a return engagement running right up to Christmas.

NO ADJOURNMENT or vacation plans have been considered formally, but House leaders are setting their sights on a recess starting the latter part of August and extending through September.

The Legislative docket still is crowded. Big bills in the unfinished category include extension of the draft, renewal of the defense production (price - wage control) act, ex-

tension of the reciprocal trade program, foreign military and economic assistance, taxes and appropriations.

At the present rate of speed, not all of the regular departmental appropriation bills will have been enacted when the new fiscal year starts on July 1.

Although the Congressional reorganization act says that "except in time of war or during a national emergency proclaimed by the President," Congress shall quit not later than July 31, it hasn't quit that early since 1938.

THERE ALWAYS HAS been a state of war or emergency, plus a batch of major legislation to be considered.

December adjournments have been the rule since 1938. In 1940 and 1941 there was no adjournment at all.

Ανταρσία γύρισε στο σπίτι.
Μιά μέρα — η Ναννίνα ήταν
τοτε δέκα όντιο γρόνων — το
«Τσακάλι» πήγε στον γέρο αδ-
εφό του γαριού.
«Ο κλαρικός δεν ήταν συμ-
βουλεύμενος να βλέπει τον Αντό-
νιο Μιγκόνε. Και έδειξε πεντα-
λη έπιπλή και γασά μαζί με
την έπισκεψή του.
— Αποφάσισσε λοιπόν να



ΠΕΡΙΟΡΙΣΜΟΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΙΑ
— Βγάλε με ού γυναίκα κι' άλλη φορά θάσχευμαι στην
ώρα μου.
(Εκίτρα Α. Θεοφιλοπούλου)

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«Η κ. Κουσέτ δυώς, τώρα τ.
λευτάια είχε καταστήσει κυρία-
γυναίκα...»

«Η γερροντοκόρη: Για να δούμε θα πάβουν έπιτέλους
αυτά τα άηδία θάματα...»
(Εκίτρο Β. Χριστοδούλου)

Food Conference Awaits Russians

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(U.P.)—United Nations relief conferees last night awaited the arrival of Soviet delegates with latest reports on the needs of Russia's underfed fighting millions before drawing up the chart which may control the diet of the Allied nations for possibly six months after the war.

The Russians, who are flying, are expected some time today after being delayed by weather. They have been represented here by Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, youthful successor to Maxim Litvonov, now Soviet vice-commissar of foreign affairs.

Russia's needs are expected to prove important in blue-printing the living conditions of the western hemisphere and other parts of the world not occupied by the Axis. Her people not yet liberated from the Axis, who will probably need relief and rehabilitation more than many other countries because of the Germans' violent anti-Russian policy in occupied areas, may number as much as 100,000,000 it was estimated here.

This figure closely approaches the total for the rest of occupied Europe.

GREEK POLICE QUIT AREA NEAR BORDER

55 Posts Patrolling 840 Miles
Close to Troubled Zone Given
Up to Guerrilla Bands

By A. C. SEDGWICK
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 8—A competent military source revealed today that fifty-five gendarmerie posts in the Grevena area of Thessaly had been abandoned during recent weeks. As a result, about 840 square miles near the Albanian and Yugoslav border no longer are controlled by the Greek State.

The peasants in that area were said to be at the mercy of armed bands who may at any time select one of their villages to loot and seize young men to be recruited into the Left-Wing army.

The reason given for abandoning the posts was that the attacking guerrilla forces were able to muster greater strength than the defenders in any given locality, and the gendarmerie had already sustained such serious losses that it could not afford further risk. Army units in and near the area were said thus far to have been of comparatively little use because the rank and file were often reluctant to fight their fellow countrymen or because, in a few cases, they sided with them.

The gendarmerie, owing to its having borne the brunt of the guerrilla attacks, appear to have a more determined attitude and as yet seem unaffected by the "Ossa" organization, which aims to subvert the nation's security bodies.

Guerrilla forces are said to have the upper hand to the east in the Mount Olympus area and to be struggling for similar control in the Neoussa area to the northeast. As it is, they have succeeded by the use of mines in cutting Greece in two, making traffic between Salonika and Athens, except by sea and air, precarious and dangerous. The further solidifying of their present positions will make the present situation last certainly throughout the winter months and indeed until the Government is strong enough to assert itself in a thorough effort.

The whole area is thus sealed off and subject to banditry near the borders of Yugoslavia and Albania. There are Greek forces along this frontier, but they are said to be so thinned out that it is almost impossible to check such traffic as is alleged to supply the Greek Leftists with weapons, gold and propaganda directives.

Meanwhile, the Government is facing failure in its effort to clear the situation and is discussing new measures to be submitted to Parliament next week. They are the so-called "leniency" measures and entail lifting the existing special security laws and schemes. Guerrillas would be assured of safety if within a given period, probably one month, they surrendered to the authorities. Military sources, however, do not consider that such a change in policy will have the desired effect. Some have expressed the opinion the measures are put forward to appease not so much the guerrillas as public opinion, whose good-will must be courted.

Village in North Is Burned

ATHENS, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order said today that the village of Kato Sourmena had been looted and burned during a six-hour battle in which one villager and his wife were killed and one member of an attacking band was killed or wounded.

The communiqué said a "Leftist band 150 strong" had attacked the village near the Greek-Yugoslav-Bulgarian border.

The Ministry reported that in Mourahades, near Larissa, "members of a Communist band" had kidnapped five Rightists and that in Salonika two hand grenades had been thrown into a coffee house frequented by Army officers but it failed to explode.

Concentration of Fighting Forces All Along Greek Border

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. (AP)—The New York Times reported from Rome today that Albania had "been steadily concentrating large forces, including two Russian infantry regiments, on the Greek border for the past week."

The Times correspondent, quoting "very good authority," reported:

"Albanian troops were being aided by Russian military advisers and strengthened with Russian material, including fighter planes, a small number of medium tanks, mortars, machine guns and ammunition."

Reporting Russian field batteries were arriving in Triana from Belgrad for service on the strategic island of Saseno, in the Bay of Valona, the dispatch said:

"The Albanian government is believed to have ceded Saseno secretly to Russia."

The island is near the mouth of the Adriatic Sea—an extension of the Mediterranean.

The report said 120 cannon, supplied by Yugoslavia and Russia, had arrived in Albania and "most of them have been sent to the Greek frontier."

The dispatch said many skirmishes had occurred between Greek and Albanian frontier forces and that 200 wounded Albanian soldiers were being treated in a hospital last month.

United Nations' Relief Plans Are Considered

Polish Delegate
Claims Germans Seek
Their Destruction

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 13. (AP)—The Council which will direct United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation started work on its main plans today after having listened to speeches on the needs of nations overrun by Hitler's war machine.

"The Germans," Jan Kwapinski, Poland's representative, told the UNRRA delegates, "have set out to destroy our educated classes. * * * Epidemics are spreading which may menace the entire continent. Some 8,600,000 Poles are displaced from their homes."

Kwapinski said "only the fullest measure of relief" could meet his country's needs, but predicted that if Poland gets seeds and farm equipment she "will shortly not only meet her own needs but supply the needs of others."

Children Homeless

Yugoslavia's delegate, Constantin Potitch, said his country had lost seven per cent of its people, killed by war weapons, or dead from starvation and disease, and that 400,000 of the country's children were wandering homeless.

Raoul Richard, Belgian delegate, said his country, having been invaded twice in a generation, suffered cruelly and its population was growing weaker. He said Belgium could pay for supplies.

Brooke Claxton, Canadian representative, remarked that "much of what must be given can only be provided by saving out of the consumption of the supplying countries," and added:

"It may be that, even after the guns have ceased firing, some nations may have to continue on limited rations so that others may be saved from starvation."

Carlos Davila of Chile suggested creation of an "international peace chest" through which, he said, individual peoples of the 44 United Nations could contribute to reconstruction of the world.

Blatta Ephrem, Ethiopian delegate speaking Oxford English, said Ethiopia, pleased at being liberated from Italy, offered its resources and manpower to the common cause.

WALTER WINCHELL ON DROUVA

A Reporter's Report to the Nation

Just before D-Day, a German mystery ship dropped anchor in the Bay of Vigo, on the northern coast of Spain. A few days later, agents of the Spanish Republican underground noticed a thin wisp of smoke coming from one of the ship's funnels. Three of them went out in a launch after dark to investigate . . . As they approached the ship, a submarine surfaced under them, overturning their launch. The sub's machine-gun killed two of the Spanish Republicans, but the third got away and tipped off the British . . . And that, Adolf, is why your mystery ship—actually a floating submarine repair base—was attacked and sunk by British planes shortly thereafter.

RAF fliers know Vigo well. Since 1940, every British plane which has chased Nazi subs and surface ships into Vigo, Ferrol and other Spanish ports has been attacked by ack-ack batteries manned by the Nazis and crews on Spanish soil.

Vigo is Hitler's chief coastal base in Spain. German subs enter Vigo's Rios Chapella port at night, where they refuel, rearm, and refill their food and water lockers . . . Vigo has two yards which repair Nazi subs damaged by British and American forces in the Mediterranean. And two Nazi war plants, including the "La Artistica" works which turns out bomb shells for the wehrmacht. And that plant which turns out electric motors under gestapo supervision . . . Until the Allied landings in North Africa, Vigo was jammed with German soldiers and submarine sailors in uniform. After Tobruk, they switched to civvies . . . But they still sail from Vigo at night to kill British and American seamen.

Ferrol, also on Spain's northern coast, is Hitler's No. 2 base in Spain. Here Hitler's subs are supplied, fueled and provisioned. The shipyards of Ferrol specialize in repairing damaged Nazi subs and torpedo boats . . . The great explosion which in 1943 destroyed the main repair base for Nazi subs in Ferrol was the work of the Spanish Republican underground. The yards haven't been the same since.

Hitler has been building air bases in Spain since 1939, when his troops put Franco in "power." The luftwaffe has a string of bases in Galicia and the Basque country from which they attack British and American fleets . . . One of the chief bases lies between Gaspeito and Villalba, 30 kilometers from the Lugo road . . . The Llanes air base in the

Asturias has six new hangars, built before D-Day . . . The Nazi airport at Sabadell also has a small factory which turns out planes for Germany . . . This year, the Nazis completed two new air bases in Lugo, one in Villalba, and five enormous bases near Pontevedra. Work was supervised by German army engineers, done by Franco's political prisoners who worked at bayonet point—and still managed to get plenty of sabotage done . . . The newer Nazi air bases in Spain are mostly underground.

Spanish islands off the coast of Villagarcia were cleared of their civilian population last year. Landing fields, advance luftwaffe bases, and three whole regiments of Nazi fliers took over the islands . . . All damaged German planes are set to the luftwaffe repair base in Leon . . . The German air bases at Badajoz and Cadiz are now being expanded—while the Nazi air field at Cuatro Vientos, near Madrid, is still used by Junkers cargo planes which fly artillery barrels to Germany.

All civilian travel has been suspended between the Spanish mainland and the Balearics and the Canaries. If Spanish civilians could travel to these islands, they would see the Gando Luftwaffe airbase and the nearby submarine base from which, since 1942, have departed the Nazi subs and planes which sank so much British and American shipping. . . In Las Llanos de Telve, in the Canaries they would see the great storage tanks for submarine fuel. . . In Las Palmas they would see German officers marching with the Falangists, and ten times as many soldiers as in normal times. . . They would also see the great Nazi seaplane base in Balears.

The Nazis have over 100 military radio stations all over Spain.

These flash instructions to and receive reports from Nazi subs and planes fighting our boys in the Mediterranean—and maintain contact with Nazi spies in N. Africa. . . Stations in Coruna, Roja, Santa Lucia and Tetuan are mounted on trucks. . . The Madrid main station is on the top floor of the German Embassy . . . The station at Monte Santa Margarita was surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by four companies of German soldiers in uniform. . . They switched to civvies after D-Day, but they're still there.

The gestapo is all over Spain . . . In Vigo, their headquarters are in the Circulo Militar . . . The Valencia h'q's are in Torrento, a suburb but the Goering C.O.s also meet in the Oro del Rhin beer gardens in Valencia to compare notes . . . The Nazi SS has schools for Nazi spies headed for Latin America throughout Spain . . . Valencia school meets in Celsa Electric factory, actually the chief SS radio school . . . The Madrid school teaches codes. It's run by the former German consul at Badajoz, and meets in gestapo h'q's on Pontejo street, adjoining the Spanish ministry of the interior . . . The Nazis have sent wounded veterans of the Blue division back to the Spanish army with orders to report directly to the gestapo any Span-

ish soldiers who have pro-United Nations sympathies.

Over 20,000 Nazi officers have been sent into the Spanish army as "military attaches." They carry special passbooks which identify them as members of both the Falange and the SS . . . A month ago, two "military attaches" who carried passbooks numbered 115 and 126 mysteriously disappeared. Their passbooks and other papers were turned over to United Nations authorities in France—by the Spanish Maquis who killed them.

The Spanish Republican underground has sworn to clear the rest of the Nazis—and their Falangist stooges—out of Spain by Christmas . . . They aim to liberate their country with or without the blessings of U. S. Ambassador Hayes, who still can't find any fault with the Fascist Franco.

Life in North Africa Is Anything But Monotonous

By KENNETH L. DIXON

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 16—(Delayed)—(A)—Random notes written on the run back and forth across North Africa by jeep, plane, truck, weapon carrier, trolley, command car, lorry cart and shanks' ponies: Thousands of hitch-hikers in every uniform of the United Nations lined the highways and airports, all thumbing their way in time honored American fashion. Once the French and Arab soldiers waved their arms frantically or held up their hands a la traffic cop. Doughboy drivers always stopped at first, thinking something was wrong. When they found it was just a hitch-hiking gag, international incidents threatened, and real traffic officers found them hard to halt. So the thumbing system became international by common consent.

The downtrodden donkey in North Africa hauls everything from haystacks to harems on his back or in huge carts behind him. One tiny donkey not three feet tall will have a huge mound of household goods four or five times his size piled on his back and his master mounted atop that. Or he may be hitched with two oxen to a plow or teamed with a huge horse under whose belly he could easily walk. He trudges hopelessly over the roads and across the sands, ignoring the roar and thunder of modern warbound vehicles round and overhead—the epitome of weariness.

A beast of burden which signifies aimlessness is the shambling, clumsy, dreamy dromedary. He may suddenly get panicky and come pounding, his flat feet and bony knees flapping right across the road in front of you.

Only the birds look healthy, well-fed and happy. Some of them are beautiful.

A minor American triumph in North Africa was the decision to drive on the right side of the road rather than the left, British fashion. But Tommy drivers get even. They split the difference, herding their lumbering lorries down the middle of the road. Jeep-driving Yanks are forced to hit the dirt shoulders, shiver and swear. Not long ago those shoulders all were mined and an occasional mine the sappers missed still blows huge chunks of highway to hell now and then.

The 50-combat-mission boys, heading home for brief rests, often bid their buddies at the bases good-by. For an early morning hitchhiking thrill, sit in the plexiglass nose with your own proboscis plastered against the glass while a six foot, 5 inch, 234-pound cowboy from Minden, Nev., says so long to his sidekicks with a buzz dive in a Flying Fortress. It thunders down, dusts the tent tops until you could touch the canvas with your fingertips. The boys below scatter and run laughing and waving. All four motors roaring full blast, the Fortress pulls out, aims across the valley up over the hills towards home. Capt. Clarence W. Godecke Jr. unwraps his huge lanky frame from the controls, turns her over to the regular pilot and says he reckons the boys know he is leaving.

Long truck caravans — they call them convoys here — roll across North Africa day and night, to and from the embarkation points to the battlefronts across the sea. The road they ride has become the highway 66 of war-torn Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. Ride with them and you'll see how supplies get there. They highball through towns with French, Italian and Arab kids yelling, "Hey, Joe, gimme candy, gimme shewing gum, gimme shock-a-lot." And they keep

rolling over deserts, mountains, valleys. Maybe late at night, if they have time, they bivouac, sleep a few hours, eat C rations and drink coffee before dawn and then roll on. But the guys in charge never seem to sleep. Take First Lieutenants Harold L. Cunningham, of Murray, Ky., and Sidney Lieber, Brooklyn, for instance. They ramrodded our convoy through the night once. At a lonely Army gas station of the desert someone said sleeping in the back end of a truck was no cinch. They looked at each other. "Sleep," said Cunningham with a tired grin as he buttoned his trench coat against the chill North Africa night. "Sleep. What's that, Sid?"

Scattered scrap paper scribbings: All wartime graveyards look grim lining the recent battlefields, but there's something especially bleak and ghastly about the black crosses over the Nazi graves. Wonder if Second Lt. Johnny Walker of Marlboro, N. Y., ever found that outfit he was hunting as he bummed air rides across North Africa. Or if Sgt. Joe Webb of Colchester, Ill., ever got that ride to Oran he was looking for out at the airport the other day. Busy Tunis still is charred by slit trenches, mementos of the street to street fighting. Sign in a Red Cross snack bar in Oran: "Don't waste food. Remember that folks back home are rationed."

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1945

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Patient Governor Lehman Gets Food and Relief to Poland

By DREW PEARSON (Lt. Col. R. S. Allen Now in the Army)
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WASHINGTON — Between British operations in Greece, and Russian operations in Poland, patient, idealistic ex-Governor Lehman, head of UNRRA, is having serious difficulties. Though Poland probably has suffered more than any other country, UNRRA has only just been able to start workers and relief toward that war-torn country.

It was last summer that the Lublin government asked that UNRRA send a mission to help Poland. Governor Lehman's office immediately drafted a reply. But the U. S. office of censorship stepped in and said that the reply could not be sent to the Lublin government by uncoded radio message because it involved information regarding the movement of supply ships and personnel.

Whereupon Governor Lehman's office asked the state department to send the message in code to the American embassy in Moscow, which in turn was to ask the Russian foreign office to deliver the message to the Lublin Poles.

The state department and the embassy in Moscow were glad to comply and the message was passed on to the Soviet foreign office. Several weeks passed, and Governor Lehman assumed that the message had been delivered.

Then, suddenly the Soviet foreign office, in rather an aggrieved manner, returned the message saying that it could not deliver it to the Lublin government. The Lublin Poles, it was explained, were a separate government and no part of Moscow. Therefore, the Soviets said, Governor Lehman should communicate with them direct.

Moscow Says No

This, of course, was exactly what Governor Lehman had tried to do, but had been barred by the U. S. censor.

In the interim, Lehman had troubles with Moscow regarding the question of sending UNRRA workers into Poland to distribute supplies. To try to iron out these difficulties, Lehman proposed going personally to Moscow to confer with Stalin. For a time he thought this was all set.

Then, suddenly, at the Montreal UNRRA conference last fall, Soviet delegate Vasil Sergeev got up and announced bluntly and publicly that Lehman couldn't go to Moscow.

Under UNRRA rules, its own international workers must distribute relief in that country and nationals of that country are not to be in charge. However, Russians have been suspicious that UNRRA workers were disguised intelligence agents, and their suspicions were heightened by the way Col. L. F. R. Shepherd operated for British intelligence in Greece under the guise of an UNRRA worker.

In spite of rebuffs, Governor Lehman has been patiently pushing aid for Poland and now his efforts have succeeded. At the Yalta conference ironed out the status of the Lublin Poles, Russia consented to have UNRRA workers in Poland, and supply ships have already departed.

a Liar?

Senator Bushfield, South Dakota Republican, recently rose on the senate floor and called this columnist various names, a liar because he reported that the Mellons, and the Pews of Pennsylvania had contributed heavily to the senator's 1940 election cam-

pan. The senator wanted to indulge in a little (incidentally he wasn't even in his epithets) he might have included GOP Treasurer W. C. Clegg of Pierre, S. D., who filed a statement on campaign contributions with the secretary of state of South Dakota.

They included: Lamont du Pont \$4,000; Irene du Pont, \$2,500; Alfred Sloan, \$2,500; Donald Brown (du Pont), \$2,000; Ailsa Mellon, \$5,000; Sarah Mellon Scaife, \$4,000; Colonel McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, \$5,000; Mary Ethel Pew, \$1,000; Earle Halliburton (Pew), \$5,000; Joseph Pew, \$1,000; Mabel Pew Myrin, \$1,000.

Commenting on these generous gifts from folks who lived a long way from South Dakota, Senator Bushfield gratefully said (Congressional Record, page 5849, June 12, 1943):

"We are tremendously inspired that we have a government in this country which permits individual Americans to accumulate and make enough money so that they can give this sort of contribution to their friends throughout the country."

Wonder what is Senator Bushfield's definition of a liar?

Paratrooper Protection

It has now been exactly one year since this column revealed that American and British airborne paratroopers had been shot down by Allied naval gunners on the second night of the Sicily invasion. In making this disclosure it was also revealed that transport planes carrying U. S. paratroopers were not equipped with self-sealing gasoline tanks.

This meant that a bullet entering the gasoline tank could easily cause the plane to catch fire and the paratroopers inside would find themselves in a blazing cage without the remotest chance of jumping to safety. As a matter of fact this was the way many of the paratroopers over Sicily were killed.

Immediately after the Sicilian disaster, a board of inquiry was appointed, and one recommendation was that self-sealing gas tanks be used on all troop-carrying transports in the future. Simultaneously, Maj. Gen. P. L. Williams recommended self-sealing tanks, also Col. Ralph Bagby, chief of staff for airborne infantry, and Brig. Gen. Mike Dunn, who participated in the Sicilian campaign.

However, nine months passed after the Sicilian disaster and nothing happened. The war department in Washington stood still. Finally Lt. Col. Felix du Pont, a member of the Du Pont family, and Lt. Col. David Laux went over the heads of their superiors direct to Gen. Hap Arnold, who wrote an order that self-sealing tanks be installed in troop-carrying planes.

But before more than about 75 tanks could be installed in planes, Gen. Barney Giles, chief of staff to Arnold, blocked the order.

Senator Kilgore Kicks

At about this time, hard-hitting Senator Kilgore of West Virginia, who has done more to protect the GI Joe than almost anyone else in congress, wrote a letter to Secretary of War Stimson demanding that paratroopers get every possible protection, including self-sealing tanks.

Stimson, after one delay, replied that this protection was not needed. He turned down Kilgore's demand cold. As a result, paratroopers landing in Normandy did so at great risk.

Sequel to this long story of delay, argument and internal jealousy is that the Washington brass-hats have now belatedly come around to the viewpoint of the men in the field and of Senator Kilgore. It has now been one year since the matter was publicized in this column, and a year and a half since the Sicilian tragedy. Finally the army has ordered self-sealing gasoline tanks on all troop-carrying planes—though it will still take some time to install them.



"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"

Should Churchill's Policy On Greece Be Supported?

Moderated by
FRED G. CLARK
Chairman, American
Economic Foundation

As debated by

Murray G. Harris
Authority on International Affairs,
Diplomat, Author of "The
Logic of War"

Basil Vlavianos
Publisher and Editor "Greek Daily
National Herald," International
Editorial Board "Free World"

MR. HARRIS OPENS: At the Lebanon conference last summer, all parties in Greece formed a government of national unity. There were 22 members, six from ELAS, and all 22 republican—not a monarchist among them. Papandreou, a lifelong social-democrat, has suffered exile for opposing fascism. ELAS agreed to cooperate until elections could be held, but when this coalition government decided to disarm all guerrillas, ELAS refused and insisted on the simultaneous disarmament of government forces and the purge of all opposing them. This led Sophoulis, veteran liberal minister, to say, "Since the Germans left, ELAS has become the occupying power." Papandreou broadcast to the people of Greece, "An army which belongs to a political party is Fascist." Two of three ELAS delegates to the Churchill conference were avowed Communists, the third extreme left. Yet some regard ELAS as democratic and Papandreou reactionary for resisting an armed bid for power and insisting on free elections. The mayor and municipal council of Piraeus renamed their central square after Churchill in gratitude for British help in driving out the rebels and restoring order. Among ELAS prisoners, government forces have found Germans. The Germans have been playing the old game as in 1917, when they sent Lenin to Russia.

MR. VLAVIANOS CHALLENGES: The Lebanon conference and the government of national unity materialized in spite of Churchill's efforts because of last April's mutiny among Greek armed forces. Churchill forced Papandreou on the Greeks. Papandreou was a liberal, but so was Mussolini. ELAS' refusal to disarm was due to his disregard of the Lebanon agreement. Sofoulis, a staunch anti-EAMist, was ready on December 6th to form a government, with EAM's support. Churchill vetoed this, asking him to support Papandreou. Sofoulis answered he "could not support a dictatorship." ELAS collaborates with anti-Fascist Germans—never collaborated with Fascists as Churchill does. Germany's game is to divide the Allies, using the bogey of communism.

MR. HARRIS REPLIES: My opponent avers that Mr. Churchill's policy strengthens the Nazis and advances communism. If EAM wanted to hide their hand, why did they send George Siantos, avowed Communist; Dimitri Partalidis, avowed Communist, and General Mandakas, extreme left-wing and probably Communist, to represent them at the recent conference called by Churchill in Athens and from which the regency resulted? These delegates may represent the people's will out with our experience of Communist methods, it is not unreasonable to ask them to prove their claim by ballot. Any supported democratic countries of the typically Communist methods employed by EAM brings a Communist dictatorship a step nearer to these shores.

MR. VLAVIANOS OPENS: No policy contrary to the will of the people should be supported. Events in Greece are the result of Churchill's effort to force King George II upon the Greek people, believing monarchy the best servant of British interests. King George abolished the constitution in 1936 and established in Greece a hideous Fascist dictatorship "on the Italian and German model," to quote his own Premier Metaxas. The Greeks are unanimously against him. The main obstacle to Churchill's plans is the EAM, a patriotic resistance organization, supported by the overwhelming majority of the Greeks. It repeatedly demanded that the king declare that he would not return before a free plebiscite was held. It refused to disarm unless a guarantee was given to that effect. Rejecting this demand and to weaken the EAM, Churchill supported smaller factions and even the Nazi-sponsored Security Battalions. He also accused EAM of seeking to establish a Communist dictatorship. Simultaneously, he used a ruthless censorship, depriving Greek liberals of even the right to refute his unfounded allegations. Because of an aroused public opinion, here and at home, Churchill finally consented to the long demanded statement of the king. Unless he ceases using British troops and UNRRA for political purposes in Greece and allows the Greeks a free choice of government, dissension and strife will continue in Greece and among the Allies.

MR. HARRIS CHALLENGES: Why should the British consider now that monarchy is the best servant of British interests when 25 years ago they sent King Constantine into exile, and the cause of the Allies was well served indeed by republican Venizelos? Mr. Churchill has made it plain that it is indifferent to the British government who holds power in Greece, but insists on choice of government being made by ballot and not by bomb. Papandreou at 58 has a record of 40 years of liberal political activity behind him; when he became premier, Mr. Churchill had never met him, nor probably even heard of him.

MR. VLAVIANOS REPLIES: King Constantine was sent into exile by the British for not serving their interests. They support George II because he is their servant. The difference being that with regard to King Constantine the majority of the Greeks favored their policy, while now the overwhelming majority of the people are against it. As to Churchill's indifference to the question of who holds power in Greece, his words do not conform with his acts. Papandreou was brought out of Greece by the British after long negotiations with him. Possibly Mr. Churchill did not know him, but his agents knew him. Twice Papandreou tried to resign but was kept in power by Churchill.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1944

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

F. D. R. Agreed to Let British Dominate in Greece, Jugoslavia

By **DREW PEARSON** (Lt. Col. R. S. Allen Now in the Army)
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WASHINGTON—Inside fact about the troubles in Greece is that they date back to an understanding between Roosevelt and Churchill that the American army would play second fiddle to the British army in all matters affecting not only Greece but Jugoslavia. Churchill sold Roosevelt on the idea that this was a British sphere of influence, that all decisions, all military and diplomatic operations should be under the British.

This has been carried out to the last T—in fact, so much so that it was a cause of considerable embarrassment to U. S. military leaders in the near east. When, for instance, U. S. army officers wanted to send instructions to U. S. army men inside Greece, they had to send them through the British in British code. They never could tell whether the messages were delivered.

And when U. S. officers wanted to send men by plane to certain points in Jugoslavia and Greece, they had to do it on British planes. This was part of the Churchill-Roosevelt agreement. But if the British didn't want to fly their planes, U. S. officers could not go.

It is now no secret that both British and American troops infiltrated back and forth inside Greece and Jugoslavia during the German occupation. Supplies were sent to the guerrillas in both countries, and so were U. S. troops. Usually the troops were American citizens of Greek or Yugoslav descent who spoke the language and could work with the rebel armies fighting the German occupation. But everything had to be done under the British, and when the British found an American too friendly to the non-royalists in Greece, he was quietly transferred elsewhere.

This policy was carried so far that today American citizens working for UNRRA in Greece must wear British uniforms. If they refuse to wear British uniforms, they are not allowed in Greece.

Policy Reversed Too Late

Thus, although the state department has now announced a policy of keeping hands off Greece, Italy et al, as far as their type of government is concerned, actually this has come a little late. For more than two years, the Greeks were told by U. S. diplomats that the British views were our views. For instance, when the Greek cabinet at Cairo, in the autumn of 1943, requested King George of Greece not to return until a plebiscite had been held, this column reported (on Oct. 28, 1943) that U. S. Ambassador Alexander Kirk urged the Greek cabinet to support the king.

It is hard to reverse a policy overnight and make the Greeks understand it. Unquestionably they hold us almost as responsible for the rioting and bloodshed in the streets of Athens as they hold the British.

NOTE—On Aug. 19, 1944, this column quoted Greek guerrilla Premier Svolos as saying: "If an Anglo-American army comes in with the idea of keeping any part of Greece, we will fight against you as we never fought against the Germans. We fought the Turks in the mountains of Greece for 500 years, and we will do the same against you."

Movie Stars in Politics

The activity of Orson Welles, Frank Sinatra, Ann Sheridan and a lot of other movie and radio stars in the recent campaign has caused repercussions among the movie-going public. One irate moviegoer recently wrote to Harry Warner of Warner Brothers, demanding that movie stars be suppressed when it came to expressing their political opinions.

To this Harry Warner replied: "Dear Madam: In reply to your letter of the 8th, I am very much surprised that anyone would refuse to go to see a picture because the star in it had publicly expressed his political point of view.

"I think your letter would be fitting in any Nazi or Japanese country, but thank God there is an America where people can express their opinion publicly, no matter what their political affiliation may be.

"We advised all of our people that they certainly had a right to express their

views, no matter what political party they favored. If you have a right to go and see whatever picture you want to see and express your views as to what you think about it, then a movie star certainly has the right to go to any political gathering and express his opinions."

Snowplows in Tropics

For weeks the Alaskan army has been yelling for a dozen high-powered snowplows to clear air fields in Alaska. Orders were sent for them nearly a year ago but, although the plows were shipped out in good time, they still have not reached Alaska. Instead, guess where they are! They are reposing under thatched roofs in the tropical heat of one of the Mariana Islands.

Here is the story of what happened. The dozen plows were loaded last summer on the decks of two ships whose holds were full of powder and shells. The ships sailed for Alaska from a port on our Pacific coast. Shortly after they set sail, a frantic request came from the Pacific theatre for ammunition of the type these ships were carrying—the Saipan battle was in progress at that time.

The ships were radioed to change their course and make for the Marianas. Unfortunately, there were no port facilities at the island to which they were directed, and the marines and seabees assigned to unload the ships had a major engineering job on their hands. They had to remove the heavy dual-motored plows on small lighters before they could unload the ammunition.

The plows were then to be reloaded on the ships and sent to Alaska. But the sun was too hot, and the men too busy. The ships sailed without the plows. The sun has remained too hot, and the men too busy. The plows are still lined up near the shore of a tropical island while our men at the Alaskan air fields battle the snow without them.

NOTE—This mistake is understandable. But the army has never been able to explain a shipping mix-up of last year, when the undercarriages for railway cars arrived in North Africa, their proper destination, while the car bodies were discovered some months later in Iceland.

Burning War Bonds

Treasury department war bond salesmen are pleased with the show of patriotism made by those who burn their war bonds, but they fear it will snarl government bookkeeping in years to come.

The treasury has a microfilm record of every war bond purchaser, and officials point out that a person's equity in a war bond cannot be destroyed, that the sales are marked as a debt on the federal ledger. Thus, burned war bonds will remain a debt on the books unless you write to the treasury and notify them to the contrary.

NOTE—Secretary Morgenthau is the only man in America forbidden by law to purchase a war bond. He is not permitted to own any government securities.

Greek Crisis Reveals Weakness Of U. N.

By THOMAS L. STOKES

WASHINGTON — Congress has come to realize, in the few days since the proposed aid to Greece was broached at a hush-hush White House conference, that it is confronted by one of the most momentous decisions of our times.

We are asked to step in and replace the British in one of the world's hottest trouble spots. We would thereby take over, on a far frontier, the line of defense against Russia and her further expansion into the Near East, the Mediterranean and Western Europe, one that Britain is compelled to abandon because of her desperate economic plight.

We would take the responsibility, once in, to stay in. Thus we would assume, in reality, the position that Britain has occupied in the balance-of-power politics in Europe, and one we hitherto have hesitated to accept directly. That is the situation.

What is done and how it is done may reach far forward into history.

A sampling of reaction among various shades of opinion at the Capitol reveals not only a consciousness of the gravity of the decision, which is one President Truman will ask congress to share with him, but also a curious and interesting shift of alignment of a sort that is found to be reflected outside of congress. There is, too, a reassessment by congress and the nation of the present state of our supposed international union for political and economic co-operation.

The Greek dilemma suddenly has revealed the weakness of the United Nations. This, in itself, is a first premise to any consideration of where we are and where we are going. In the United Nations we created a co-operative world organization to handle just such situations, where a struggling government is unable to protect itself from encroachment by stronger powers. But when this situation, though long in the making, was brought abruptly to world consciousness by the inability of Britain to continue to man that outpost, we awoke to find that our vaunted machinery is not equipped to handle it.

The reason is obvious. The big political issues have been considered outside of the United Nations among the three powers which, with the coming of peace, took over liquidation of the war, like political bosses standing at the back of the hall directing while the meeting debated. Now two nations, ourselves and Russia, are the mortgage-holders.

Discouragement is evident among staunch advocates of the United Nations in congress. Again from them, as in the past, will come frantic demands that the organization be strengthened. It is on test and ill prepared for it. Consequently, the president and congress face a practical situation.

While it is yet early to tell, and public reaction may have a counteracting influence,

there seems now a majority inclination in congress to go along with the president's initial proposal for a \$250 million loan to Greece to help put her on her feet.

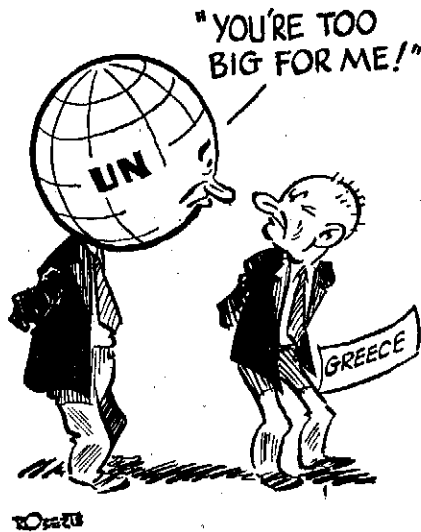
Various safeguards are suggested, among them, to make it plain that we are not undertaking Britain's policy in Greece or underwriting that now vanishing historical project, "British imperialism," or entering upon any imperialism of our own; to couple the loan with a condition for reorganizing the Greek government to make it thoroughly representative — a task found impossible thus far in China; to supply no troops and take no responsibility for British troops; to act merely to help a friendly nation.

But, however it is coated or restricted, it seems to involve fundamental policy that we might as well face. One senator, a United Nations pioneer, who said he did not like the Greek enterprise but would approve it reluctantly, asserted we might as well recognize it as the beginning of a political war.

From liberal and left-wing elements will come protests against the United States embarking upon imperialism, and appeals for us to try still again to reach some arrangement with Russia that would allow Greece to revive and stand on her own feet. That, for instance, is the attitude of Senator Pepper, Florida Democrat, and undoubtedly will be the attitude of some in the old-time progressive school who have had a less sympathetic attitude toward Russia, but do not want American imperialism.

Such will find themselves aligned with isolationists, a new combination, while interests hostile to Russia but previously none too enthusiastic about direct involvement in European politics will be found backing the movement to set up a line of defense in Greece.

It is not a simple problem.



WHO vs Malaria

The appointment of Dr. Molyddin Farid, of Helwan, Egypt, as Malaria Adviser for the Eastern Mediterranean Region of the World Health Organization marks a new step in the growing emphasis on malaria control both in countries of the Region throughout the world.

Apart from the economic, social and health benefits that can be expected from such activity, the matter has become pressing since the Executive Board of WHO at its January last meeting in Geneva pointed out that the mosquito carrier of malaria is already showing signs of becoming DDT resistant and that immediate steps should be taken to interrupt the cycle of malaria transmission before this happens on a world-wide scale.

THERE IS TIME

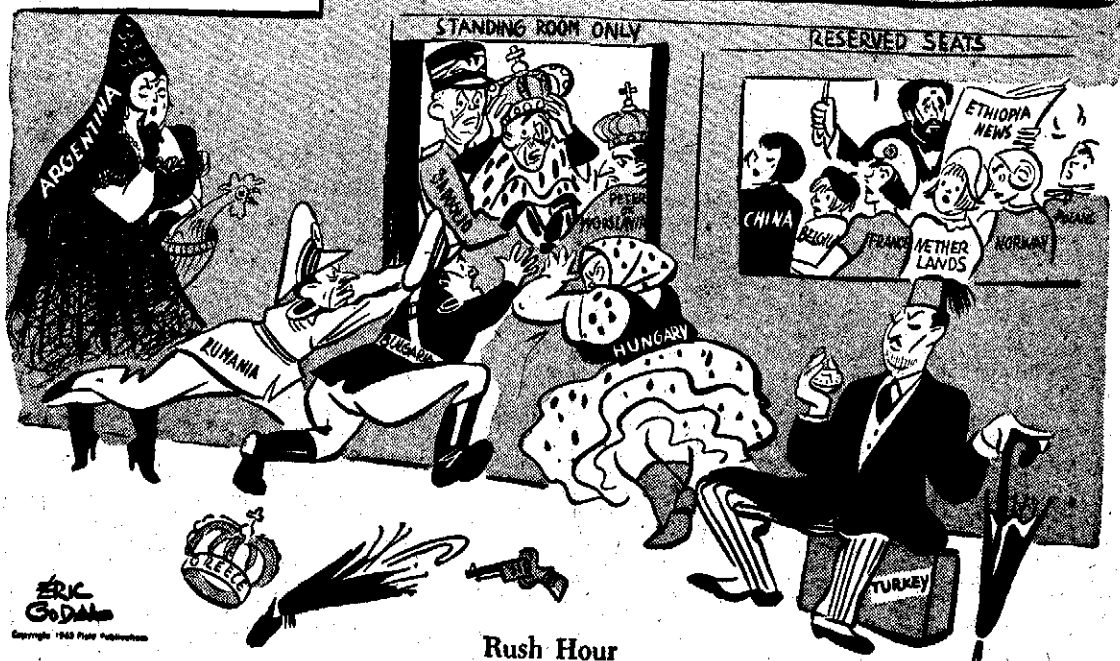
Since it requires five or more years to develop DDT resistance in mosquitos there is still time to eradicate the disease if the attack covers large enough areas not necessarily limited by national borders.

This work is already underway in the Eastern Mediterranean with the help of WHO, UNICEF in many cases supplies the necessary equipment and insecticides.

Some countries, like Egypt and Cyprus, have set the pace by conducting their own malaria eradication campaigns, and in Cyprus, the goal has already been achieved while Egypt is not only resolutely attacking the problem but also helping the Sudan, immediately south of the Egyptian border.

Evil has no actual strength, it is pure delusion, created by your imagination. Faith banishes it: Resist the devil and he will flee from you.—James 4:7.

CHANGE HERE FOR VICTORY EXPRESS



Rush Hour

BATTLE OF LORDS COAL TO EXPORT IS RAGING IN 1948

Only a precaution — Morrison

THE attack on the House of Lords by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House of Commons, in the opening stage of the debate on the Government Bill to curtail the power of the Peers drew Mr. Churchill into the fray last night despite the wishes of his doctors.

The Leader of the House had argued on Monday that there was no guarantee that the Lords would not seriously interfere with the Government's programme and they were "taking precautionary measures."

The Bill is designed to reduce from two to one year the period during which the predominately Conservative Upper House can hold up legislation passed to it from the Commons.

Mr. Morrison argued: "It is not only a matter of principle

but of fair judgement and practical efficiency."

It was true there had been no conflicts for 36 years, but "until now there has never been a large majority in the Commons for policies contrary to the large Conservative majority in the House of Lords."

DISTRACT FROM DECAY

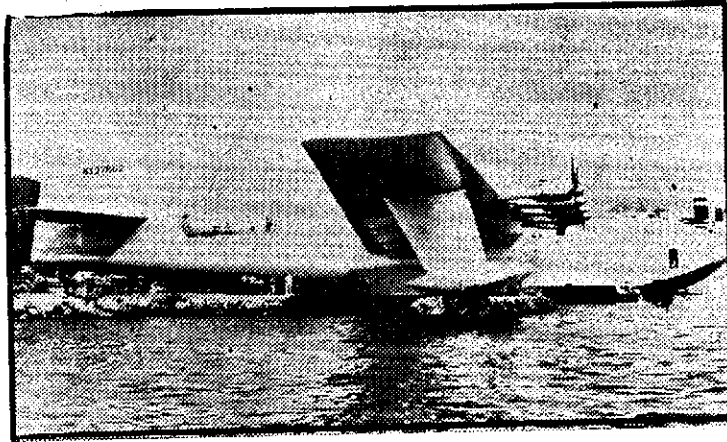
Leading the Opposition attacks, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, (Conservative West Derby), said the introduction of the Bill in the middle of the greatest economic crisis Britain had ever faced was what had shocked people more than the mere contents of the Bill itself.

Only a year ago Mr. Morrison himself had said "members of the House of Lords are co-operating to the full in respecting the wishes of British democracy."

One important function retained by the Lords had been their power to delay a measure from passing into law until the country had expressed an opinion.

Sir David urged that instead of "tinkering" with the powers of the Lords the Government should set up a committee to examine the whole problem.

Mr. Morrison was pulling up a 'will-o-the-wisp' to distract attention from rottenness and decay.



Howard Hughes' huge flying boat, "Hercules" largest seaplane in the world, was launched recently for the first time at Terminal Island, California. A ship containing 450 tons of dynamite in the harbour had to be moved before the giant seaplane could take off for its tests.

WHERE'S YOUR PROOF? MANIU

Ten of the accused made their final statements and appeals to the Bucharest Court when the trial reopened yesterday of Dr. Iuliu Maniu, Rumanian Peasant leader, and 18 others accused of conspiring to overthrow the Government.

One of the accused told the court that two Americans had tried to persuade him to escape from Rumania.

Maniu, in a spirited final speech said:

"I have always been against secret military organisations. It is untrue that I worked with American agents."

Denying all charges against him, he said: "You have made charges but produced no proof."

UN COUNCIL ASKED TO RECONSIDER

THE United Nations Security Council was asked last night to reconsider applications for membership of five countries whose admission had been blocked by Russia—Eire, Austria, Italy, Portugal and Transjordan.

The request was made by the General Assembly's Political Committee, which asked the Council to reconsider the applications of Italy and Transjordan during the present session of the Assembly.

RUSSIA KEEPS VETO

Earlier France, following the example of Britain and the US waived her Security Council right to veto admission of new members offering to abstain on applications she did not approve to allow a majority decision.

M. Andrei Gromyko said Russia had no intention of waiving the veto.—Reuter.

BRITISH coal will be available for export to Europe in 1948 to the extent of 6,000,000 tons specified by the Marshall Plan if British miners maintain last week's record output of 4,250,000 tons—the best since 1942—it was stated in authoritative London quarters yesterday.

Working a five-day week in the recently nationalised coal mines, miners have stepped up production under a voluntary overtime arrangement which, in some cases, has involved Saturday working and in others a longer week-day.

If maintained, last week's production, allowing for annual holidays and other factors, would give a net annual output of at least 212,000,000 tons compared with the official minimum target of 200,000,000.

As a result of recent trade talks between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire, Eire will get some British coal. The principal present British coal export, however, is the bunkering of foreign ships in British ports.—Reuter.

2,657 MILLION DOLLARS ASKED

Mr. George Marshall, US Secretary of State, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the US Government would need a total of approximately 2,657 million dollars to cover its overseas aid commitments between now and the end of the current fiscal year in June, 1948.

Of this 597 million dollars is for stop-gap aid to France, Italy and Austria, 300 million dollars for Western Germany, 200 million dollars for other occupied areas and 1,500 million dollars for the first three months of the Marshall Plan.

The Administration did not anticipate asking for any more funds for Greece and Turkey despite the fact that President Truman showed the original 400 million dollars was being spent quicker than originally anticipated.

Agreement on Palestine nearer

RUSSIA and the US appear to have come closer together on the question of the partition of Palestine but two major problems remain to be solved if it is understood. How much control the Security Council should have over partition and will Britain keep order alone during the interim period.

The new Soviet proposal does not materially alter Britain's declared unwillingness to implement partition alone or in a major role.

The Soviet delegate to the Palestine Sub-Committee proposed on Monday that the British mandate in Palestine should end on May 1, 1948 and that all British troops be withdrawn.

BRITISH VIEW

During the transitional period ending on July 1, 1948, in which independent Jewish and Arab States would be set up, a Special General Assembly Commission should administer the country.

The US delegate, Mr. Herschell Johnson agreed to the Russian date for the termination of the mandate and to accept the proposed commission.

The US spokesman, however, felt strongly that the relationship between the Commission and the Security Council should be explicitly defined beforehand. He objected to the Security Council being put in charge of implementing the partition.

Mr. John Martin put forward the British point of view by

asking that when it was asked that British troops should leave Palestine by May 1 how could Britain also be expected to maintain order until that date with steadily dwindling forces?

Mr. Herschell Johnson said enough troops would be expected to stay until May 1

Rocket to moon in 15 years?

THE day when man will be able to fly to the moon has been "considerably hastened" by experiments which contacted the moon by radar for the second time, Professor A. M. Low, declared in London yesterday.

Commenting on radar experiments in the US and Australia, he said:

"These have now established the important fact that a signal from the earth to the moon requires very little power.

"With the use of this and other valuable data obtained it should be possible to launch the first rocket on its 240,000 mile journey within the next 15 years.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES
"This projectile, equipped with scientific instruments, will circle the moon and return to the earth.

"After that it should be possible to dispatch a man-carrying rocket to the planet."

Professor Low said radar contacts with the moon would also

help bring about "revolutionary changes" in radio.

"In television today the use of land cables is essential," he said. "But if the moon could be used as a reflector to cover the enormous part of the earth, land cables would be eliminated and a number of radio problems solved."—Reuter.

THREE AMERICANS SOUND WARNINGS

As President Truman led America's observation of Armistice Day, three warnings were sounded yesterday.

Navy Secretary John Sullivan warned against the peril of benevolent disarmament.

Army Secretary Kenneth Royall cautioned against "ostentatious thinking" which would endanger our nation.

General George Kenny admonished: "We will not have peace if we are too weak to fight for it."

ATTLEE DEPLORES 'ABUSE'

RUSSIA'S "constant stream of abuse" of the British people and Government as "imperialists and even war-mongers" was on Monday described by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, as "baseless" when he addressed the traditional banquet to mark the institution of the new Lord Mayor of London.

"Such language is most unusual from members of a Government against members of another Government with whom it is in friendly relations.

"A recital of the facts is enough to show how baseless are those accusations," declared the Premier.

UNEXAMPLED PATIENCE

Mr. Bevin and his colleagues had shown unexampled patience in the face of discouragement. They had worked for peace in the United Nations, the Council of Foreign Ministers and in economic conferences.

After referring to the growth of self-government in the Empire, Mr. Attlee went on:

"If there is imperialism in the world today—by which I mean the subjugation of other peoples by political and economic domination—it is certainly not to be found in the British Commonwealth.

"I can only think that members of the Soviet Government have failed to take note of these happenings or that, having once adopted the thesis that Great Britain is an imperialistic power, they are unwilling to discard it."—Reuter.

'LIQUIDATE REBELS': TSALDARIS

The Greek Government has ordered 'liquidation of rebellion' in Greece, M. Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Foreign Minister announced. The Army was ordered to go over immediately to the offensive he said.

"Since the State gesture found no response, action will now have to be carried out by force of arms," he said, referring to the Government's recent amnesty offer to bandits who surrendered to the authorities.

M. Tsaldaris told the Greek

CHURCHILL DELAYS STATUE PROJECT

A project to erect a 200-foot high statue of Winston Churchill on the cliffs of Dover overlooking the English Channel has been abandoned at his own request.

The Mayor of New Romney, Kent, has disclosed that conferences had been held to consider the scheme but Mr. Churchill had written saying he would prefer the matter to be discussed after he had left active politics or had died.

Parliament: "Liquidation of rebellion should be achieved rapidly by an immediate offensive."

Paying tribute to help received from Britain, he said:

"Thanks to the material assistance of this power, as well as of the United States, we have been able to organise and equip a national army so that, both in manpower and firepower, the Greek Army is now ready to undertake a decisive offensive to crush armed rising."—Reuter.

Making the seas safe again

OFF the coast of Southern Ireland the First Mine-sweeping flotilla is clearing a deep minefield. It is a slow, exacting and laborious operation which has lasted many weeks, for the eight ships, with three attendant danlayers, are cleaning up an anti-submarine field set at an average depth of 36 fathoms.

Given fine weather, the flotilla should have completed the work by next month. Another area of European waters will be safe for the unrestricted movement of shipping.

By the end of this year the remaining mined areas in Britain's coastal waters — the Thames Estuary, a few square miles off the Wash, and a patch north of the Hebrides — should also be clear.

Quietly, with little of the public attention it deserves, the biggest international mine clearance operation in history nears its completion.

With certain exceptions, all European waters should be again safe for shipping by the end of next year.

A HUGE PROBLEM

This is a magnificent achievement, reflecting the greatest credit on the navies of 13 nations, and particularly on the Royal Navy, to which has fallen the largest share of the work.

When the war ended, Europe's maritime nations were faced with a huge problem. Outside the limits of swept war channels, coastal waters were thickly sown with mines — ground mines of many types, moored mines laid in fields often protected by anti-sweeping devices, and, off the coasts of France, Holland and Belgium, pressure mines sown to obstruct invasion fleets.

In many areas the lays were mixed, thus adding considerably to the minesweepers' difficulties.

The belligerents had laid no fewer than 600,000 mines, 500,000 of which were in North-Western waters. Of the ground mines, many thousands had been sown by aircraft.

Clearance was a top-priority problem, for upon it largely depended the restoration of world trade. It was a problem which called for real international co-operation, and organisation of a high order.

At the peak of the operation, in July, 1946, 1,900 ships were at work. To-day this international minesweeping fleet has been re-

Lt.-Cmdr. Nowell Hall, DSC, a member of the "Daily Telegraph" staff who had four years' minesweeping experience during the war, tells the story of a vast post-war operation that is now nearing completion.

duced to 1,600 ships. The overall result of two years of patient and always dangerous labour is that 140,000 square miles of water are now safe for shipping.

The extent of the achievement can be appreciated when it is stated that the operation must be confined to summer months; that in ideal conditions a flotilla, of eight ships, working at an effective sweeping speed of eight to nine knots, can clear 25 square miles a day; that magnetic mines, equipped with delayed firing devices, must be swept over from

12 to 15 times before they detonate.

The organisation was carried out with the Royal Navy's usual foresight and thoroughness. In May, 1945, the International Mine Clearance Board was formed. This is directed from the Admiralty by a Central Board.

Control is exercised by the Board through four zones.

1. East Atlantic, the responsibility of Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A.;

2. Mediterranean, — France,

Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A.

3. Berents, Baltic and Black Sea. — Denmark, Norway, Poland, U.S.S.R., U.K.

4. Kattegat, Baltic Straits and Approaches. — U.S.S.R., U.K., Denmark, Norway.

Though under no obligation, Turkey and Sweden offered their services in the operation.

To the Central Board, which meets monthly at the Admiralty, are sent progress reports and information which is passed by way of a central intelligence office to the International Routing Authority, also established in London, which in turn issues instructions for the safety and guidance of all shipping.

LENGTH OF LIFE

One of the first technical problems to which experts applied themselves was that of how long the various types of mine will remain dangerous. During the war, when operations were devoted mainly to keeping the channels clear, this question was shelved; after VE Day it became essential to find the answer if the clearance operation was to be fully effective.

In what time can a mine be expected to "die"? How long must elapse before an untouched field becomes harmless?

Since 1945 these questions have been answered. It is now known that the moored mine, the easiest type to sweep, remains lethal for any period up to seven years — its life depending on the time sea water takes to corrode the mooring wire and thus free the mine for destruction on the surface. Pressure mines, at one time thought to be unsweepable, become inert after two years.

Ground mines, particularly British ones, are a tougher proposition. Until recently the Admiralty estimated their "life" at about three years. This was amended to eight and later to 12 years, their effectiveness depending on the life of the batteries.

Thus it will be necessary for all ships plying in certain European waters — the Kattegat, for instance — to keep to the buoyed channels for at least another eight years.

The Kattegat, which I visited last month, was probably the most heavily mined area in the world. In these confined waters the Germans laid 12,000 moored mines and 5,000 ground mines. The RAF contributed another 4,000 ground mines of many types.

The accompanying chart shows the immense amount of work done in a little over two years. Only four "black spots" in European waters remain. They are the west coast of France; the Belgian and Netherlands coasts; the Danish coasts; and the Mediterranean. The worst is the Mediterranean, in whose deep waters ground mines were laid in great numbers.

MINESWEEPERS SUNK

Though the minesweepers themselves had not suffered a single casualty, 128 vessels have been sunk and 63 damaged by mines since May, 1945.

No one without minesweeping experience can fully appreciate the difficulties or monotony of the work, or the detailed planning which this great operation involves.

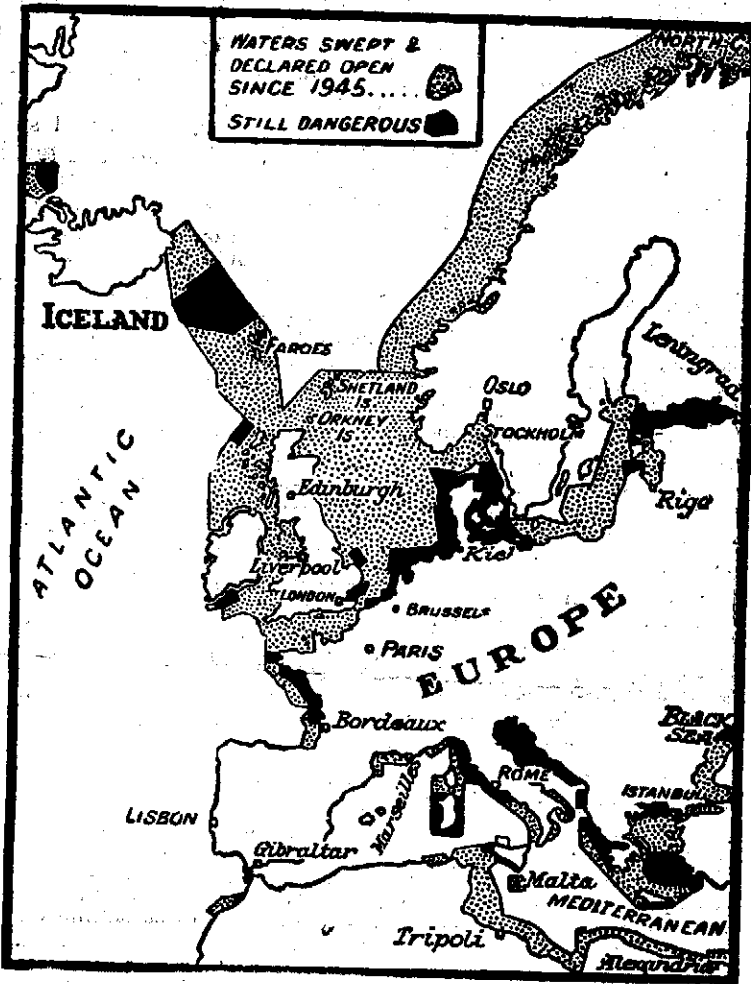
Weather hazards are many. For instance, along the North European coast, channel buoys were early this year forced out of position by ice. Before they could be replaced 11 merchant ships which strayed off the channels were sunk.

Again, ground swell after gales sometimes uncovers buried ground mines, which once more become sensitive. It was such a mine that detonated recently near the steamer Parkiston off Esbjerg, at a spot where between 700 and 800 ships had passed in safety.

From dawn to sunset in these summer months, whenever the weather is favourable, the operation goes on, this clearing of Europe's seas at the exasperatingly slow speed of eight knots.

By December, 1948, the operation proper will be done. Twelve months later the last local sweeping, which is likely to be in the Mediterranean, will also be completed. Mines then unswept will be left to die.

To have cleared these seas for world shipping so soon after the European war will be an achievement indeed.



Truant's Voyage Around Italy

Mr. and Mrs. George Millar Find the Mine Fields Dangerous in Italian Waters, Food Abundant But Expensive, and Police Force Still Fascist

By George Millar

European boundaries often have a disconcerting lack of dignity. I once crawled across the frontier between Germany and France, and there was not even a fence. I saw Germany fade into Luxembourg with nothing more formal to mark the transition than the end of a potato field that was not even a square. I bought sausage in a French shop and crossed fifteen feet of exceedingly insanitary street to buy olives in a Spanish shop.

But on the Mediterranean coastline, France ends and Italy begins with the most mighty (and nevertheless inefficient) natural wall in Europe at the point where the Alps run into the sea. We left the port of Monte Carlo in a blustering east wind, and sailed past this frontier, bound for the Italian port of San Remo. While we prepared to leave Monte Carlo, a titled English woman, occupying with her husband and her child a vast black schooner that lay next to us, and paying several hundred pounds sterling a week for the privilege, told us that Italy was "the best country in post-war Europe." She had just returned from there in the schooner which she had used for a prolonged shopping trip. Her refrigerator was loaded with salami, eggs, cheese, fish and meat.

This lady was only following the custom of many rich people on the French Riviera, particularly Americans and British, who make weekly trips in automobiles to buy in San Remo the foodstuffs that are *irremovable* even in such haunts of the wealthy as Cannes, Antibes and Monte Carlo.

Non-Fishing Fishermen

Significantly enough, then, we were no sooner burying our nose in Italian waters than we sighted four small motor trawlers, all of them Italian, and all fishing. In our journeyings on the French Mediterranean coast we had seen no such sight, for the French fishermen, although they still dress like fishermen, have become so much a part of the overcapitalized local color that they prefer to take parties of tourists on excursions, or to cook (for tourists) iron bowls of bouillabaisse on not-so-deserted beaches.

In black weather we ran into San Remo harbor, battered and smashed by the war, and in this harbor we also noticed a difference from France. In the smart French port of Antibes, which we had recently vacated, only a dozen men had been pulling down walls damaged by German saboteurs. Here, in San Remo, three hundred Italian workmen, working as only Italian masons can work, were making the harbor new again.

Their zeal made life unpleasant for us. A yellowish dust cloud cut our appetites and settled foully on our decks. An angry rumble of concrete mixers and stone crushers drowned the usual noises of a port.

Bread and Cheese

Ashore we found shops better stocked than any in England and France. Fine cheeses, Gorgonzola, Bel Paese, which once were exported all over the world, and in particular vast quantities to Britain, were going moldy for lack of customers rich enough to pay for them. In France, a sad change from pre-war

and the other half so crowded with American Liberty ships unloading coal and canned food that there was no place for our small hull, proved so uncomfortable that we upped anchor at 3 a.m. and sailed out into the gulf. There was a light wind and we were frothing along with a large jib, staysail, mainsail and mizzen all drawing. No sensation, mines or no mines, can be more wonderful than this. Italy has abundant electric power from the mountains, and all around the gulf sparkled the lights of villages. After a few hours we raised the biggest clump of lights,

King was outvoted by two centers, by Milan and Turin, where even the dead were resurrected in order to vote, and where everybody who voted against the King voted five or six times over. As for the British! If Churchill and the Conservatives were only in power we should still have our King.

"I don't agree. They also would be pledged to democratic elections." "Democratic fiddlesticks! A disaster for us! Can they not see in Washington and Whitehall that Italy is a young country and that only a few short years ago we were Fascist? How can we be democratic in a flash just because they could make more airplanes in Bristol and more of everything in the United States than the Germans could make?"

The cynical, despairing talk went on around the iron table, dotted with minute cups of excellent coffee, with ash trays and glasses of *strega* and French brandy. The windows, floating mysteriously above the harbor, reflecting themselves beside a fishing boat, did not seem so desirable.

Trip Past Elba

We sailed on, down the coast, touching at Porto Venere, at the mouth of the former great naval base of Spezia, at Porto Baratti, and then at Giglio, a small fishing port on the island of that name. We had a wonderful, sixty-mile sail to Giglio through a smooth sea with a steady, fresh breeze, so that I was able to lash the wheel and lie sun-bathing on the deck beside Isabel, who always steers entering and leaving port, but seldom otherwise.

In this tranquil manner, our ship steered herself past the Island of Elba, which, because of its associations with Napoleon, is often supposed to be a desolate place. Nothing could be further from the truth. If I were ever defeated, I could only hope that my conquerors would exile me in such a paradise.

The youths of the village were swimming at the entrance to Giglio Harbor. One of them was noticeably plumper than the others and he spoke to us when he had shaken the water from his hair. He was a sergeant in the American Army.

His father and mother emigrated from Giglio to Texas, where he was born, but when he was six years old his father had made enough money to return to Giglio and build the wonder of the place, "that white house on the hill," and there, five years later, he died, surrounded by his family, his goats, his vineyards. The mother remembered America and the different ways of life there. Giglio is immensely picturesque and immensely squalid. When our sergeant was sixteen his mother sent him off to relatives in Texas.

"I did not want to go," he told us. But now he is grateful to his mother, and in a few months he is taking her, with an unmarried sister and the brother, back to Texas to live "forever after."

I wondered how much Texas had changed him, while the poor, grasping, war-vitiated boys of Giglio pestered us for money, food, bread, tobacco.

In the shops there was only wine

Editor's Note

The Travel Section publishes a second series of three articles by George Millar, a former officer in the British Army and the French Resistance, on the Voyage of the Truant through the waters of Italy. This account of his honeymoon with the former Isabel Paske-Smith, daughter of a British diplomat, will be issued in book form this fall by Heinemann and Doubleday. Mr. Millar is the author of two best-sellers on his war experiences: "Waiting in the Night" and "Horned Pigeon."

Genoa. Then, without warning, out of a cloudless, moonlit sky and with a high, steady barometer, a tremendous gust of wind laid us so flat that the rigging squealed. Much of the mainsail submerged and the port preventer backstay carried away.

Within five minutes the sea was boiling and the wind, like two hard-hitting tennis players, struck now from the east, now the west. When all sail but the mizzen and a storm staysail had been stowed, I crawled, numb and with bleeding fingers, into our wheelhouse. I had had no time to realize it, but the dawn had come up while we fought the wind, and Genoa was on the port bow and astonishingly beautiful from the sea. Some of her newer buildings stood out like white skyscrapers, childishly lovable against the more educated darkness of the old buildings.

Portofino Is Preferred

Behind the town were mountains as sharp and as cruel as the sea. We did not put in to that magnificent harbor, but continued down the coast to Portofino, now perhaps the place most rich Italians prefer for their holidays.

At Portofino the sea is a curved horn running into the land. The land is steep, with dark brown woods and moist vineyards that produce a pale golden dry wine, comparable to good French white burgundy. The woods occupy one side of the horn-shaped harbor while the other is an old quay lined with pastel-shaded dwellings, formerly fishermen's houses. Although their façades have been preserved, most of them have been transformed into luxurious homes.

Yachts lie on the wooded side, away from the village, their sterns attached to a large, jagged rock that rises from clear water five fathoms deep up to the edge. In

tasteless, but here in Italy they were as strong and varied as though a war had never been. Bread was whiter, but cost four times what we had paid in Monte Carlo.

When we first ventured on Italian waters we were very conscious of the mines that lay in them. We traveled in short, coastal loops from San Remo to Oneglia, from Oneglia to Savona, seeking information about the mine fields. This information depressed us. The British, senior naval power in those waters, swept the French coast and certain channels for navigation down the coasts of Italy. Then they handed the task over to the re-forming Italian Navy, with a bare sufficiency of equipment. The Italian Navy was working hard. We came across it in all the bigger ports at which we touched, and liked it. The sailors were clean and pleasant, the officers handsome and urbane.

We saw another force in Italy which we did not like, and that was the police. For if, in places, Fascism has almost ceased to exist in Italy, the police system, instituted by Fascism and surprisingly little changed by the demise of the power that gave birth to it, continues with maddening activity.

Customs Suspicious

Generally speaking, a yacht is treated with almost exaggerated kindness by the customs authorities and harbor police all over the world. Its owners and crew are trusted to behave with reasonable honesty. Not so in Italy, where we were obliged in every port at the very moment of arrival and at no matter what inconvenience to ourselves, to answer an immense and unvarying questionnaire about our boat, ourselves, our mothers, our fathers, our grandparents. And at each port, so some of the more friendly naval authorities informed us, this precious information was put into official code, and telegraphed to a central headquarters in Rome.

Oneglia and Savona were also dirty and in ruins. In the latter we obtained official charts showing all the mine fields, which extended to a point south of Naples. We were told that so many mines have been sown in the Mediterranean that sweeping them completely is impossible. One hundred years from today mines made between 1939 and 1945 will still be seen on the surface of the sea and on the rocky beaches. Mines take a bit of getting used to, and then they sink into the background of the sailor's mind. We found it difficult to keep to the "swept lanes."

After two or three days of trying, I thrust the charts aside. We tried to sail mainly in daylight, when we were able to see mines floating loose from their cables. Otherwise we sailed right across the mine fields, drawing comfort from the fact that our hull is of oak, not steel, and that we draw only five feet of water. We drew confidence also from the fishermen of the Gulf of Genoa, who shot their trawls unconcernedly into the mine fields, between the danger buoys.

The Gulf of Genoa, stormy birthplace of the seamen, has perhaps the worst reputation of that northern coast. It was to teach me that, when shorthanded, you should reduce sail at night.

Savona Harbor, half of it in ruins

scores of fishing boats with curving prows, brightly painted in pale blues and scarlet, and on land there is a village square (where automobiles, even jeeps, are most sensibly prohibited), with a café, small shops, and four restaurants, all with colored awnings and tables outside.

Here we had our first restaurant meal in post-war Italy, and it was disappointing, because we had been able to buy all that we wanted in the shops and had been eating extremely well on our boat. We had a bottle of Portofino wine, hors d'oeuvre, with excellent ham, spaghetti cooked with butter and garlic, grilled steak, salad, fruit. The bill was 1,400 lire. The food was supposed to be of high quality, but tasted poor after the restaurants of France and after our own home cooking.

Voice of the People

When darkness came, lighted windows (from the villas, half hidden in foliage, that are unnoticeable during the day) appeared to float in the sky above the harbor. Coffee in the café was exceptionally good, the women exceptionally smart. Soon the other loafers began to talk to us. Isabel asked them where they found their beautiful sandals. In Capri, they said, but everything else came from Milan. They were all *Milanese*. You could get everything in the world in Milan. At the opera there, they said, the women cascaded jewels. Where Parisians have good taste, the *Milanese* are vulgarly opulent, and delight in their vulgarity. They were warmhearted, promiscuous, lovable and they manufactured all manner of things which they offered to procure for us. A Fiat automobile? No? A Lancia perhaps, for only a million lire?

One man offered to sell us a power boat that did sixty miles an hour. Another had an airplane for sale. Another manufactured champagne, and would send us a case.

They still nursed grievances against the Americans and the British, because in the elections, long since past, King Umberto had been sent out of Italy.

"If the Americans had given the King the slightest assistance," said Popi, the count who makes champagne, "he would have got in by such a large number of votes that there would have been kings in Italy for three generations to come."

"But the Americans, theoretically at any rate, wanted it to be a free expression of the people's will—"

Battle of Wits

"Free expression!" cried Popi. "In this country an election is a battle of wits and of money. The

for sale, very good wine. The hotel baked us some bread, and we sailed across the mine fields to the port of Rome, Civita Vecchia.

Know How to Work

One day a robust woman in carpet slippers, a black cloth drawn over her head, showed me the market. When I saw how little they could buy to eat, how they balanced their leisure, entertainment and small luxuries against the drudgery and horror of their work among the ruins, I conceived a great and lasting admiration for these people. The Italian knows so well how to work that surely he has a future.

Our boat is too large to negotiate the yellow flood of the Tiber, a river more sacred to me than the Thames because of that hero of my boyhood, brave Horatius who, as he sheathed his good sword and prepared to dive, cried: "Oh, Tiber! Father Tiber! to whom the Romans pray, a Roman's life, a Roman's arms, take thou in charge this day." We were obliged to take the train, and taking a local train in Italy today can be almost as arduous as anything that Horatius did in defending the bridge against the champions of Lars Porsena of Clusium. When transport systems twist and rot, transport becomes an agony, instead of a convenience, of life.

We could scarcely see the station for poor, tired people who clustered on the rails and platforms like flies around the eyes and mouth of a child asleep on a Cairo sidewalk. Some queued with panting fierceness to buy their tickets to Rome; others queued with more apathy before the door marked *Donne*. Forty minutes after we were scheduled to leave for Rome one small, wooden carriage was shunted into the station.

According to our different temperaments (and you can guess what chance two British persons had of getting seats) we rushed upon the carriage and clawed our way through its narrow doors. We waited in that uncomfortable box for another hour, until we were attached to the tail of the Genoa express, and rattled away toward Rome. Our stance in the corridor was unpleasantly near the open door of the lavatory, but our less squeamish neighbors obtained amusement from this.

Now and then some passenger who had managed to secure a seat would push his way down the corridor to the open door, but his arrival there was greeted with laughter, since the lavatory was very much occupied by two young women, a mother with her nursing baby, and two elderly men.

(This is the first of a series of three articles.)

THE STORY OF ML

THE story of Military Liaison is the story of the "father" of all the missions in Greece. It is the story of men, and women, too, who set the country on the road to recovery following the German withdrawal, and of those who came to assist the broken down administration of a war-torn country.

With initiative and judgment men from all the armies of the Commonwealth and men and women from the world's voluntary relief societies in six months undid much of the destruction and dislocation, misery and havoc wrought by a long occupation and a German withdrawal of typical ruthlessness.

When ML arrived in Greece at the liberation they found a country without adequate food or clothing. Electricity, water, and gas supplies had either been cut off, or reduced to a minimum, ports, roads and bridges destroyed. There was no fuel and medical necessities were in very short supply.

OCTOBER, 1943

By March, 1945, despite a civil war and the fact that the German destruction had been on the heaviest possible scale, much of ML programme of rehabilitation was carried out. In the islands where the civil war never spread life was almost normal by the time ML handed over to UNRRA.

The story began as far back as October, 1943—a year before the liberation of Greece. For a year a small British Commonwealth staff, all that could be spared from the offensive then being prepared, worked in North Africa gathering food, clothing and medical supplies to rush to Greece at the earliest opportunity. They were later joined by American officers when the organisation became Allied Military Liaison which was later ML.

Paratroops were dropped to obtain information so that only supplies absolutely necessary to the recovery of Greece should be allocated. Every effort was made so that the maximum benefit would be obtained from every item of supply—supplies which were also urgently needed by the advancing Allied armies and by other countries about to be liberated.

With liberation things moved

In the years since the liberation Greece has welcomed many missions, has watched one set of initials superseded by another. Probably the least-known of these is ML—Military Liaison—the forerunner of them all. Its story is told here by a "UNION JACK" Staff Writer.

quickly. In London new drachma notes had been printed to take the place of the almost worthless paper money with which the Germans had flooded the country — 55,000,000,000,000 drachma to the sovereign was the rate of exchange when Allied troops arrived.

A setback to the plans to put the Greek currency back on its feet occurred when a German flying bomb hit the storehouse in Britain in which the notes were being kept in preparation for shipment to Greece. But a new order was rushed through and in early November 1944, revaluation took place and the rate was fixed at 600 to the sterling pound.

The fact that relief supplies could be purchased only with the new currency gave the then "stabilised" drachma value and helped in its circulation.

WELFARE WORK

The success of the scheme was soon apparent. The days when a large parcel of notes was required to buy a morsel of bread, if bread could be found, were over and the streets were scattered with worthless, high denomination German occupation notes.

Welfare organisations working with ML did a tremendous amount to put the country on its feet. Voluntary associations, the Commonwealth, Red Cross organisations, Save the Children Fund, Girl Guides and YWCA set up stations in villages and towns throughout Greece to distribute supplies. They re-organised displaced persons camps, dealt with food and clothing, looked after the sick and young children, and assisted in hospitals and schools. With them worked the vanguard of the UNRRA mission.

When civil war broke out to disrupt and delay the work of rehabilitation the voluntary organisations continued their work.

In Salonika, with the ELAS outnumbering the Allied troops and boxing them up in the city, the Red Cross were allowed

through the perimeter to distribute supplies to villages, some of which had been without food for weeks. Many of them difficult of access because of heavy snowfalls.

This Red Cross work led indirectly to one of the strangest incidents of the civil war—a British warship became a bank.

FLOATING BANK

The money collected by the International Red Cross for food and clothing sold in Macedonia was banked in the Bank of Greece in Salonika until it was learned that the ELAS police planned to seize it.

ML acted promptly on this information. The money was hastily thrown, uncounted into grain bags, put on a rowing boat and, under the very noses of the ELAS forces, was taken out to the cruiser "Ajax" laying off shore. When the "Ajax" moved on other ships of the Royal Navy adopted her role as a floating bank and until peace was restored ML officials and Pay Corps officers had to row out to sea every time they needed cash.

It was in Athens and Salonika that ML found itself with its greatest responsibility. At times ML officers found themselves virtually the rulers of large territories. Out of touch with the central authorities, sound common sense was often their only guide. One British officer with little knowledge of economics or the theory of money fixed the drachma rate of exchange with the Bulgarian lera. During the 'Siege of Salonika' a lump sum of 50,000 pounds was paid over by the ML Commander in Salonika to stave off what would have been a dangerous strike. Luckily, during the period of grace that the money provided, peace was restored.

Hampered by the internal disorders, ML got on with the job of putting Greece's communications and utilities in order.

Much was done and much more could have been done but for the civil war. ML was planned to operate for six months only and when it handed over to the Greek Government and UNRRA in March 1945 it had a record of which to be proud.

250,000 PAIRS OF SHOES

Of the 388,000 tons of food allocated for the period 366,000 tons had been received and 234,000 tons distributed. A Red Cross gift of a quarter of a million pairs of shoes and three and a half million garments were being worn by the more needy Greeks and clothing for another million and a half people was on the way.

Medical supplies had been issued to 135 hospitals and other institutions, almost a thousand vehicles had arrived. Fuel had been imported for coastal shipping and for power and water works.

Raw materials had been brought in to restart internal trade and textile mills and factories were beginning to run again.

Agriculture had received a fillip in the form of 10,000 tons of seed. A further 36,000 tons of agricultural supplies arrived later, delayed by the civil strife.

Royal Engineers had repaired the docks at Piraeus, Patras and Salonika and at smaller ports. They had assisted in the repair of the most important roads, repairing 122 demolished bridges and road demolitions and



erecting 38 military bridges.

Signalmen of the British Army had reopened telephone communications between the capital and most of the important towns and in outlying districts wireless had been installed as a temporary measure.

As if in keeping with the traditions of the Phoenix which it wore as a unit flash, ML did not die. Gradually its duties were passed over to other bodies. On March 15, 1945, the Greek Government took over from ML responsibility for the distribution of supplies and on April 1 UNRRA became responsible for calling forward the supplies and advising in their use.

The change was gradual. Many UNRRA representatives worked in close co-operation with ML, familiarising themselves with the procedures in ML districts throughout Greece and their numbers increased as the time for the handing over approached.

Even after April 1 ML stood by in case of need and British units continued to render all possible aid in relief work.

Here lie the foundations of foreign relief in Greece which has been the lifeblood of the people. Those who ponder to recall the grim days after liberation will remember the flash so significant of Greece that was worn on the shoulders of the men of ML.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Figures of Speech: (1) Onomatopoeia. (2) Metaphor. (3) Simile. (4) Hyperbole. (5) Alliteration.

Black: (1) British ex-Service recruits sent to fight the Irish rebels in 1920-21. Named from the mixture of Service (khaki), and Royal Irish Constabulary (black) uniforms. (2) From voting: most clubs have a ballot before electing new members; a black ball, or bean, dropped into the box means no, a white one yes. (3) One who works, and so helps to break the strike. (4) Because he wore black armour. (5) Bog oak, that has been preserved in peat in a bog.

Film Books: (1) The Picture of Dorian Gray. (2) John Steinbeck. (3) The Magnificent Ambersons. (4) Hatter's Castle. (5) She withered and grew old.

For Mathematicians: (1) 21 (one league equals three miles). (2) Four. (3) 1,000. (4) 39. (5) Seven. (6) 1,001.

PICTURE QUIZ

Violent-looking gent is "Tiger" Al Phillips of Aldgate. Statesmen: 1 (c)—Mr. Harold Wilson. 2 (a)—Mr. Lewis Silkin. 3 (d)—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell. 4 (b)—Mr. Hector McNeil.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Across: 1 and 7, The Tower of London; 8, Run; 9, Abide; 11, Especial; 12, Nacre; 13, Kilo; 15, Snobs; 17, Grin; 18, Acres; 19, Occident; 21, Relay; 22, Eon; 24, Tyrannize.

Down: 1, Transport; 2, Hue and Cry; 3, Enconce; 4, Tap; 5, Wick; 6, Realist; 7, See 1 Across; 10, Bees; 14, Irene; 16, Bail; 17, Grey; 20, Dan; 23, Oz.

Talking points about jets

INSIDE five years jet-propelled air liners will be crossing the Atlantic at 600 miles an hour at operating costs two-thirds of today's. The RAF is planning jet bombers to climb at 10,000 feet a minute and carry a 10-ton bomb load. Range: 5,000 miles.

The jet is a British invention, though an Italian jet plane, the Caproni-Campini, was the first to fly—in 1940. Whittle, who founded Power Jets, Ltd., in 1936, Sir Maurice Bonham Carter and Mr. Lane Whyte backing him financially, had little official encouragement, and until as late as 1937 his jet patents were non-secret. *Flugsport*, a German air journal, published his first jet designs in 1939.

The RAF's first jet fighter, the Gloster "Meteor," was tested in 1943 and shot down flying bombs in 1944. But in 1945 it was clear that the Germans were well ahead of us in jet plane production. About 300 jet fighters defended the Rhine, and U-boats took them to Japan.

Goering claimed he had a jet bomber ready to bomb the United States; but production had been pushed forward without proper tests, and both fighter and bomber jets were very risky to handle. The chief use of the Nazi jets lay in high-speed photographic reconnaissance.

Hydro-electric power schemes, now planned, will use stationery jet power to boost output at the peaks. A British firm hopes to have a "jet" car design ready soon; and the Americans claim to have a jet engine suitable for light aircraft.

USA won the air speed record this year when a Douglas "Sky-stream" flew at 640 mph. An "unofficial" speed of 677.14 mph has been claimed for another jet which flew 395 miles between Dayton, Ohio, and Richmond, Virginia, in 35 minutes. Geoffrey de Havilland, British ace test pilot, killed flying the "Swallow," is thought to have exceeded 670 mph.

Though we have temporarily lost the world air speed record, we are still nearly two years ahead of the United States in jet design.

A jet engine consists essentially of a compressor and a combustion chamber; but at very high speeds the rush of air is so great that no compressor is needed. Hence the "ram jet" or "flying stovepipe," with which the US claim to have topped 1,000 mph in pilotless flight. This has to be launched at high speed.

Last year the Air Minister decided that no piloted jet plane for beating the speed of sound (1,100 feet per second) would be built until model tests discover exactly what happens at this speed, for when a plane goes so fast that sound cannot escape from it, the vibration may prove destructive.

Jet stories. At the first "Gyron" tests an air marshal's cap was blown off and picked up two miles away. . . . When an experimental jet crashed, police spent a week looking for the propeller. . . . An intelligence officer visited an exhibition of model aircraft made by youngsters, was horrified to see a perfect jet (still top-secret) among the exhibits. . . . A girl at de Havilland's works took a cup of tea to her chief. The jet intake sucked the spoon out of the cup. It wrecked the engine.

"John Bull."



Gamboling with pets seems to be a popular occupation with film actresses. This time it's Anne Crawford playing with her dog—a very old friend—in the garden of her country house. Anne is in the running so far in the "UNION JACK" Cinema Poll, which closes on December 13. If you haven't entered yet we wish you would. We want to know (a) your six favourite British actors, (b) your six favourite British actresses, (c) your three favourite British films, (d) your three favourite American films, all in order of precedence. Don't forget to tell us your name and address as prizes are offered.

TARGETS SMASHED BY U K WORKERS

Aid to China is under way

A TENTATIVE plan for aid to China has now been drafted and is being reviewed by interested US Government departments before its submission to Congress at the regular session starting on January 6, State Department sources disclosed yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Nanking Government has been handed another 18 million dollars in straight relief by Congress.

This will be in addition to the 27,700,000 dollars worth of relief goods which only now are flowing across the Pacific under the post-UNRRA programme.

QUICK APPROVAL

Congress will start work on the Marshall aid to Europe plan on January 7—the day after the House of Representatives and Senate convene in regular session—it was learned yesterday.

On Friday night the Senate quickly followed the House of Representatives in approving the compromise Interim Aid for Europe and China Bill which now goes to President Truman for signature.—Reuter.

STALIN IS 68

Generalissimo Joseph Stalin was 68 yesterday but there were no special celebrations of the occasion.

He is a candidate in the municipal elections which were being held in the Soviet Union yesterday.

Moscow was decorated for the occasion and popular festivities were being held in many cities.

US SHIP AT PIRAEUS

The 15,000 tons United States cruiser "Little Rock" yesterday arrived at Piraeus. It is expected to stay until January 5.—Reuter.

BRITON KILLED, TWO INJURED

A BRITISH soldier was shot and killed when an Army patrol was fired on at Salaneh village, on the Jaffa-Tel Aviv border, during the weekend.

A Jewish source said that Haganah fired at the patrol, "thinking it was Arab."

A car drew level with the two Britons and tommy guns opened fire on them.

As the victims collapsed in a pool of blood one gunman was seen to run round the corner while the car sped off.

A British Army officer and a Warrant Officer were seriously wounded by an unknown gunman in Jerusalem yesterday.

Three Arabs were shot and killed when between 15 and 20 men wearing the uniform of temporary Palestine police constables attacked an Arab bus with rifle and automatic fire between Ramleh and Ramallah shortly after dawn yesterday.

A Jewish supernumerary police sergeant was shot and killed in Allenby Barracks, Jerusalem, on Friday night. An Arab Legion sentry was alleged to have fired the shot.—Reuter.

'Slogger' Williams mines 243 tons, six shifts, claims world record

A S Christmas draws near heartening news of Britain's fight for economic stability is pouring in from all parts of the country. Targets set by the Government have been smashed by production records in coal and cotton. Imports have gone down and exports up.

Easily beating their competition target of 443,400 tons in the week ended December 6, Scottish miners keep their lead in the output contest for the Mitchell-Hedges Trophy, the Coal Board announces.

Their total score now is 424 points. South Wales miners, again second, were the highest scorers for the week making 99 points by raising 503,200 tons, well above their target. They now have 407 points.

There is an 80 point gap between Wales and the Northern Division (Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham), who are still third with 327 points.

HIGHER EXPORTS

Mr. Abe Moffat, President of the Scottish area of the Mine Workers' Union, giving this area's figure of 490,000 tons, said there was every possibility that this week the miners would give Scotland a happy Christmas by reaching the magnificent output of 500,000 tons.

William ("Slogger") Williams has broken the world's record for heaving coal. At the end of his shift at the deep pits at Treharris on Friday night, it was officially announced that he had cut another 40 tons of coal thereby establishing the record of five shifts of seven and a half hours each.

His tonnage for the week is 193 tons and in addition he cut 50 tons the previous Friday making a total of 243 tons for six consecutive shifts.

Britain's workers broke another record last month—the daily rate of export was higher than in July, previously the best since the war.

The volume of exports in November is estimated at about 112 per cent. of 1938. And the month's imports (138,200,000 pounds) were 23,200,000 pounds

less than in October due mainly to a reduction of 17 million pounds in imports of food, drink and tobacco.

With the production of 16,650,000 pounds of cotton yarn and cotton waste yarn during the week ended December 6 the cotton industry passed the target set by Sir Stafford Cripps of 16,500,000 pounds, the Cotton Board has announced.

Marshall puts Germany into cold storage

MR. GEORGE MARSHALL, with the same lucidity which has characterised his statements inside the Council of Foreign Ministers, has diagnosed for the American public what he considers the real reason behind the failure of the Soviet Union and Western powers to make any headway on the German peace settlement.

According to this diagnosis, no agreement is likely until time has shown whether Western Europe can rebuild her war shattered economy enough to preserve her traditional political liberties and avoid the encroachment of totalitarian regimes.

From this it would appear, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, that American policy is to put the political side of the German problem into cold storage and to concentrate on doing everything to help Western Europe towards economic rehabilitation.

It remains to be seen whether Moscow will be content to fight

EXPLOSION AT DUMP KILLS 8

Eight people were killed in a munition dump explosion at Blausee Mittlholz, a station on the Berne-Simplon railway, at midnight on Friday, it was officially announced in Geneva. Several people were injured.

Some villagers in their night clothes fled in panic down the mountainside during the night, through deep snow. Exploding shells and bombs destroyed or damaged every house in the village.

The railway station was completely destroyed and the stationmaster killed. Relief parties were waiting to rush clothes and supplies to the village as soon as the line was cleared.

Marshall puts Germany into cold storage

out the challenge made by Mr. Marshall on an economic plane alone.

Mr. Marshall said nothing to suggest either open denunciation of the Potsdam Agreement, or the final breakup of the machinery of the Council of Foreign Ministers, or even early establishment of a Western German Government on the lines which Russia has accused the West of plotting.

INTENSIFIED EFFORT

In the absence of any of these steps his clear challenge to Russia in the economic field is likely to result in an intensified Soviet effort to retard and disrupt implementation of the Marshall Plan in every country and at every stage.

Mr. Marshall accused the Soviet Union of "destruction, frustration and carping criticism."

In a broadcast appeal to the American people 12 hours after his return to the United States, he said the European war created a political vacuum in Europe, "and until this vacuum has been filled by the restoration of a healthy European community it is impossible that paper agreements can assure a lasting peace."—Reuter.

Britons warn police state is advancing

AN assertion that "the advance of totalitarian or police state across Europe and the world is more threatening than ever before and must be halted before it is too late," was made in a manifesto issued yesterday by a group of well-known British political figures of all parties and others following the collapse of the Foreign Minister's Conference.

The group, declaring that "the strength of Communism in the world today is far greater than the strength of Fascism ever was," alleged that all attempts to control atomic energy "have been frustrated by the intransigence of the Soviet Union."

"Unless within the very near future strict international control of atomic energy is established," say the group, "we shall face a desperate world situation."

Signatories to the manifesto include the Conservative peer Lord Brabazon, Earl Russell, the philosopher, Lord Vansittart, Lady Violet Bonham Carter and Mr. Clement Davies, Liberal leaders, Labour MPs Mr. Raymond Blackburn and Mr. Tom O'Brien, and the famous poet Mr. T. S. Eliot.

They declare that "Communism, Fascism and Nazism are all members of the same totalitarian family, although they may differ from time to time in professed objectives, and to some extent in methods."

TEAR GAS USED IN ITALY RIOT

Tear gas was used on Saturday night against agricultural workers demonstrating in front of the Prefecture of Treviso, near Venice. The workers retaliated by stoning the police.

Reinforcements from Padua had to be called in before the crowd could be dispersed.

Several persons were arrested and a number injured.

Earlier on Saturday at Naples a gun battle broke out following complaints by workers that a Christmas unemployment bonus was too small. Three policemen and two demonstrators were among the injured.

In Sicily eight persons were wounded in a clash between rioters and police at Contrada Tramoniana, a general strike at Trapani was called off with the granting of a month's pay bonus and other concessions, but a general strike continued at Gela.

Commercial workers in Florence said they would strike today.

PERSIAN EX-PREMIER ARRESTED AT AIRPORT

Teheran reports yesterday said the former Persian Premier, Ghavam es Sultaneh, was arrested yesterday and his passport confiscated as he was about to leave by plane for the United States.

A mob armed with sticks gathered at the airport vowing to kill Ghavam, but when he did not appear they marched on the Parliament building shouting "Death to Ghavam!"

Troops were called out to disperse the mob. Ghavam's arrest was ordered by the public prosecutor and the police confiscated his passport.

MICHAEL TOLD: 'LOOK AROUND'

King Michael of Rumania arrived in Vienna by ordinary train from Switzerland on Saturday morning and two hours later left for Budapest.

According to his aide, Major Vergotti, the Rumanian Government had suggested to King Michael before he left Bucharest that they would welcome it if, while abroad, he looked round and found a suitable bride.

Vergotti said the next step would be an official engagement if the Government's consent were obtained.

"Rumanian Royal marriages have not always worked out well but this should be all right.

He added that King Michael will stay in Rumania "as long as he can" when asked by an American correspondent how long Michael "could tolerate present conditions."

Vergotti said the mass of Rumania would believe King Michael delayed his return in order to have a long meeting with Marshall Tito, but this was not true. The real object was to get to know Princess Anne better.

PRESSURE ON WALLACE

Mr. Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, has been subjected during the past week to strong pressure from the extreme Left-wing of his supporters to found a third political party and declare immediately his intention of becoming candidate for the Presidency next year in opposition to both Republican and Democratic candidates.

Mr. Wallace has so far rigorously avoided committing himself in any way but reports that he was inclining towards setting up a third party were

sufficient to cause a split in the diminished number of organisations which still support him.

Most important were the defections of his heaviest potential financial backer, the wealthy New York sections of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, and the demand that President Truman and Mr. Wallace should resolve their differences made by Mr. Frank Kingdom, one of the chairmen of the Progressive Citizens of America, which has hitherto been enthusiastically pro-Wallace.—Reuter.

GHOSTS THAT 'WALK' ON XMAS EVE

"In every part of Great Britain, there are famous old castles, abbey ruins, mansions, and lonely manor houses which are believed to be haunted," says W. H. OWENS. "Christmas Eve is . . . traditionally one of the nights when these strange phantoms are said to make their brief reappearances on earth."

CHRISTMAS Eve is not only a favourite time for telling ghost stories, but is traditionally one of the nights of the year when these strange phantoms are said to make their brief reappearances on earth.

In every part of Great Britain, there are famous old castles, abbey ruins, mansions, and lonely manor houses which are believed to be haunted by the ghosts of persons who once lived in them. Several of these time-honoured ghosts are reported to have been seen or heard in fairly recent years, and, of course, new ones are occasionally added.

Hampton Court Palace is the most haunted of all Britain's royal homes, recalling memories of unhappy queens. For here, when the galleys clock has struck midnight, on Christmas Eve, the ghosts of Lady Jane Grey and Catherine Howard wander forth through the older apartments, and that corner of the palace called the Haunted Gallery.

Tradition has it that, on the night before her execution, poor Catherine Howard escaped from her guards, and rushed towards the chapel to make a last appeal for mercy to Henry VIII, who was attending Mass there.

And, on many occasions since, the figure of the 'Shrouded Lady,' bearing a lighted candle in her hand, has been seen making her hopeless flight through the palace.

Windsor Castle has Charles I and Queen Elizabeth among its royal ghosts. On Christmas Eve, exactly 50 years ago, the spectre of a lady wearing a black-lace mantilla, said to resemble a portrait of 'Good Queen Bess,' was reported by one of the guards on duty along the castle walls.

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the shadowy figure of Herne the Hunter still prowls after midnight about the site of the famous oak tree named after him.

Even Westminster Abbey can boast at least one haunting, though the origin of this ghost is unknown. But twice within the last quarter-of-a-century the mysterious 'Cowed Monk' has startled visitors to the cloisters, the last occasion being in 1932. Apparently, it glides about with its feet an inch or two above the paving stones; the floor level, presumably, of the days when the ghost was a living monk, went to walk these self-same paving stones.

One of England's most famous haunted houses is Newstead Abbey, a few miles from Nottingham, which was the home of Lord Byron. Originally, the place was an Augustinian monastery, founded in the reign of Henry II, but, after the Dissolution, it passed to the Byron family, who held the property until 1818.

MURDERER'S GHOST

The best-known of the Newstead ghosts is the 'Black Friar,' which was reputed to manifest itself before a death, or the occurrence of some personal misfortune to a member of the Byron family. Lord Byron himself saw it shortly before his unhappy marriage to Miss Milbank, and he describes the incident in one of his poems. The poet also had the fancy that portraits of his forefathers on the walls would leave their frames to haunt him, notably his great-uncle, Sir John Byron.

Bisham Abbey, a beautiful Tudor mansion, on the banks of the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, has been haunted for centuries by a murderer's ghost. Here lived Sir Thomas Hobby and his wife Elizabeth, a woman of unattractively cruel who murdered one of her own children.

Tradition has it that her tormented spirit returns again and again to the house. In fact, Lady Hobby's ghost has been seen in the room where she committed her crime, trying in vain to rid its hands of bloodstains.

Higher up the Thames Valley is the ruined manor house of Stanton Harcourt, where Alexander Pope lived between 1716 and 1718, and completed his translation of Homer's *Iliad*. Close to the ruins is the Lady's Pool, so-called because a beautiful young girl was once found drowned there after a broken love affair. At Christmas time, or whenever the pool dries up, her ghost, robed in a long, white gown, forsakes its resting-place awhile, and wanders through the melancholy, roofless rooms of the former mansion.

INTO THE MOAT

Ladies in white seem to be extremely common in the world of specks, and there is hardly a county in Britain without one.

But perhaps the strangest of all such apparitions is the ghost of Lady Lightfoot, which haunts the Old Court House at Shelsley Walsh, in Worcestershire. Some time during the sixteenth century, this lady was imprisoned and cruelly murdered in the mansion by an unknown killer.

Local people will tell you that, about midnight each Christmas Eve, she rides through the place in a phantom carriage, drawn by a team of four, fiery horses. Then the carriage and its solitary occupant plunges headlong into the moat surrounding the walls, and is not seen again for another year.

A remarkable kind of ghost story is associated with Burton Agnes Hall, near Bridlington, in Yorkshire. About 300 years ago, a daughter of the family died in the house, and it was her last wish that her head might be preserved in the Great Hall for ever.

And so, to this day, the girl's skull remains in its original position on the walls, and there is a strong belief around the neighbourhood that its deliberate removal might portend some dreadful calamity. Some years ago, nevertheless, a sceptical visitor laughed at such superstition, and displaced the skull.

SKULL REPLACED

Almost immediately, weird noises were to be heard about the house, and doors banged in eerie succession. These ghostly happenings proved so terrifying that, before any explanation was sought, the skull was hastily restored to its place, and it has not been taken down since.

Somewhere under the beautiful Norman ruins of Lilleshall Abbey, near Newport, in Shropshire, is a secret passage which is said to have been sealed up by Cromwell's soldiers, and never since located.

Strange noises coming from underground and a 'miraculous' bloodstain on the stone floor, gave rise to the story of the ghost of a monk who was murdered there long ago.

Earlier in this century, when there was much speculation about the mystery, a reward of

50 pounds was actually offered for the discovery of the hidden passage. Archaeologists and water-diviners made investigations, but the riddle of the Lilleshall monk is still unsolved.

UNEARTHLY RADIANCE

Scotland, of course, has several haunted castles dotted over its lonely moors and glens, and many an eerie tale is told of them. Glamis Castle, ancestral home of HM Queen Elizabeth, and seat of the Earls of Strathmore, has been the scene of many supernatural happenings, and contains an apartment whose grim secret is known only to the owner and his heir.

Beautiful Rosslyn Castle has a haunted chapel which is said to be lit by an unearthly radiance when a member of the St. Clair family is about to die.

But the most gruesome story concerns Hermitage Castle, an ancient Borderland stronghold in the Liddesdale valley of Roxburghshire. Standing starkly against the sky on the edge of desolate moorland, it seems the perfect example of a haunted ruin.

Here lived the terrible William, Lord Soules, who, among other diabolical attainments, practised the art of Black Magic, and terrorised the inhabitants of the neighbouring countryside.

It was his custom to kidnap young children and take them to a secret dungeon of his castle, where he is supposed to have murdered them and used their blood in the performance of his

unholy rites.

After years of suffering at the hands of this baron, the people rose against him. Waylaid by a band of the strongest men, he was bound with iron chains and carried away to meet a fearful death in a cauldron of boiling lead.

Even today, local folk fear to go anywhere near Hermitage Castle on dark, wintry nights, where they believe the restless soul of Lord Soules returns to re-enact his crimes of long ago.

Another Scottish castle celebrated for its hauntings is Cortachy Castle, the Forfarshire seat of the Ogilvy family who have borne the title of Earls of Airlie since the time of Charles I.

SEALED IN DRUM

The story tells of a handsome, young drummer in the service of a former Earl who fell in love with his master's beautiful wife. One day, the Earl discovered this youth making advances to the Countess, and, in a fit of jealous rage, ordered that he should be sealed in his own drum and thrown to his death from the highest turret of the castle.

So, from time to time, the 'ghostly drummer of Cortachy' has reappeared, making itself heard distinctly outside the castle walls, usually before the death of a member of the Ogilvy family. This has actually happened on more than one occasion within the last century.

"LONDON CALLING."

Portrait of a Fallen Giant

HE was born the son of a builder in Hull's prosaic Newland district 62 years ago, and by the time he was 10 he had six brothers and a sister. Times were hard. He grew up poor in a city of slums and dreamed of making a fortune. Though he could hardly write, he always signed his name with a flourish: Robert Greenwood Tarran.

When he was 14 he was apprenticed to a builder and became a joiner. At 19, he was earning 9s. a week. When he came out of the Army after World War I he decided he had had enough of being poor. On a capital of a few pounds he started his own joiner's business in a 12-feet-by-8-feet room over a baker's shop which he rented for half a crown a week. He was 34.

By tugging his own timber and sweeping a grocer's floors to collect the nails from the packing cases he made good. Within six years he was an established builder, but even in these days he never had enough money. "I always had my shirt in pawn," he said. Meanwhile, he married and a son was born.

He put up two concrete houses in Hull, and though experts ridiculed him and said they would not last six months they are still there. By 1936 he had made 40,000 pounds, but lost most of it in the slump the next year. He built cedarwood houses



in Dundee (nine and a half days per house), and a block of flats to house 1,000 families at Leeds' Quarry Hill.

When World War II broke out he was employing 10,000 men. His hair was greying, but his brown eyes were as alert as ever. He left his four-bedroom home at 7.30 each morning to spend 20 minutes in church before going on to his office for a 16-hour day.

NEVER READ A BOOK

He became Hull's chief air warden and the city's Sheriff. In Newland's St. John's Church he was vicar's warden. Contracts to build tank traps and gun-pits round Britain's coasts flowed into his office.

By 1944 he was in the pre-fab housing business, turning out a house every three hours.

But the man who was the brain behind every process in his workshops never really mastered the finance which kept his empire going. "I've never read a book," he boasted. "I read men." When his accountants warned him that he was losing money, he was dumbfounded. "I could not believe that a great company like that, working on a cost-plus basis, could lose money. It was impossible."

MISLEADING ACCOUNTS

But it was not impossible. In 1942 and 1943 he lost heavily. These losses were not fully disclosed in the balance sheet for 1943, which was signed by Tarran. It was alleged by the Prosecution to be a misleading document. Government housing contracts valued at 30,000,000 pounds were practically in his hands. He had to keep going.

But the misleading balance-sheet gave him only a short reprieve. Hambro's Bank, where his overdraft was 250,000 pounds, appointed new directors. For Tarran, it was the red light: "I soon found that I had been jockeyed out of control."

Asked by the new directors to go to Russia and America on a

long holiday, Tarran refused. Three months later he was dismissed. Even the locks on the doors of his office were changed so that he could not get in.

FOURPENCE A MINUTE

Two CID men pored over the Tarran books for 18 months. At the end, they brought six charges against the former building king. Recently, after a 32-day trial, a jury of five men and a woman found him guilty on two of them, but acquitted him of the other charges. To the city of Hull, his prosecution cost the equivalent of a 4d. rate.

Sentenced to nine months' hard labour, Tarran collapsed in the dock. As crowds waited at the entrance to the court he was smuggled out by an underground passage and driven to jail.

"NEWS REVIEW."

He has now been granted the "exceptional and unusual course" of being allowed bail until his appeal is heard.

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THE small town of Olympia in the western Peloponnes set in a valley out of sight of the sea and shaded by woods of great pine trees, is the birth-place of the Olympic Games.

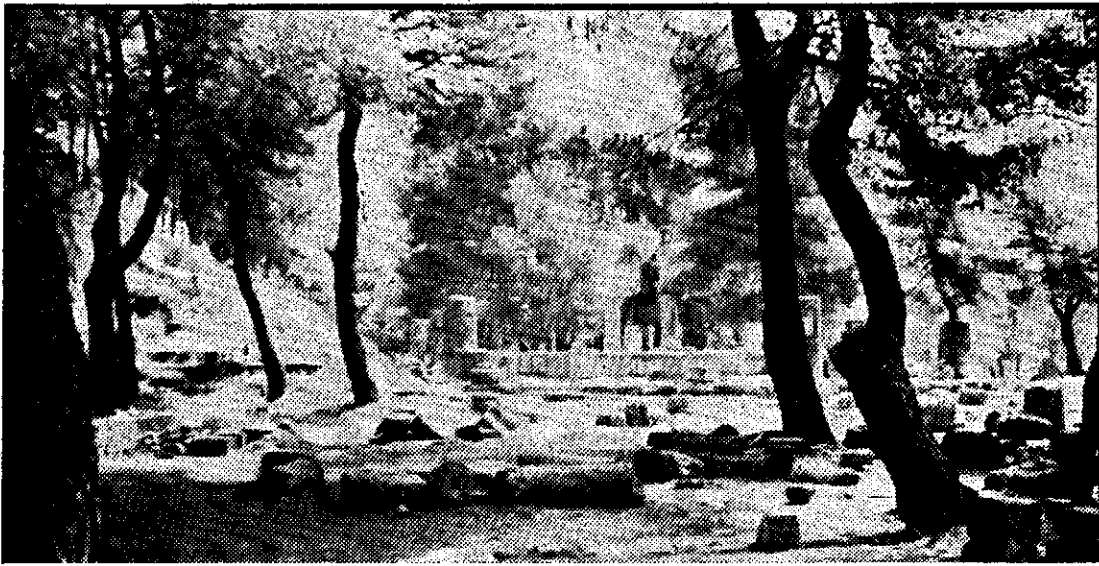
No nation ever ranked athletics higher than the ancient Greeks, who placed bodily perfection on a level with music and poetry as an essential part of balanced culture. We hear of competitive sports in Greece from the earliest times: private, local, municipal and Panhellenic. Homer refers to them frequently and in later centuries poets and dramatists never tired of praising the greatest of all Greek athletic meetings: the Olympic Games.

Founded by Hercules

The first recorded date of the Olympiads—and incidentally the first definite date in Greek history—is 776 B.C., they lasted until 394 A.D. But games were held since times immemorial and a legend relates that the site of Olympia was founded by Hercules, the God of Strength, on a return journey from one of his manifold labours.

The origin of the games like all ancient Greek festivals, was religious, though none can give the exact significance of the rites that led to them.

The valley of Olympia was sacred to Zeus, the King of the Gods, and here, every four years



Broken statuary litters Olympia now. Here, the Olympic Games were born.

This is the country where the Olympic Games began. They were held as a festival of all-round athletic skill, and to the honour of mighty gods. A "UNION JACK"

Staff Writer, here tells the story of the steady burning of the

Olympic Flame

wars. Sacred ambassadors called "Theores" would set out in all directions to announce the opening date of the games and decree the "Sacred Truce." Heavy fines were levied upon any Greek state in whose territory a traveller to the games might be manhandled. Mighty King Philip of Macedon once paid a fine without complaint because some of his soldiers had robbed an Athenian on his way to Olympia.

The existing ruins of Olympia show that this athlete's paradise was built on a lavish scale as befitted a centre which would receive sportsmen and visitors from all over the immense Greek Empire. Apart from the temples there were gymnasiums and quarters for the competitors with extensive hotel accommodation for the numerous spectators.

Cosmopolitan Crowd

Pilgrims and athletes forgetting all worries of war and politics would start out from distant cities well ahead of time. A cosmopolitan and varied crowd would wind their way to Olympia: highly-strung and probably, nervous athletes; old faithfuls who had never missed an Olympiad; kings of the turf whose interest centred on horses and racing; princes from far-off lands; magnates from wealthy Syracuse; bankers, merchants, jugglers and conjurers to amuse the crowds. The arts were well represented too by famous orators, poets and philosophers, playwrights and musicians who

would declaim, sing and philosophise to the everyday tourist who just came along to have a jolly good time.

Olympia during the festival must have presented the aspect of a glorified fair-ground milling with hawkers, princes and sportsmen, but oddly devoid of feminine company. The ladies had their own Olympic Games held at a different time.

Rigorous Training

Only freeborn Greeks were allowed to compete in the Olympics. The athletes—from the word "athlos" meaning a contest—were selected by the local municipal elimination trials, after which they were submitted to 10 months rigorous training under professional supervision. The games were held in early autumn and would start with the full moon. A month before the opening date, competitors,

the most difficult being a commando-like affair in which the runners were dressed in full fighting uniform. Contrary to popular belief, there were no Marathon races in Greece.

The Marathon Race takes its name from the story of the heroic runner Pheidippides who, at the cost of his life, ran from the battle of Marathon to Athens bringing the news of the victory.

The spectators, numbering sometimes up to 45,000 people, would keep their places in the stadium all day long eagerly waiting for the most important event of all: the pentathlon, or five contests. Heat, flies, mosquitoes and thirst would not deter them, though the occasional sacrifice might be offered to Zeus, The Fly Chaser. A throb of excitement would seize the crowd as the time for this most highly-regarded test

to interfere with this sport in which throttling, kicking, and all but biting and eye-gouging was permitted. No one was considered beaten until he acknowledged defeat. With somewhat exaggerated athletic pride one wrestler hung on until he dropped dead at the very moment when his opponent surrendered. It is a consolation to think that he was posthumously awarded the crown.

Chariot Races

In the plain below the stadium a special hippodrome was built for horse races. Here the final sporting event would be held, the thrilling and extremely dangerous chariot races. Teams of four horses were harnessed abreast, and sometimes as many as 40 charioteers would be competing over the 12 double laps of the course with hairpin bends round the posts at either side. This most spectacular performance would be followed up by horse racing where, at the end of the race, the rider had to dismount and run with his horse holding its reins.

When the toils of the games were over the victors received their awards—a crown of wild olive or laurel leaves. This wreath was the only prize given at the Olympic Games, and was the most eagerly contested athletic distinction in Greece. All the same, the indirect rewards



An artist's impression of a wrestling competition at Olympia in the early days of the Games.



This was one of the first sports—discus-throwing. The picture is of a reconstructed statue.

a high festival was held at his special shrine ornamented by a colossal gold and ivory statue made by Pheidias which ranked as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Demeter, the Goddess of Fertility also had her shrine at Olympia and the priestess of this temple was the only woman whose presence was tolerated at the Olympics.

By the sixth century B.C. the Olympic Games were drawing entries from all over Greece and the feast of Zeus became an international holiday. During the period of the games a truce was proclaimed to all internal Greek



Horse-races were a feature of the original games—but lack of horses now prevent competitions. Above, a detail from a frieze at the Parthenon.

were more substantial. Many cities voted large sums to their victors; sometimes they were made generals; and the crowd, not unlike our present day sports fans, idolized the triumphant athletes so openly that jealous philosophers complained.

But the philosophers, artists and poets had their triumphs too at the Olympiads, celebrating the glory of the victors, drawing subtle parallels on the virtues of courage and fitness, carving the most beautiful statues of all times inspired by the grace and strength of the all-round athlete.

Ideal Manhood

The Classical Greek type which has remained to this day the ideal of perfect manhood, was created from the heroes of the battlefield of Marathon and the sports stadium of Olympia.

When in later years internal intrigue, over-accumulation of wealth, and soft-living heralded the impending downfall of Classical Greece, the satirical playwright Aristophanes gave these words of advice to the young men of his century:

"Nay, nay, you'll excell in the sports you love well, all blooming, athletic and fair; not learning to prate as those idlers debate in some argument ticklish and raw.

Instead you will fare to the playing-fields where you may under the olives contend in a trial of speed, crowned by wreath of plain reed with your excellent rival and friend..."



Present-day Greek athletes include first-class runners. On the extreme left is Marathon Champion Kyriakiais, who, at 38 is still a menace on the world's tracks.

together with horses, trainers and jockeys began to assemble at the nearby town of Elis where the final stages of training were carried out under the careful eye of umpires.

Arrived at Olympia the athletes were examined by officials, and took a solemn oath to observe all rules. To break this oath was a dishonour that would not be lived down easily.

The festival started with prolonged religious sacrifices and services to propitiate the Gods. These lasted about five days after which the games would follow. The athletes were led on the stadium with a herald announcing their names and the cities that had entered them. All the contestants, whatever their age or rank, were naked. The games would probably start with races,

of the all-round athlete would draw close.

Each entry in this event was required to compete in five contests and win three to secure a victory. The first was a broad jump with the athlete holding weights in both hands and leaping from a standing start. The second event was throwing the discus, a circular plate of metal or stone weighing about 12 pounds. The third was hurling the javelin or spear, with the aid of a leather thong attached to the centre of the shaft. The fourth and main event was the stadium sprint, and its starting point, toed by the runners, is all that remains today of the Olympia stadium.

The final event was the highly-popular all-in-wrestling, a test of endurance indeed. There were no Queensbury rules

THEY DRIVE IN—AND SEE THE SHOW

BY TED WAGONER
Edited by "UNION JACK"



NO doubt the outdoor theatres sponsored by the United States Army and Navy to relieve the boredom of soldiers and sailors serving throughout the Pacific area during the recent war started a fad which returning veterans brought back to the American Northwest with them.

The original belief that drive-in theatres were suited only to warm, dry climates was refuted quickly by the ex-Servicemen who related their experience of watching their favourite screen plays from beneath ponchos during heavy tropical downpours. Even nuisance air raids by the enemy failed to dampen the spirits of these avid film-goers.

The average outdoor theatre found on the typical South Pacific island during the war was a rather crude affair. At least it was crude in comparison with the stateside models operating even before the war in such mild climates as southern California.

These luxury drive-in theatres where one could view a motion picture beneath the romantic canopy of stars and moonlight on a balmy night

had been widely described. However, because of the weather hazard most promoters had been reluctant to try such a novel type of entertainment.

But in August, 1946, an experiment was launched in the form of the now famous Amphitheatre located in the west coast city of Portland, Oregon. Its appeal to the public was successful overnight. Especially for families with small children and shut-in cases it afforded a new outlet in the entertainment world.

Because of its year-around popularity, the Amphitheatre was kept open even during the wettest and coldest of Portland's weather.

Another drive-in theatre in the same city covers nine and one-half acres enclosed within 2,480 feet of sheet aluminium fencing standing 10 feet five inches high. Inside the fence is enough paved parking space to accommodate 800 cars at one time, each equipped with its own speaker system. The automobiles are parked on inclining ramps arranged in semi-circular fashion throughout the field.

The space for each car is 19

feet wide and 38 feet deep, allowing ample space for any vehicle to come and go during a performance without disturbing the next car. The incline of these ramps noses the car up toward the mammoth screen, affording a good view for all occupants, even the back-seat passengers. The screen allows for a picture 54 feet wide and 42 and a half feet high, considerably larger than its indoor counterpart.

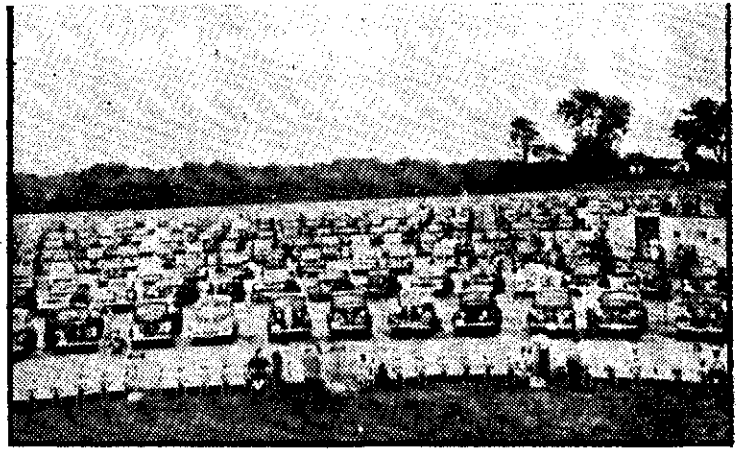
The sound system for 800 cars comprises 15,000 feet of electric wiring buried beneath the pavement. Between each two cars there is an outlet in the form of an island or "block" which services two individual speakers. These speakers are made of an indestructible plastic material and each has its own volume control adjustable to the listeners pleasure.

The speakers have an extension or "lip" which hooks on the car's window. In addition to providing the motion picture's sound they allow for intermission music and for public announcements.

Behind this mammoth screen is a modern, all-electric apartment for the manager and his family. In addition there is ample space for an office, store-room and dressing quarters for the men and women employed on the project.

During their first 18 months the owners of the Amphitheatre have discovered that fully 65 per cent. of the cars have children, making the show a real family theatre. In fact, so convinced are the owners of this that they beam all of their screen plays to this type of audience.

Cripples and shut-ins are equally enthusiastic about their new-found source of entertain-



ment. Other groups of enthusiastic supporters for the drive-in theatre type of entertainment are factory workers and housewives who can attend a motion picture show without dressing in their "Sunday best."

Patrons remain in their cars throughout the entire performance and have no need for dressing up. Elderly patrons, invalids, tall or stout persons who find regular theatre chairs uncomfortable can view the film from the spacious, lounge-like privacy of their own cars in perfect relaxation.

In the case of the Amphitheatre, loudspeakers are delivered to each car at the field entrance and each individual reproducer is of most recent design and has an adjustable volume control with proper acoustical properties. Each speaker is attached to an outlet between cars by an attendant.

The original drive-in theatre, like many of those enjoyed by servicemen during the war, was a makeshift affair. It had a sound system composed of a pair of horns beside the screen which deafened patrons up front and could barely be heard by those in the rear.

Later the sound was piped underground and out through strategically located grilles. This was particularly bad during rainy and cold weather since it was necessary to keep the car windows open to hear. The inside speaker was a logical outgrowth and solved the

sound problem permanently.

The nationwide average for each car at a drive-in theatre is estimated at two and a half persons. The practice of the Amphitheatre is to offer two complete showings nightly, providing entertainment for a possible total of 3,000 cars.

During the summer months the first showing usually starts dusk, which varies with the length of the days. In the winter the first film usually gets under way at 7-30 pm. Especially powerful projectors, designed for the peculiar lighting problems of outdoor theatres, are used to assure patrons the best possible vision.

Drive-in theatre owners are convinced of the value of their enterprise primarily because of the inherent nature of most Americans to spend much of their free time in their family automobiles.

To best illustrate the nationwide appeal of the drive-in theatres: before the war a mere 110 such units were operating throughout the United States while now there are more than 500 operating or under construction. They exist in no less than 35 states and, of course, are especially popular in the southern area. However, for proof that the weather is no handicap the cooler states of Ohio and Massachusetts lead the nation in the number of drive-in theatres.

Two farms transformed from Dawn to Dusk

From "Soil Conservation" (Edited by "UNION JACK")

IN the fall of 1947, two badly worn hill farms in the American Midwest covering 208 acres in Licking County, Ohio, were completely made over on modern, soil-conserving lines in just 12 hours. Normally, that job would have taken around four years for the owners to accomplish by themselves.

Volunteers—600 of them—helped to do the job as a dramatic demonstration of new soil-conservation techniques. An amazed throng of 50,000 which had gathered on the slopes of a huge natural amphitheatre, saw them do it. Everybody, pretty much, agreed that the two farms were worth 10,000 dollars more at 6 p.m. that day than at 6 a.m.

It was on September 21, 1946, that the first one-day demonstration of this sort was held on a farm in the grain-growing state of Iowa. Since then, approximately 20 such transformations have been effected in Iowa and surrounding Corn Belt states during 1947. But the Ohio show was the most spectacular. The title for the demonstration, "Opening of the Second Frontier," came from the fact that the only new geographical frontiers left in the United States lie in the better use of the land left available. The historical motif was further emphasized by the fact that this part of Ohio is rich in historical background.

The site of this big agricultural undertaking was the 128-acre farm of John Rodman, and the adjoining 88-acre farm of

George Latham. Both young men are veterans. Their properties needed 15 major measures for protection against erosion and for full efficiency. It took a lot of preparation, planning, and action. The technicians from the United States Soil Conservation Service helped all the way, from the carried the programme national last act.

Everything was under the sponsorship of the Licking County Soil Conservation District. Technical planning was done by a member of the Soil Conservation Service, and members of the local district work unit staff. The district supervisors took the lead in planning over-all details. Louis Bromfield Ohio's noted novelist, known as "The Sage of Malabar Farm," served as chairman of the general advisory committee.

Central Ohio has never witnessed a co-operative event which has drawn greater public support than "Opening of the Second Frontier." Strong support and financial help came from farm magazines and newspapers of the state, chambers of commerce, civic and farm organizations, the Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, and from private industry.

Heavy power equipment and farm implements to stage the demonstration came from 38 different implement dealers. Limestone companies donated eight carloads of lime, and an equivalent amount of fertilizer was contributed by the fertili-

zer companies. Several hundred farmers and businessmen of central Ohio gave a day's work to make the project a rousing success. Four hundred ex-soldiers were there. Bands played and local church organizations sold fried chicken and other edibles.

No soil conservation event has ever received greater recognition from America's press and radio. Five major radio stations carried the programme, national magazines and farm journals were present, and the commercial news services gave it national coverage.

The "Opening of the Second Frontier" was even carried by the major news reels and shown in theatres throughout the United States. A staff man for the Newark (Ohio) Advocate was chairman of the publicity committee.

Fences on the farm were torn



Attending the one-day conservation demonstration on two American farms are (left to right): T. C. Kennard, Ohio State conservationist; Louis Bromfield, well-known American novelist and ardent soil conservationist; and Hugh Hammond Bennett, Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service.

down and restrung on the contour. Fields were ploughed on the contour. Gullies were filled, fields fertilized, pastures limed and fertilized, cover crops seeded, strip crops seeded on the slopes, wet spots tile-drained. A new barn was built. A farm pond was scooped out and quickly started filling from a spring. Wildlife areas were provided. A woodlot was cleaned up, additional trees set out.

The whole job required 74 tractors, five post-hole diggers, two tractor-power mowers, 27 ploughs, six disk harrows, eight grain drills, 54 lime spreaders, three buck loaders, two dirt scoops, and a lot of small tools. The project ripened not only from skilled technical direction and district co-operation, but also from the teamwork of the neighbours involved.

For Hugh Hammond Bennett, chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, the day brought an unexpected recog-

nition which seldom comes to a national leader during his lifetime. Clay Stackhouse, as head of the Ohio Association of Soil Conservation Districts presented him with a scroll during the field day ceremonies which reads: "In grateful appreciation of Hugh Hammond Bennett, father of soil conservation, chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service—this tablet is placed by the Soil Conservation Districts of Ohio on Second Frontier Day, October 2, 1947." The same inscription has been placed on a bronze tablet which will be permanently mounted on a granite marker along the site of the Second Frontier Field Day. Commenting editorially upon this unusual recognition, the "Ohio State Journal" in its issue of October 2 said in part:

"It is not often that anyone lives to see his works commemorated in a bronze tablet, but there are rare occasions when a man's contemporaries recognize his devotion to a high purpose, his contribution to the welfare of his country and his fellows and his downright hard work, by erecting a plaque or monument both in his honour and in his presence. Everywhere the chief of the Soil Conservation has spread the gospel that 'conservation pays' until today there is scarcely anyone in the United States who does not believe in it to the utmost. His is an achievement which well merits not only a plaque but a place alongside the foremost of America's scientists, inventors, and statesmen, for he can qualify under any and all of those classifications."



FOUR years later, the group of young men sitting by the Corner Column were all at war. For the 27-year-long Peloponnesian War broke out in 431 BC.

Athens had tempted fortune a little too far. Sparta had been hitherto the strongest land power in Greece. The richest was Corinth, situated conveniently at the cross-roads between the Peloponnese and the mainland, on the isthmus across which merchandise had to be transported to and from the Gulf of Corinth, Athens and the eastern islands. Athens had played the main share in driving off the Persians, and this emboldened Pericles in 454 BC to take the somewhat high-handed step of transferring the Treasury from the Island of Delos to the Acropolis at Athens. Then, in 433, Athens backed the small island of Corcyra, off the coast of Epirus in a revolt against her mother-city, Corinth. Sparta sided with Corinth against Athens, and Spartan raiding forces came within seven miles of the City.

The Spartans duly retired when their food gave out, but there were many Athenian dead and at the end of the first year of the war, they were all accorded a public funeral. The ceremony was held possibly on the Pnyx, but more probably around the stone platform which is still standing in the Pompeion, the cemetery on the Rouf road.

There Pericles—now 62, within a couple of years of his death and the end of his 30 years rule of Athens—there he made a speech, according to law, to the relatives of the dead. It remains one of the noblest speeches ever made. Two famous sentences from it may be seen carved on either side of the War Memorial in Constitution Square—on the left, the sentence originating the idea of the Unknown Warrior, saying that one bier had been left empty, for those who were missing, and on the right the sentence which has been copied on many war memorials in our country—"For brave men the whole world is the tomb."

The speech was as plain and matter of fact as he could make it. It was the ideas themselves which gave it nobility. He says he will not praise the dead, for those who knew them will think he has not said enough, and those who did not, will feel envious of hearing others praised. Then he praises the free institutions Athens stands for, and shows their superiority over those of the enemy. The Athenians, moreover, do not sacrifice everything to training for war, but they are ready for it when it comes, and in culture they easily excel all others. "For we love beauty without ostentation, and we love learning without affectation." (Perhaps a slang translation gets nearest of all to the meaning—"We love beauty and learning, without being either pansy or highbrow"). One great phrase follows another, and we may well end with one in which he speaks of Athenians as those who hold that, "The secret of happiness is freedom, and the secret of freedom is courage."

"And when you have indulged your sorrow to the full, you may go your ways," was his calm ending.

Other wonders were in store for Athens, but nothing again—perhaps nothing ever again in all Europe—quite like the glory that was past. PERICLES.

FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY 20,
1948

ilians: 400 Drachmae.

WAGE

JUDGMENT OF ALLIES REVERSED

THE President of the War Crimes Tribunal, Judge Charles Frederick Wennerstrum, reversed, in his judgment, the Allied wartime declarations about the belligerent status of the Balkan partisans.

Evidence heard in court clearly shown that guerilla warfare had been aimed against German forces in Greece and Yugoslavia.

German soldiers had been victims of surprise raids by an enemy whom they were unable to force into battle. Captured German soldiers had been frequently tortured and killed.

Evidently some of the partisan units had fulfilled the requirements for belligerent status under International Law. There was, however, not sufficient evidence to show that the bands concerned in the actions under trial fulfilled these requirements.

"That means that captured members of these unlawful groups did not have a legal claim to be treated as prisoners of war," the judgment stated.

Accordingly the killing of captured members of the resistance forces who were, in effect, "franc tireurs" could not be held against the accused generals.—Reuter.

Man charged with murder of PC

Donald George Thomas (23), who was discovered by the police at a Stockwell boarding house, has been charged with the murder of Police Constable Nathaniel Edgar, apparently ending one of London's greatest manhunts.

Edgar, the first British policeman killed by a gunman since 1942, was shot and killed by a prowler in Southgate, North London.

correspondent of the "London Times," has been expelled from Persia. He was informed that he had to leave the country within 48 hours.

—o-o-o—

BREMEN — The first shipload of 2,250,000 pounds worth of peanuts paid for by Britain and the US has arrived in Bremen from America to be made into oil to supplement the German fat ration.

—o-o-o—

NEW YORK—A former Chicago waitress, the late Laura Mae Corrigan, who became an international society leader, has left 2,000 dollars to Princess Rene of Bourbon-Parma, mother of Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.

—o-o-o—

FRANKFURT — A plan to make Bizonia self-sufficient in electric power production within four years has been drawn up by German engineers.

—o-o-o—

BERLIN—Dr. Wilhelm Furtwangler has been reinstated conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and will conduct the first performance of his Symphony No. 2 on Sunday.

PARLIAMENT SECRETS ARE NOT SAFE

—"DAILY MAIL"

AN article published in the London "Daily Mail" has accused the Government of having "secret Communist supporters" in its midst, and that no secret is safe in Parliament.

The article was based on a BBC broadcast on Friday night called "Friday Forum," in which author Mr. Colm Brogan suggested that secret sessions were useless in the present Parliament.

The "Daily Mail" followed this broadcast with a story headlined "Our Secrets For Soviets—Author Doubts MPs."

Prima Facie Case

A Labour MP drew the House's attention to this article on Monday saying: "It reflects upon almost every member of this House, and it is in effect saying that members of Par-

Britain to face further restrictions LESS EMPLOYMENT, FOOD AND SUITS

THE British people learned last night that, even if the Marshall Aid programme is fully carried out, they must face the possibility of a further drop in their standard of living.

The frankest Government statement so far, on the depths of the country's crisis, reviewed the economic state of the nation and set out plans for 1948. It made clear that, even with United States' aid, unemployment is likely to rise by half—from 300,000 to 450,000.

Food supplies during the first half of 1948 are expected to represent 2,681 calories daily compared with 2,880 last year and a pre-war average of 3,000, and a cut in the clothing ration is inevitable unless there is increased textile production.

Lurid Picture

Thus the Government made clear that Marshall Aid, if it comes, will not diminish the present discomfort of the British people.

It must be used to sustain Britain's working strength and efficiency, developing new sources of supply at home, in the sterling area and elsewhere.

The Government statement painted an almost lurid picture of the disasters which might result in the absence of Marshall Aid.

If Britain is forced to balance her overseas payments before her reserves are exhausted—which is likely to be sometime in 1949—it will mean such drastic cuts in dollars and gold purchases "as will bring wholesale unemployment, distress and dislocation of our production and will delay for years the prospect of a decent standard of living for our people."

Call to Battle

The Government summarised its programme to solve these problems as "raising the rate of export, particularly to the Western Hemisphere; development of home agriculture to save imports; development of new sources of supply in British Commonwealth countries and particularly in British colonies; an invitation to sterling area countries to economise in their use of dollars; and the eventual restoration of multilateral trade and convertibility of currencies."

The statement included a summons to the people to fight Britain's peacetime battle: "The

Government invites the co-operation of all our people in the achievement of these targets as the first condition of our national survival in this and the coming years."

Radical Change

The survey promised "the whole of the Government's planning will be strenuously devoted" to narrowing the dollar gap. But it anticipates an increase in the proportion of Britain's exports going to the Western Hemisphere only from 15.1 per cent. in the second half of 1947 to 15.3 per cent. in the first half of 1948, and 15.8 per cent. in the second half, as compared with 17.5 per cent. in 1938.

The survey argues that any really large expansion of British exports to America "would require a radical change in the importing habits of that country," but it is likely that critics will want convincing that more could not be achieved by a radical change in Britain's exporting habits, or in the Government's high economic strategy which determines exports. —Reuter.

DYING DRIVER AVERTED CRASH

John Witton (57), of Orton Road, Carlisle, driver of the Glasgow to Euston express, who died from burns when the engine "blew back" on to the footplate, saved dozens of lives by stopping the train.

When the express arrived at Euston six hours late, after the accident which occurred at Lamington, Lanarkshire, the sleeping car attendant, George Gooden, of Dagenham, told reporters:

"Jack deserves the Victoria Cross for what he did. When we got to him all he said was 'attend to the fireman first he is much worse than I am.'"

Fireman John James Wilson (31), of Barton Place, Mary Street, Carlisle, is seriously ill in hospital.—Reuter.



At a Press Conference yesterday (see story below) were present from left to right (Sitting), Brig C. D. Steel, OBE, Deputy Commander of BMM(G); Lieut.-Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Commander of the American Army Group in Greece; and (standing right), Lieut.-Gen. D. Yantzis, Chief of the Greek General Staff.

Peace possible for Greece this year?

A PRESS Conference held yesterday in Athens was presided over by Lieut.-Gen. D. Yantzis, Chief of the Greek General Staff. Lieut.-Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Chief of USAAG, and Brig. C. D. Steel, OBE, Deputy Commander of BMM(G), were present. Gen. Yantzis, opening the address said he had visited Greek fighting units with Gen. Van Fleet and Brig. Steel.

"We are fighting a specially difficult, graceless type of warfare," he continued, "and the object of the bandits is to bring about the full destruction and ruin of the country.

"To attain this they will use all means and will not hesitate at any destruction whether it be the burning of towns and villages, or the abduction of children.

British Contribution

"The material and moral support of both our British and American friends is our main aid in the task before us and, with their full co-operation and understanding, our needs are constantly supplied.

"The spirit of our troops and the means at our disposal give hope that definite results can be achieved soon to restore full peace and order to this country."

Gen. Van Fleet said: "I saw the tremendous amount of British equipment contributed to your Army and the training

supervised by the BMM. This material help and advice has made it possible to hold out against the bandits.

"The arrival of American equipment has greatly encouraged your Army and is now being felt in the fighting.

"The Greek soldier is a fine fighter who wants to go out to finish the job and I am confident that, with increasing aid, the Greek Army will be victorious this year."

Complete Agreement

Brig. Steel addressing the conference said: "In BMM we are in complete agreement with the views of the American Mission as to the progress to be made and the steps to be taken.

"Likewise we feel that this summer the problem will be tackled and finished and I stress that behind the Army is the full support of the people.

"The bandits have been obliged to use forced recruiting to get reinforcements, who only stay because they fear reprisals to their families, and once it is overcome they will go home and the bandits will split up."

No Militia until May 15 — says UK

BRITAIN has informed the United Nations Palestine Commission, in what is regarded as her final irrevocable answer, that she could not allow any militias to be formed or equipped on Palestine soil before May 15—when Britain gives up the mandate—though certain minor preparatory steps might be considered possible.

The Commission had asked Britain whether she would allow preparatory steps to be taken for the cantonment of militia, their equipment and recruitment and the training of cadres.

Worldwide Jewish demands

for immediate unrestricted immigration into Palestine have suddenly been modified in view of the British Government's intention to give up the Palestine mandate on May 15.

Instead a system has been drawn up by the Jewish Agency to enable the proposed new state to absorb gradually the hundreds of thousands of prospective immigrants without bringing about a financial and economic crisis.

An alternative partition plan for Palestine was suggested in the Liberal "News Chronicle" by a British author, Hugh J. Schofield.

He said: "Seeing that the present boundaries are an artificial product of the first World War, set them aside and the nature of the problem is entirely changed.

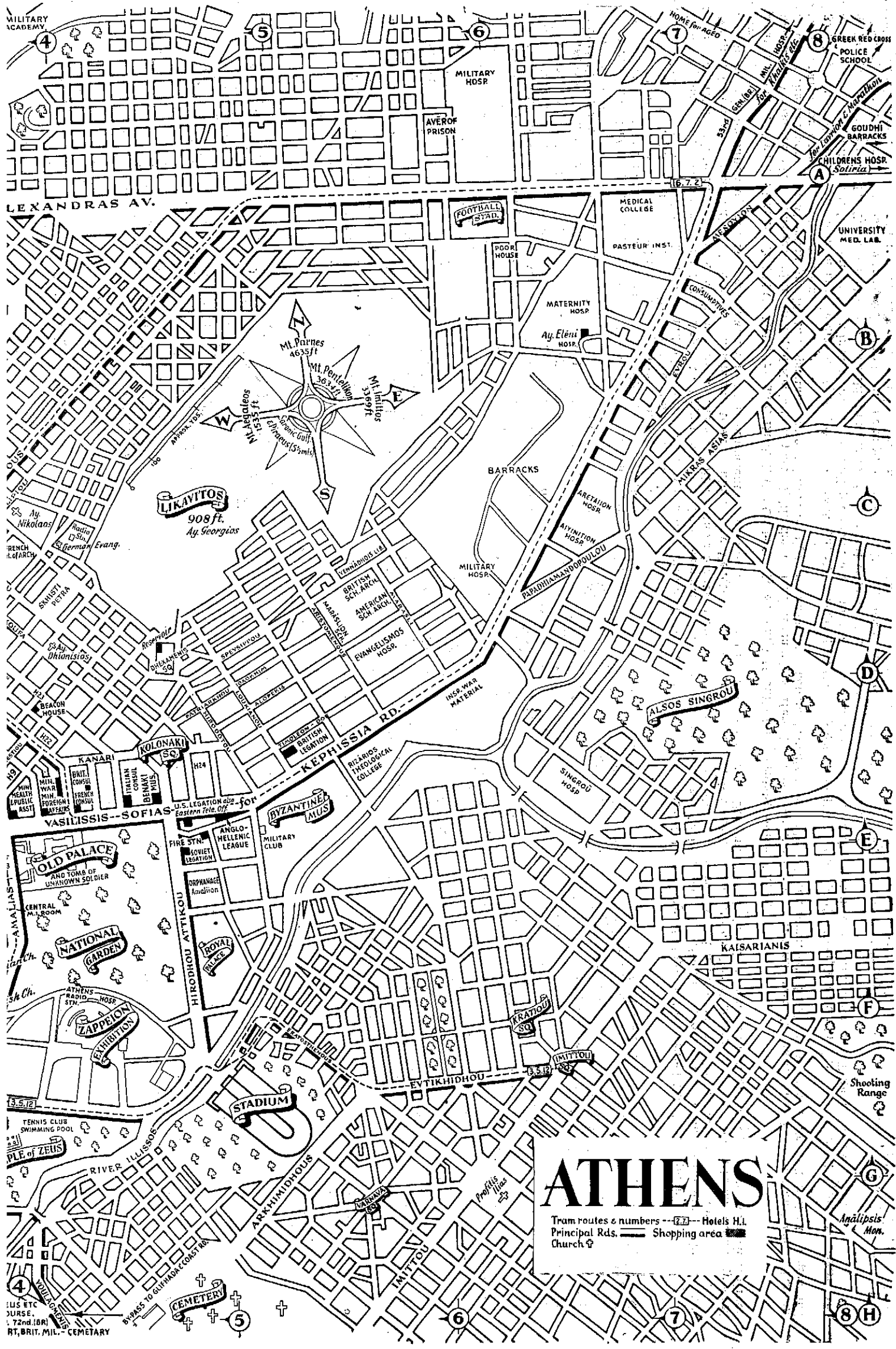
"Palestine as such can disappear from the map. Instead, the adjacent Arab states can be enlarged and linked together with provision for a small Jewish state, which would have a seaboard from Tel Aviv to Haifa and a hinterland reaching to the Dead Sea in the south and to Huleh, Sea of Galilee and Gilead in the north." —Reuter.

AVRO ANSON LOST OVER ICELAND

An Avro Anson plane with three passengers, which communicated with the control tower at Reykjavik Airport, just before it reached the Reykjanes mountains with visibility nil on Monday, has been officially reported missing. A search yesterday proved unsuccessful. —Reuter.

LIGHTING UP TIMES

Lighting up times for the period ending March 13 will be:

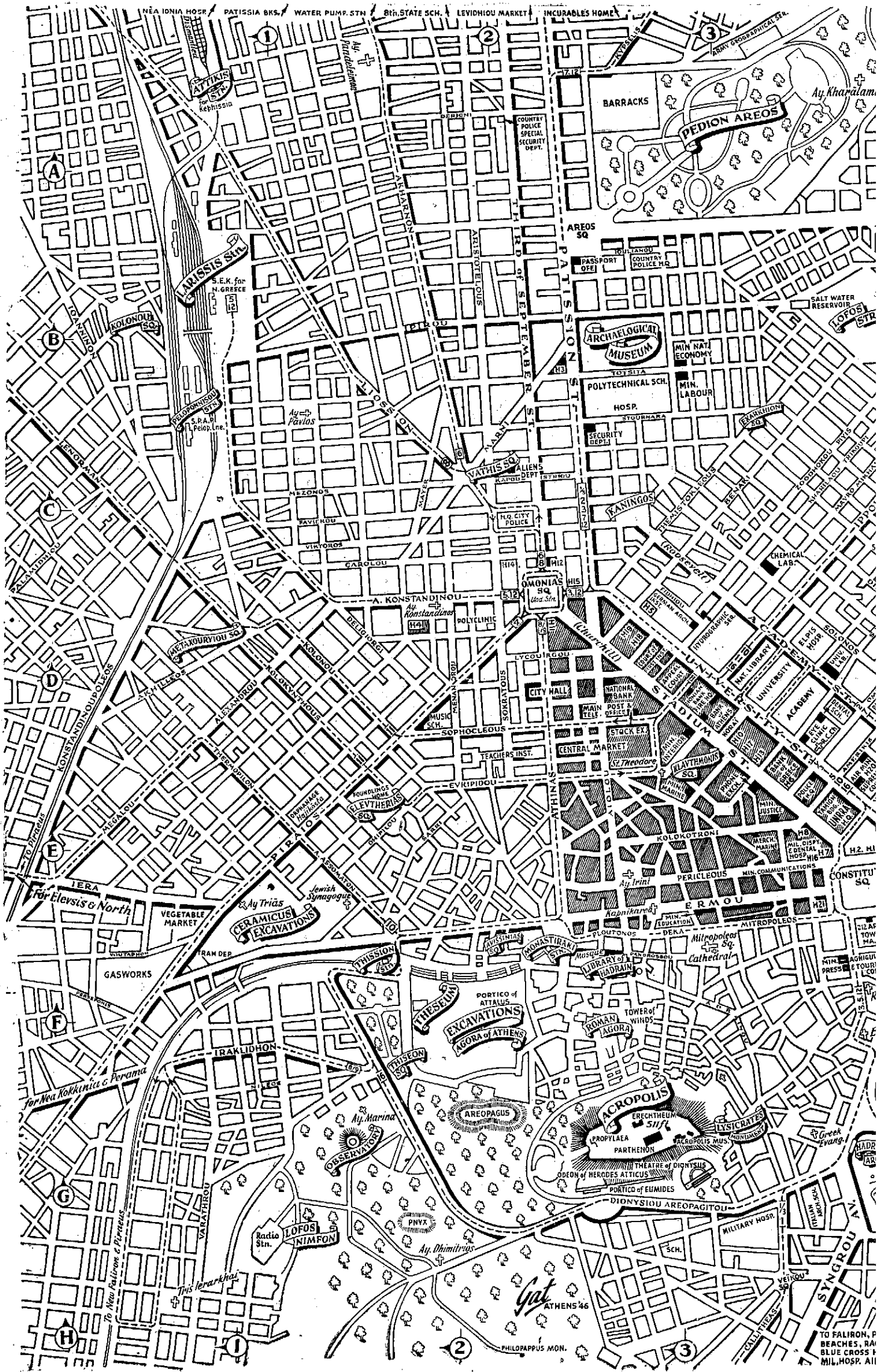


ATHENS

Tram routes & numbers ---(T)--- Hotels H.I.
 Principal Rds. — Shopping area ■
 Church ☩

U.S. ETC. BURSE. 72nd (BR) RT. BRIT. MIL. CEMETARY

Análypsis Man.

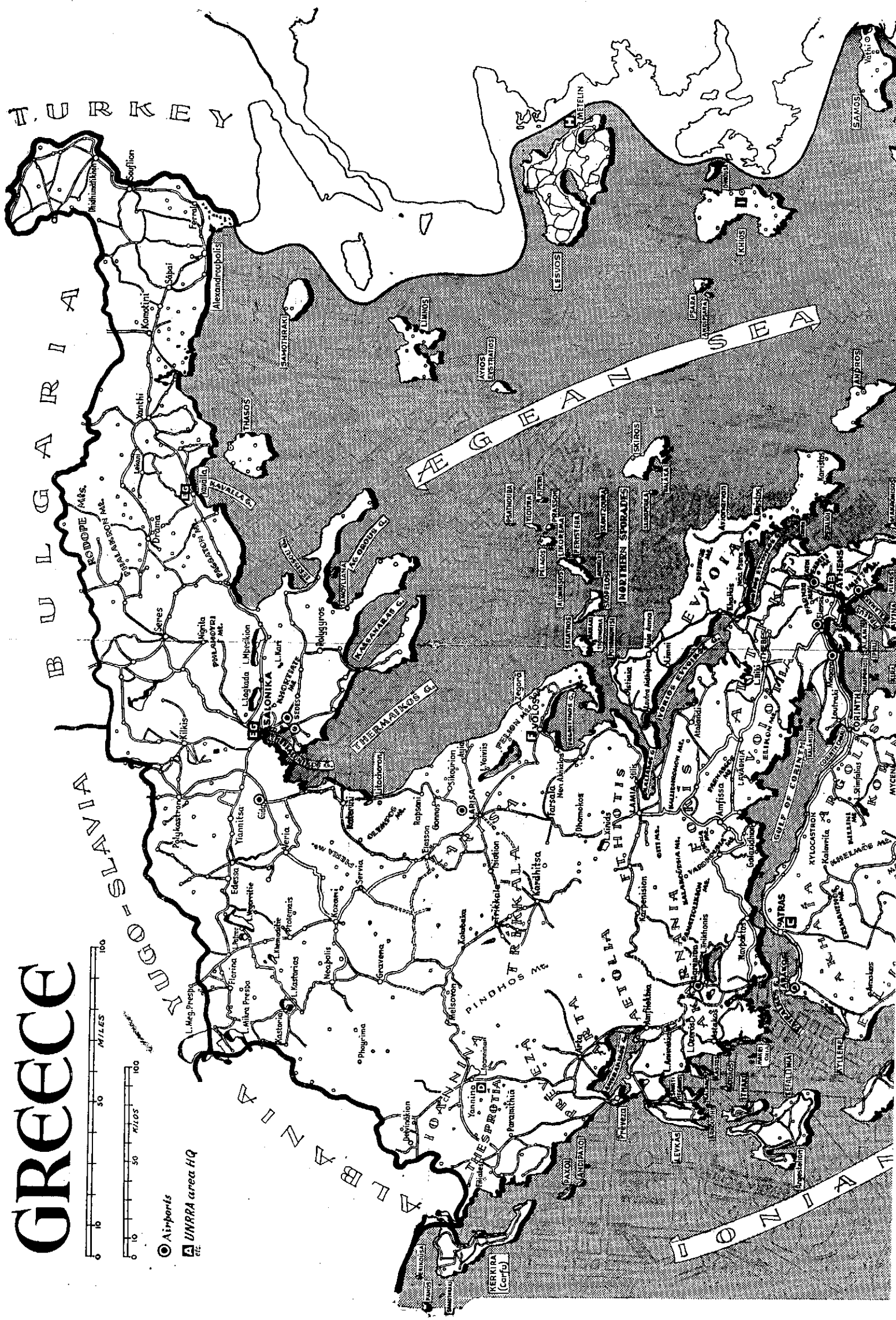


GREECE



● Air-ports

■ UNRRA areas HQ



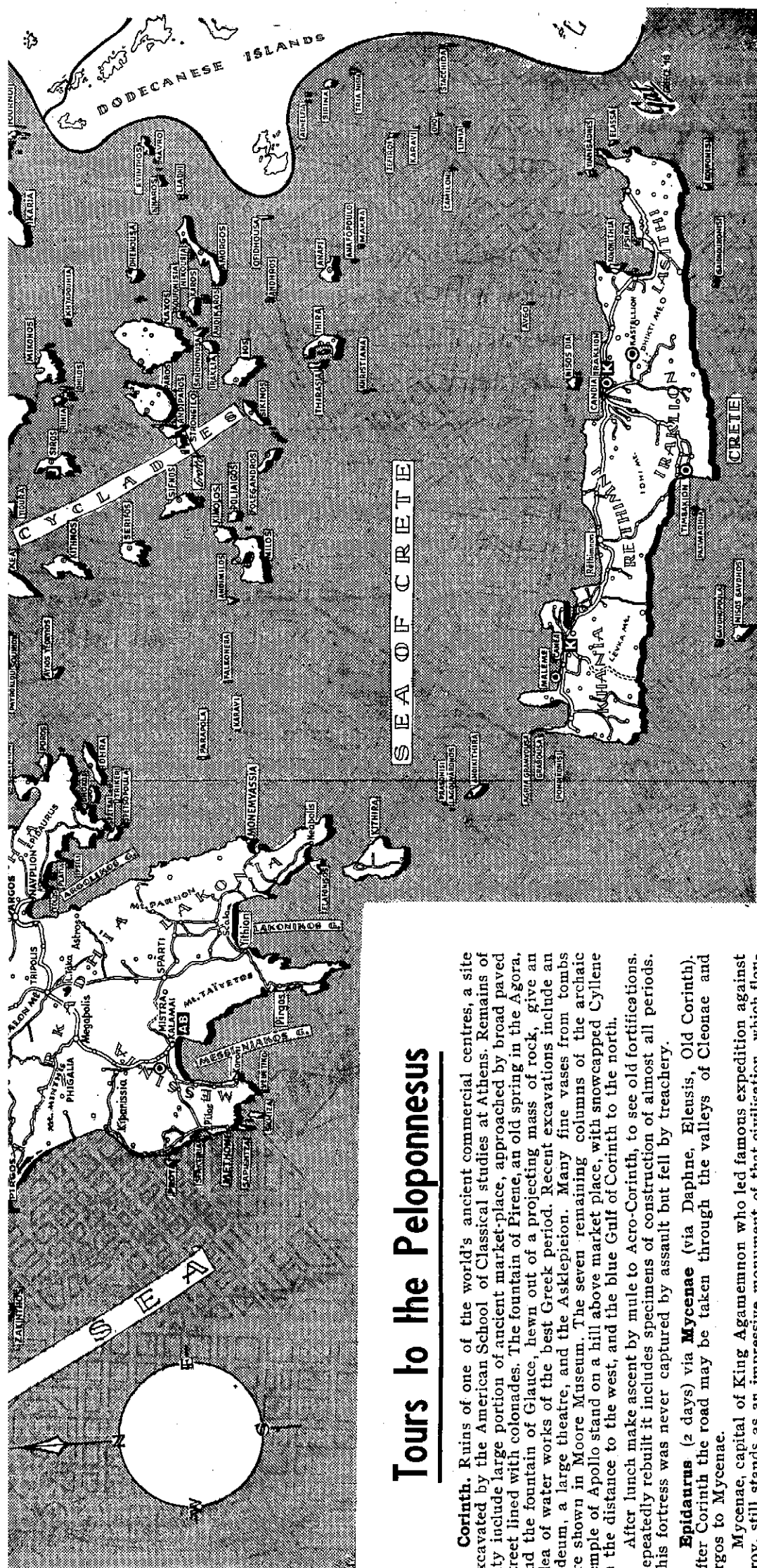
TURKEY

BULGARIA

ALBANIA

AEGEAN SEA

IONIAN SEA



Tours to the Peloponnese

Corinth. Ruins of one of the world's ancient commercial centres, a site excavated by the American School of Classical studies at Athens. Remains of city include large portion of ancient market-place, approached by broad paved street lined with colonades. The fountain of Pirene, an old spring in the Agora, and the fountain of Glaucus, hewn out of a projecting mass of rock, give an idea of water works of the best Greek period. Recent excavations include an Odeum, a large theatre, and the Asklepieion. Many fine vases from tombs are shown in Moore Museum. The seven remaining columns of the archaic temple of Apollo stand on a hill above market place, with snowcapped Cyllene in the distance to the west, and the blue Gulf of Corinth to the north.

After lunch make ascent by mule to Acro-Corinth, to see old fortifications. Repeatedly rebuilt it includes specimens of construction of almost all periods. This fortress was never captured by assault but fell by treachery.

Epidaurus (2 days) via **Mycenae** (via Daphne, Eleusis, Old Corinth). After Corinth the road may be taken through the valleys of Cleonae and Argos to Mycenae.

Mycenae, capital of King Agamemnon who led famous expedition against Troy, still stands as an impressive monument of that civilisation which flourished throughout the Aegean basin and passed away more than 1000 BC. The huge bee-hive tombs, Gate of the Acropolis with celebrated relief of guardian lions, massive enclosing walls of the stronghold, and ruins of the palace which

once crowned the citadel suggest the power of the dynasty that encircled the Argive plain, of those mysterious architects. Ruins of great palace are on the acropolis, notable for its spacious arrangements and almost modern conveniences (such as a bathroom) which it contained.

From Mycenae continue by way of ancient Argos to Tiryns, another Mycenaean town dominated by Venetian fortress. In the harbour is a small island with smaller Venetian fort, now a hotel. From Nauplia proceed to Epidaurus and the Sanctuary of Aesculapius, where invalids of ancient Greek world came to be cured. See Ruins of Stadium and Tholos of Polykleitos and the best preserved of ancient Greek theatres.

Sparta (about 4 days inc: Daphni & Old Corinth). **1st day.** Daphni, Old Corinth, Mycenae and Nauplie for overnight accommodation.

2nd day. Across the plain of Argos, visit Spring of Kephalaria, past Mylli, the ancient Lerna where Hercules overcame the Lernean Hydra, over the Parthenion Pass to Mantinea, a famous battlefield of the Peloponnese where, in 362 BC the Spartans were defeated by Epaminondas the Theban. Tripolis is a modern Greek town, 2175 ft. above sea level. From Tripolis to Tegea and hence to Sparta for overnight accommodation.

3rd day. The chief ruins of the once mighty city of Sparta are the Leonidion, the Menelaion, the Acropolis with its theatre and the Temple of Orthia Artemis. Beyond Sparta is Mistra, the ruins of a large Byzantine town. In seven partly ruined churches are still preserved a number of Byzantine frescoes, among the best in the world. Return to Tripolis for the night.

4th day. Leave Tripolis for Corinth and on to Lutraki, famous for its mineral waters. There is hotel accommodation here.

Delphi 2 day tour via **Thebes, Livadhia, Chaeroneia, 1st day.** Athens via Mt. Kithaeron to Thebes, Livadhia and Stiri. From Stiri visit the Byzantine convent of Hosios Lukas (1. 1/2 hrs. by mule) with its two churches, the larger modelled after Ayia Sophia in Stamboul, with well preserved mosaics, frescoes, and wood carvings. Road leads over the slopes of Parnassus, past Schiste where Oedipus is said to have killed his father, and through the mountain town of Arachova (5000 ft.) to Delphi. **Where there is overnight accommodation.** Delphi, the shrine of Apollo the Pythian, is the most venerable sanctuary of ancient Greece. The ruins of temples, Treasuries, theatre and stadium are situated on a spur of Parnassus. **2nd day.** The museum etc, at Delphi and back to Athens via the Parnassus road, Livadhia and Chaerouia, and Plateae at the foot of Mt. Kithaeron.

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BANDITS IN GREECE

TODAY we are publishing two maps which will enable you to follow the bandit warfare in Greece. Fighting is taking place in three separate localities, on the northern frontier, in the wild central mountains, and in the centre of the Peloponnese, in order of importance. UNSCOB, the Committee which is investigating the charges made by Greece against her northern neighbour, is of course stationed in Belgrade, and is examining those areas in which the greater part of the bandit activity is taking place.

The Northern front can be roughly divided into six segments. Proceeding from the Adriatic coast to the East we find:

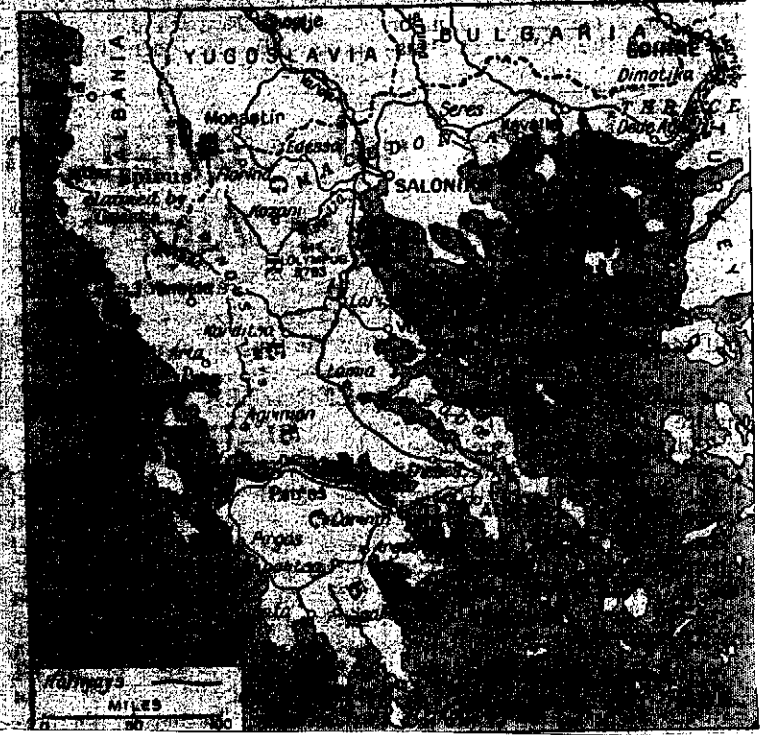
1. The Jannina region, which includes the battlefield of Kozani.
2. Grevena or Kozani region, which is high up in the desolate mountain country.
3. Mt. Olympus, and a very

large area to the north of Larissa.

The Kilkis district, which has seen a large amount of very heavy fighting, and determined bandit attacks. Kilkis is of great importance as it guards the northern approaches to the port of Salonika.

4. Drama, the chief town in the area claimed by Bulgaria.

5. Alexandroupolis, a region which occupies largely of barren country-side on the Greek-Turkish-Bulgarian frontiers.



This Farm stands for Freedom



With special donated medical and agricultural equipment, the poor and arid ground of the American Farm School has been transformed into a substantial farm. Mr. Charles House, proudly points to the land which his father's ideal made fruitful.

IN many parts of Northern Greece, agriculture, upon which Greek national economy is founded, has been at a standstill for over eight years.

Today, because of continued bandit terrorism many villages are shell shattered and deserted, farms are derelict, and peasant farming communities have drifted to the security of the larger towns. Greek economy has suffered severely through such disorganisation.

Both the United States and the British Governments since the end of World War II have financially, and in other ways, helped the Greek people to re-establish themselves as a nation of farmers.

Blow to Farmer

But complete economic recovery can never be achieved until law and order is restored; the promise of this holds good in view of recent successes of the Greek fighting services.

The partial breakdown of agriculture in Northern Greece has meant a heavy blow to the country's pool of trained young farmers. This has, however, been considerably lightened with the work carried on at the 300 acre American Farm School just outside Salonika, for on these 300 acres there is one of the finest practical examples of the success of Anglo-American co-operation.

The American Farm School has been operating for nearly half a century, and its doors have passed hundreds of Greek youngsters in their late teens, trained as farmers and capable of running their own farms.

Three years ago the venture became in effect an Anglo-American enterprise with the opening of a rural girls' section by the British Society of Friends (The Quakers).

Today the Americans continue to train the boys to become sturdy farmers, and the British initiate the girls in the responsibilities of home and village community life.

Built On Loan

The history of the American Farm School is a story in itself.

Built on a loan (and with a debt) in 1902 by an American, Dr. John Henry House, enthusiasm and zeal quickly transformed an area of barren and arid land into an acreage of crop production. Now 300 acres are cultivated coupled with yieldings and fine pedigree cattle, pigs and sheep.

The maxim has always been

This is a story of 300 acres of land which were once barren. Enthusiasm and zeal transformed those acres into a rich crop-producing area.

"UNION JACK'S" reporter in Salonika tells of the success of a spontaneous Anglo-American scheme to assist the Greek recovery in the world of farming.

to educate youth, not away from the land, but to return to it with greater experience and a better chance of success.

In World War II the buildings were used by the Germans as headquarters for their South Balkan Air Force and in spite of severe bomb damage the School was re-opened in the Autumn of 1945. Once again it became a rallying point for the farming youth of Macedonia and the northern provinces.

The School is aided in its work by voluntary subscriptions of the people of the United States and the British Commonwealth. American principals are Mr. Charles House (son of the founder) and Mrs. House.



Princeton Hall, which houses one of the main schools at the American Farm School.

while the British interests are looked after by Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Loch.

(Picked up from Greek villages the children complete a four years course. Behind this scheme is the ideal to choose leaders and to establish in the villages small groups of well-trained young farmers who are quick and eager to put into operation for themselves the hundred and one modern methods of farm training.

The course is equally divided between theory and practice. Not only do the boys learn to cope with livestock, but through practical everyday experience are able to maintain and repair

farm machinery, erect buildings, and even drill wells and make roads.

They also receive a normal schooling.

The girls not only go to school, but learn the art of babycraft (once they adopted a baby orphan) cooking, dress making, gardening, dairy farming, and even tend to silk worms to spin their own silk.

Jeep Tour

To both boys and girls are given demonstrations of modern principals of sanitation, malaria control, and personal hygiene.

I recently visited the Farm School and toured the grounds with Mrs. House in a jeep. I visited classrooms in the Princeton Hall (a building named after Mr. Charles House's own university).

In a spotlessly clean dairy barn I saw housed fine pedigree herds of cattle, jealously watched by two Jersey bulls spectally flown from America to Greece a few months ago.

Among the British Commonwealth gifts was one which had multiplied itself many times — the gift of a dozen or so sows from Southern Rhodesia. All the sows now possess piglet litters.

In the various workshops, the Carpenters, the Electricians, and the Machine-room I saw youngsters in overalls deeply engrossed in their work.

On a tour of the school's 300 acres tractors were busy reaping in the valued harvest, bunches of boys stripped to the waist, healthily sunbanned and wearing their newly purchased straw hats, gathered the ripened corn.

Main Aims

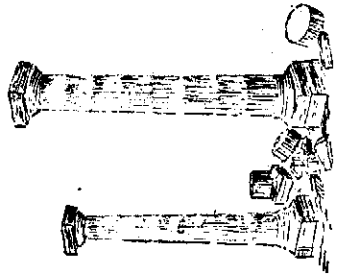
Everywhere Mrs. House went, she spoke a kindly word or two in her attractive slow American way, and in return the boys and girls either touched their hats or waved a friendly greeting. She knew them all by their christian names and there are nearly 150 boys and 50 girls!

Both the American and British staffs create a family spirit. Some of the youngsters arrived with fear and hatred written on their faces, but in the classrooms and on the playing fields these are quickly dispelled.

The practical aim of the School is to lead the boys and girls to an understanding of life and farming, which will enable them to fill a useful place in the world as citizens in a free and independent Greece.



American-born Mr. and Mrs. Charles House show some youngsters the correct way to feed pedigree herds, (and right) instead of war-torn villages the youngsters have this scene of peace and security from their classroom windows of Princeton Hall: a scene of orchards, vegetable gardens, with a swimming pool in the foreground.



Athena Days

Sunday's
edition



PRICE 20 DR.

ATHENS, 25 FEBRUARY 1945

1st YEAR, No 5

GREEK ANTIQUITIES PRESERVED

ATHENS, February: Nearly five years of occupation by Italians and Germans and the recent civil war have resulted in far less damage to the antiquities and classical monuments of Greece than had been feared, according to a report issued here by the Department of Fine Arts and Antiquities, Military Liaison.

Owing to the disorganisation of the Antiquities Service of the Greek Government and the difficulties of communication with remote points, information is incomplete and damage to places outside Athens is only being brought to light by personal investigation.

many rumours to the contrary. A small amount of wanton damage was done at Mycenae, while the other two great Mycenaean sites of Tirins and Asini were damaged owing to their use as A. A. and coastal gun emplacements.

An exhaustive report on the state of antiquities in Central and Eastern Crete has been rendered by a Greek official who has been on the island since June, 1941. He states that in his efforts to protect the antiquities committed to his care he was assisted by a few Germans appointed to the service of monument protection. But owing to their low rank they had difficulty in dealing with higher authority.

This Greek official relates that a party of German soldiers one day in the Autumn of 1942 locked themselves in the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum and proceeded to pack up small antiquities for removal. On protest from a German junior officer, the soldiers asserted that they were acting under orders from Major General Julius Ringel. Three boxes were removed.

General Ringel is said to have regarded the antiquities in the villa which he occupied as his personal property and it is alleged that he removed almost unnoticeably to the coast...

In Athens, where a fairly thorough survey has been completed, some doubt has been expressed as to the condition of sculptures from the Acropolis Museum, which were buried for safekeeping in two caves on the Pnyx and sealed in with massive concrete walls; it is believed they may be suffering from dampness.

As to the Acropolis, stormed and occupied by British troops early in December and later subjected to rifle fire, machine gunning and shelling by insurgent forces, the report indicates that the damage was remarkably small, and that the bullet marks and scars now so plainly visible will become almost unnoticeable in the course...

Nostalgia

Somewhere from over the severing sea
Give thou thy hand, O Mother, to me,
England, my mother.

Lost in the wilderness, lost in the wild,
Still I am thine, I as born thy child,
I, and none other.

Deep in the jungle 'mid savages fell,
Chained in the depths of an alien Hell,
Thee I implore.

Now with thy ships o'er the proud, swelling sea
Bring us thy liberty, justice, with thee,
England, once more!

Justice once more from England we crave,
Break thou the chain of the tyrant and slave
England, the strong!

Mother, whose sons are thy glory and pride,
Break thou our fetters to fight at thy side,
Fearless of wrong.

Jamila Majid

ALLIES SEND FLOUR TO GREECE



INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF HELLENIC-AMERICAN ACTIVITY

I
Our paper "Athens Days", having among other purposes that of renewing and strengthening the relations (interrupted by the war) between the Greeks of America and us, takes an enthusiastic interest in the Hellenic-American organizations. Much has been said of late about the new organization H.L.A.-M.D.R.A. An organization of the highest ethical and patriotic aims. We have noticed this organization in our paper some days ago, and we take the occasion to reiterate our enthusiasm for its happy expression of the Hellenic spirit as well as for its lofty patriotic aims, as will be realised from the following interview of our special correspondent with its admirable President.

Some days ago we had the honour to be received by Mr. John A. Panagouloupoulos, President of the Hellenic-American Activity Organization "Hellenic-Dras".

This gentlemen is in early middle age, but full of almost boyish enthusiasm for the cause he represents, the cause of closer relations between the Greeks of America and the Greeks of the mother-country Greece.

"What, we asked him, care the precise aims of your organization?"

"Our principal aim, which is to bring about a closer relationship between the Greeks of America and the Greeks of the mother-country Greece."

se of time.

No damage to any other Athens monument of importance has been observed, and apparently nothing of consequence was removed, despite

NEWS AND EVENTS

Internees leave Switzerland

ZURICH, February.—The last group of British soldiers interned in Switzerland, and over 100 American airmen, left for home on Saturday, says Reuter. A similar number of German internees were repatriated.

The British, numbering 27, are the last to leave out of a party of 100 who crossed the Franco-Swiss frontier in 1941 when France fell. The internees in the American group consist of crews of planes which landed in Switzerland after being damaged in attacks over Germany and Italy.

Moscow to help Warsaw

LONDON, February.—Moscow radio announced that Russia will help with men, material and money in the rebuilding of Warsaw. Russian experts will help in drawing up plans for the new Warsaw and, on the request of the Lublin provisional government, the Soviet Government has agreed to pay half the cost of restoring the Polish capital.

Signals, Please!

On one sector of the 8th Army front in Italy recently considerable use has been made of artificial fog. When one unit complained that movement was being hindered by that morning's fog (which they urged should be cleared at once) they were told: "It is fog—an act of God. Any representations on the subject should be made through the usual channels, viz: the Senior Chaplain's department".

Swiss loan to France

LONDON, February.—The Swiss Government has offered France a loan of 260 million Swiss francs to assist the reconstruction of the country, states an authoritative source. Half of this sum, it is suggested, should be used immediately in placing contracts with Swiss industries, while the other half should be spent in the same way at some future date at the convenience of the French government.

most of them to Germany when he departed for the Leningrad front in 1942. Included in his loot was a headless statue which he caused to be sawn in two for greater ease in packing!

Pravda on the coordination of the Allied war effort

MOSKOV, February. By A.I.S.—Moscow radio quotes the Moscow paper Pravda as saying, "Events on the fronts open the widest opportunities for the close coordination of the war efforts of the Allied powers. But the actions of our forces, however important, will not be able to play a decisive role in this."

"As is well known, a close working collaboration was reached at the Crimea Conference between the General Staffs of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Great Britain. The public of the democratic countries is convinced that the scope of Allied military collaboration will be steadily expanded in conformity with adopted plans and timing, and that deadly blows will follow from the east, west, north and south into the very heart of Fascist Germany."

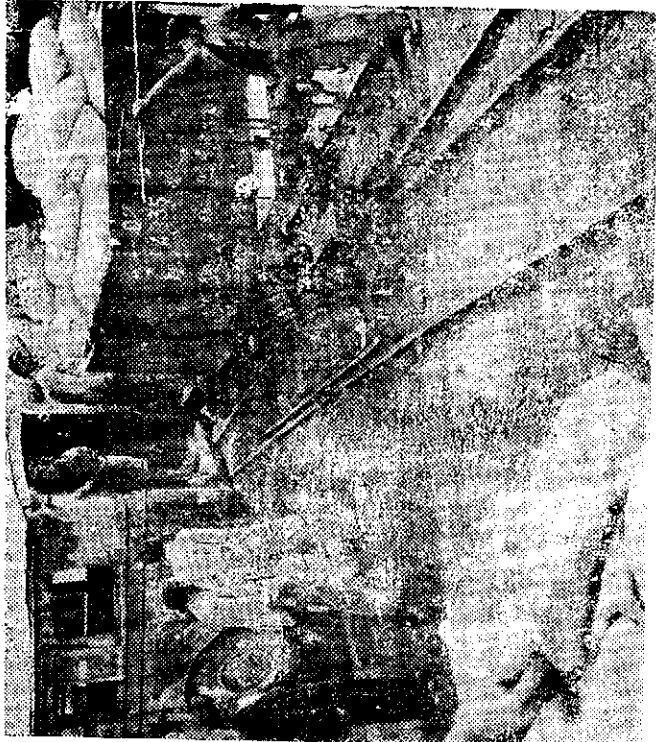
Unemployment in France

PARIS, February.—The latest official figures of unemployment in France since the beginning of this year, show a marked decrease in the number of those out of work. The total number of unemployed is now 400,000 as compared with 600,000 and in the Paris region alone, the present figure is 170,000 compared with 300,000.

Greece, Turkey to Resume Trade?

ATHENS, February.—Reuter reports that the Greek Government is sending to Turkey high officials of the ministries of National Economy and Agriculture and the Bank of Greece to organise the resumption of trade between the two countries.

The delegation, adds the agency will request the repayment of credits amounting to 300,000,000 Turkish pounds worth of Greek goods exported to Turkey before the Italo-Greek war. Source: Reuter, AIS.



Delivering flour to Greek rural population. Flour received from the United nation is transferred from Red Cross trucks to railway cars at the Piraeus SEK station for transport to Greek rural districts where it will be distributed to the rural population.

Our Novelette

MARY'S HERO

by PHYLLIS HOERNER

(The story continues)

HARRY looked and his hands became ice and cold sweat broke out on his temples. In one second he had changed from a man who was practically frothing at the mouth from bodily heat to a frozen Eskimo. For on the water, clearly seen in the light of a full moon, was the most horrible monster Harry had ever seen. It was as big as a house-wrecking derrick. It had a long, slithering green neck and red bulbous eyes that flashed fire.

Mary was screaming, "Harry! Harry! You've got to kill that awful thing! I couldn't go in swimming ever again knowing that monster was somewhere in the Atlantic!"

The enamoured couples, star-

more or less convinced all the others," he answered, "is to promote a closer union between Greece and the Greater Greece of to-day, that is to say, with the Greek colony of America."

"You love America very much, it seems?" he asked.

"Very much indeed," he said, "it is like a second country to me, and I would like my fellow-countrymen to feel the same towards this great ally of ours."

"Will you not tell us how you propose to attain this purpose?" we asked.

"Well, you see," said he, "everything begins in the souls of men, and for this reason we propose to put at the disposal of the Greeks of the mother-country the means of a closer spiritual approach to the great democracy of the New-World. Our organization is purely national and has no connection with any party."

"We desire to enlighten the public opinion of America with regard to the incontestable rights of Greece and to obtain the support of America for these rights. Also we desire to further a closer political, spiritual, social and commercial collaboration between the two countries. We desire to see more Greeks emigrate to America, and to introduce to the Greeks the civilization of America, with its political institutions and modern methods of administration. We desire interest to be shown in the destiny of the Greek emigrants to America. Also our aim is to be in closer contact with the Orthodox churches and schools of America, and to promote the moral and material help of one another by the members of our Organization. Finally, we will strive to obtain the representation of the Greeks of America in the Greek Parliament and in the other legislative bodies and national assemblies of Greece."

"We heard something," we

(Continued to page 2)

Harry was thinking. "Out of all the girls in the world and all the girls at Britany Beach, I would have to pick out one that wants a hero!"

"I don't hear any of those other girls telling their young men to go kill that monster," said Harry, quivering from head to foot, hoping to awaken one spark of love in her hard, hero-ridden breast.

"Harry!" Mary was screaming louder now. "You've got to kill it. You've got to kill it!"

(Continued to page 2)

ATHENS DAYS

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GREAT FUTURE

The words of the British Prime Minister Mr. Churchill deeply moved Greek public opinion and found an echo in the hearts of all the Greeks. Once again the feeling of the Greek people in favour of British friendship and protection was justified.

The significance of this event alone, that the British Prime Minister, returning from a historic conference which decided the fate and form of the world, stopped here and got into touch with the Greek people, cannot but move the public opinion of the world. But still more touched were the Greek people, who could not but be grateful for his declarations regarding the great future of Greece.

Greece gave every thing for a war which was not only for the occupation of territories or economic sovereignty but was a war of idealist currents, to decide whether the world in the future should be populated by free men or by Robots. And Greece justly hopes that her sacrifice will be recognised as well as her ethical partnership in an epoch when everything weighed on and forced the consciences of nations and individ-

GREETING OF THE GREEK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO THE GREEKS OF AMERICA TRANSMITTED BY THE HELLENIC-AMERICAN ACTIVITY „HELLAMDRA“

Overjoyed for our double freedom after our tragic and terrible blood-bath, we, the Greek students of the University of Athens, send you our warmest fraternal greetings and ask you to be the means of expressing our deep gratitude to the American supercivilization which so kindly gives you hospitality and whose manifestations of sympathy and practical love for our common mother Greece have shown themselves to be so warm and generous.

Our beloved country is not, however, as you left it when tearfully one morning you forsook its sinuous sea shore. Its tormented territories are strewn with ruins and graves... but also with glory! Ruined

Believe that your Greece, that our Greece, has again become a divinity, a perfect reality which will nourish in the future entire generations to be-

lieve in her unshaken spiritual worth. And since you have the fortune to be citizens of the greatest shrine of democratic faith on the surface of the globe. America, we beg you to tell this truth with a voice of thunder to your second country.

Tell the world beyond the seas that Greece was never dishonourable, nor a traitor, nor self-interested, but was and is honourable, disciplined and a martyr to freedom.

Moreover express our gratitude to Mr. Roosevelt, that true light bringer, herald of the brotherhood of the Peoples, and luminous receiver of the highest exigences and universal desires of the United Nations, who is inspired by the most ardent democratic spirit that the world has ever known.

EAM LEADERS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, February.—After two months in the mountains beyond Trikkala, says a reuter message 250 leaders of EAM and the Greek Communist Party have returned to Athens.

The group is said to include Dimitrios Partalides, Secretary-General of EAM and John Zevgos, a Communist member of the former Papandreou government. Their cars were preceded and followed by British armoured cars.

MARY'S HERO

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Then with a splash of water the sea monster sank under a

DISTRIBUTIONS OF CLOTHES

ATHENS, February.—Applicants whose houses have been destroyed or looted during the recent events are requested to call at the local committees of their respective districts where they have registered their applications to examine the lists of names posted there and see if their names are included, in which case they are entitled to a clothes card.

As the number of applications is considerable applicants are requested to keep themselves posted with the new lists that are drawn up regularly.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF HELLENIC-AMERICAN ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 1)
 said, «about an American House to be opened under your auspices. Is this true?»

«Certainly,» said Mr. Panagouloupos, «and I hope and believe it will do credit to us in due reason. It will comprise a club, a hotel, a restaurant, etc., for the use of the Greeks of America when they come to Greece. But of this we will speak in detail another time, when our plans are complete.»

«We congratulate you heartily,» we answered, «and wish you all success.»

«Success is a foregone conclusion,» he said, as he shook hands with us.

As we went back to our office we felt that we had met a man who brought with him to our ancient land the spirit and enthusiasm of the great new world beyond the sea. May all good fortune attend him in his noble mission of «Hellamdra.»

GREEK IMPRESSIONS (MY FIRST THREE MONTHS)

BY A SERVICEMAN

uals. Now these hopes take form and basis with the priceless declarations of the British Prime Minister.

Our wishes and gratitude which are the wishes and gratitude of an entire nation, follow the illustrious traveller, as alay the renewal of our vows of faith and fidelity to the great race which he represents, because there, at the monument of the unknown soldier was sealed a golden symphony between him and the history of Greece.

G. P. SAKELLARIDIS

breathed easily for a minute. «That beast will be in England tomorrow," he told Mary confidently. The size of him... two strides he's there!»

«And two strides he's back again!» said Mary, tears beading on her lashes. Tears of pure fear. Her little breasts quivered as she spoke and Harry, almost conscious now, saw them and swallowed with the greatest of difficulty. He was having to bear up under a lot of things this vacation. When he returned to his office in New York he'd be a wreck instead of a young man full of zip and whizz and eager to sell an unsuspecting world a bond or two!

winsu... all these...
 But the sons of Pisistratos were tyrants, especially the elder Hippias, who excited the hatred of the Athenians, to such a degree, that a conspiracy took place, whose chiefs, two Athenian patricians, Armodios and Aristogeiton, killed the younger brother, Hipparchos, and thus saved the Republic in 514. From that day the town of Athens progressed marvelously. The Medic wars put her at the head of all Greece and the Athenian Navy under a man of genius, Themistocles, made wonders. The naval battle of Salamis (480) constitutes the pedestal of the Athenian grandour.

Shortly in our paper. English and Greek course

FACING BOTH WAYS

By MR THAMOS TRANGAS

Will be continued to our next issue

ATHENS LIFE

MUSEUMS

AKROPOLIS: (on the rock of Acropolis)
BYZANTIN: 22 Queen Sofia
GEOLOGICAL and Paleological: 38 Akademy Str.
NATIONAL Archaeological: Patission and Tossitsa Str.
ZOOLOGICAL: 43 Academy Str.
BENAKI: 1 Koubari Str.

REQUIEM MASS

Last Saturday, 24th February, was celebrated in the church of the Rizartion school, a requiem mass for the rest of the soul of our beloved child.

DEMOS DEMADES B. SC
 of Durham University
 flight sergeant of the R. A. F.
 ageu 25

Fallen for his Country in England

The parents The grandmother
 Antony Demades Mary D. Nikolaki
 Jenny Demades the uncles, the aunts,
 the cousins

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The already announced reportage of Mr Lippiotis of the secret activity during the occupation is postponed for our next copy, owing to technical reasons only.

The well-known soubrette
 Miss Chryssa Theodoridou
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 lou, at 10.30 A. M.

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JOHN CHALCOCONDYLIS

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January 10, 1947.

The aid which America has decided to give the fighting Greek Army — a clear proof that America has started to realize the communist danger and does not intend taking it lightly — we believe has pleased not only Greeks but all the other peoples threatened by the Kremlin, who look with anguish and hope toward the great transatlantic Power from which the salvation of the world depends. If this aid to the Greek Army was afforded some months ago it would have cost less in money and what is more important many human lives would have been saved from massacre. Better late than never, however! May misfortunes become lessons. The first lesson which competent factors should have in mind is that American war aid to Greece must take effect as soon as possible, so that it is not too late again when it starts. Greece must be able to hold her position and check attacks against her from the North, with her own means, until the closing of her frontiers is effected in some manner, a fact which will put an end to the martyrdom of Greece.

The closing of the Northern frontiers must be decided by UNO. Such a solution, as is proven by indications so far, is America's firm resolution. Nevertheless, UNO, as a basically democratic mechanism, adhering to legal formalities, moves with difficulty, delays in taking decisions and in proceeding to action.

Owing to this Engels' remarks fatally come to our mind. In his last work entitled "Class struggles in France", he writes the following, which is worthy of note:

"The irony of world history reverses things. We revolutionists succeed in a far more secure manner, thanks to legal means, than with revolutionary ones. The parties of the social class are guided toward their destruction on account of legal institutions which they create. Whilst on the contrary owing to these legal institutions we revolutionists acquire supple muscles and rosy cheeks".

On the day when Democracy acquires confidence in itself and ceases to be a prisoner of the Laws which it creates, the rosy cheeks of communism will become pale.

The Slay-Communists, who are invading Greece, massacre the female population, wherever they find it unarmed, and dishonour the female population.

We denounce with a sentiment of horror, to the civilized populations and especially to the female populations, that after 37 Greek girls were raped they were abducted into Albanian territory from the village Tsamanta of the Tsamouria region; 80 girls from Leia and 13 from Kastana suffered a similar fate. The climax of the tragedy of the Greek girls of Tsamouria was the suicide of 7 of them from the village Aghia Marina, who — as is stated in a special item of this issue — threw themselves from a rock, in order to avoid dishonour.

Women of Christian civilization should rise and loudly protest. Women's Christian organizations the world over should, for the sake of their honour, their dignity, their destination, fanatize the male populations of their countries against Asiatic barbarity.

The Victory of Konitsa

The Direction of the newspaper *Anexartisia* which will circulate to-morrow, was good enough to allow us to publish the following article by M. Constantine Tsaldaris, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs which will appear in its issue of to-morrow.

Messages from Jannina dated the 5th, January state that during the day fighting as well as mopping up operations continued in the region of Konitsa. The whole region of Borazani, Konitsa, Aous and Sarantaporos rivers have been cleared. War material abandoned by the rebels was found during the hard battles of the 4th inst. near height Lykomoro.

The enemy battery established within Albanian territory fired during the 5th inst. against Army units N.W. of the Skordilli bridge. The Government forces' artillery did not fire back against this battery for fear of its shells falling into Albanian territory.

The fortified position of Lykomoro was captured following hard fighting at close quarters. The rebels launched several counter-attacks in order to re-capture the height. These, however, were repulsed.

The Government forces drove off the rebels N.W. of Konitsa, who fled toward Exochi.

Enemy artillery was active throughout the day from the regions of Nikanor and Exochi. Our artillery supported operations by Army units from within Konitsa.

The Air Force operated successfully from the morning until nightfall causing many casualties to the rebels.

The Koutsoufiani area 5-6 kms W. of Konitsa has been entirely cleared.

In the Philiates region there is no activity. The holding by Government forces of the village Ploktisa, however, is doubtful.

It has been ascertained from statements by captured rebels that the recent offensive against Konitsa for

from Leskoviki in the direction of Borazani remained for two days. Previously 4 columns of rebels coming from height Manari with of Borazani bridge moved to this fact that they were transferred from whom they embarked on Albanian cars.

The special correspondent of the London Times from Jannina that the rebel force of approximately 1000 men North of Jannina has re-appeared in the Philiates region near the Skordilli bridge. The official view, as this force crossed the Albanian border and then to South and re-entered Greek territory. Government forces have been detached to face this rebel force.

Other news stated Tuesday

from Wednesday evening the rebel front of Konitsa is non-existent. The Slav-Communists definitely defeated in their last effort on the heights Itia-Djurnuk Lihari, in order to maintain their front North of Konitsa have withdrawn to the region of Molissa-Djurnia, Stratsani with intention to withdraw still further toward mount Grammos. This can be considered as the epilogue of the fifteen-day battle of Konitsa.

RESULTS AFTER THE DEFEAT

Rebel Groups Abandon Fighting And Return to Albania

Other Rebel Forces Enter Philiates Region

Army Captures Fortified Rebel Positions Near Konitsa

The Borazani bridge has been repaired and communication was re-established since Thursday.

The retreat of the rebel units pursued by the Government forces has taken on the form of a flight in panic. The areas abandoned by them are full of war material and made graves are distinguishable. Among the material abandoned are field glasses, which is a proof of the panic of this retreat. Captured rebels acknowledge that their casualties after the attack on Konitsa are enormous.

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These persecutions and penalties against those considered responsible

Rebels Are Withdrawing To Grammos & Albania

It can be seen that as appears had a far greater significance for the anti-Greek plans than what is supposed.

All statements by deserters from the rebels and from captured rebels coincide with the confirmation that Markos' GHQ, and especially foreign officers detached to it, who had prepared all the plans of attack, expected that Konitsa would fall within the second day as from the beginning of the attack, for which more forces than ever before had been disposed.

These persecutions and penalties against those considered responsible

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Statements by Prime Minister To the Herald-Tribune

The exact statements by Prime Minister Sophoulis to the Herald-Tribune's of New York special correspondent are as follows:

* * *

"The significance of the Battle of Konitsa is mainly of a psychological importance. The bettering of Government morale is considerable and in view of the great losses which the rebels suffered and their dislocation, Markos will not be able to launch a new attack for a considerable time. He hoped to be internationally recognised, but apparently this has been postponed.

"The defeat which Markos suffered was very disheartening for him, because it was the first large scale attack against the Government forces and because during the attacks against Konitsa his broadcasting station extolled his action. Radios Belgrade and Sofia frequently transmitted news on the progress of the liberation of Konitsa. To-day Markos' broadcasting station is silent in regard to Konitsa, nevertheless from time to time it continues to state that his 'Government' will be shortly recognized by the Northern neighbours of Greece."

Adriens circles believe that owing to the Konitsa defeat, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will offer only limited aid to Markos, namely a refuge on their territory for the rebels, food supplies, funds, medical supplies and limited supplies in ammunition. The announcement of the increase of aid from America to the Greek Army may add to their hesitation in this adventure. Thus, Markos' main programme will continue to consist of the harrying of the Greek Armed Forces and of acts of destruction.

Governor Dwight P. Griswold, AMAG Chief, had so far refused to repeated applications for the cessation of the larger part of the credits of 300 million dollars for the needs of the Army. He was of the impression that the Greek Army advisers as observers and advisers with

tions three new mountain guns, in a manner that they disposed of a total of nine guns and that despite the destruction of one of these they had supremacy in artillery compared to that of the Greek Army.

"If we had artillery and machine-guns — said M. Sophoulis — we could have launched a destructive counter-attack. Without them only local operations can be carried out until spring. We are facing a regular guerrilla army of 7000-8000 men. Only in Peloponnese can we undertake a serious offensive, this however is not a region of major importance."

"Over 26 officers — he said — have been killed and wounded and 200-300 wounded soldiers are being cared for in the Jannina hospitals. The rebels have repeated their attacks against villages in the region of the shores of Epirus. M. Sophoulis, however, considers these as of a secondary importance and as diversion actions. He said that he is impatiently awaiting the return of Gen. Livesay, who it is believed will bring new instructions on the reinforcement of the Greek Army."

"There existed disagreements — he said — between the Greek Government and the American Mission on the needs of the Army, mainly in artillery. The Americans believed that the Greek Command had at its disposal sufficient artillery and that in any case artillery was not of importance in the special kind of operations against the rebels."

M. Sophoulis requested the increase of the National Guard to 50,000 men for the defence of the threatened areas and in order that the Army may confine itself to offensive operations. His views prevailed and already a considerable increase of the credits granted have been announced for the arming of further National Guard Battalions. When Gen. Livesay returns the new plan of posting American officers as observers and advisers with

from Jannina state that by Monday noon the whole region, between the Aous river and Konitsa had been cleared. Following rapid action taken by the Government forces, the villages Kalovyssi, N. of Borazani and Eiorachi, between Konitsa, Borazani and Sanovo, SE of the Borazani bridge, have been re-taken by them.

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THE ATHENS GAZETTE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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the Government, MM. D.Londos and Th. Desyllas not only to express — when they went to Jannina and Konitsa — my admiration to the heroic defenders of Konitsa and the brave Epirote people for their achievement and my heartfelt thanks for the successful outcome of the sacred struggle they are carrying out with such self-sacrifice, but above all to assure them that the splendid victory which they have won against the enemies of Greece has given me as Minister for Foreign Affairs the best and most drastic weapon for the defence of our country. As I said to the wounded who were evacuated here, the heroes of these splendid battles, the victory which was achieved by their fighting on the peaks of mount Grammos, was the best New Year's gift which our Army ever offered to its struggling country.

Thus, in finally analyzing any other argument however clever, the willing self-sacrifice the mobilized population is offering on the battlefield in defending its freedom and honour, is the most convincing proof that this people is worthy of this freedom and that no one can deprive it of it. Because arms are worth the persons using them and the soul and moral virtues that inspire them.

The Greek people and the Army deriving from it has proven this time, as in the past and as it will in the future, that fate did not choose it blindly among all the peoples of Europe to become the vanguard of the great battle for the defence of the freedom, not only of little Greece, but of the whole world.

Konitsa is no more a small town of Epirus. Thanks to our Army's victory it has become the bulwark of Western civilization like all the mountain peaks of Macedonia and of the whole of Greece.

I think, however, that I am now given an occasion to say some things about which I have not spoken until to-day, because I considered that the moment was not appropriate.

The battle Greece was compelled to fight has entered a new period and it is purposeful that a false impression created among Greek public opinion should be dissolved, a false information on the one hand by bona fide repetitions in the past and on the other by purposely distorted information in order to shake the faith of the Greek people in final victory and to undermine its indo-

Among the wounded who were evacuated are Majors Gennimaras and Papagannopoulos. Brigadier Dovas is out of danger.

The rebel forces, after re-organizing will undoubtedly attempt new attacks against advanced positions in Epirus and especially against Konitsa, which is more suitable to attacks owing to the mountain chain that surrounds it and also owing to its vicinity to Albania. It is expected that the Philikates operations will be turned into a theatre of considerable concentrations of rebels are noted, who have withdrawn from the Kalpaki and Grambala regions.

Messages from Larissa dated the 5th January state that Army units have continued their advance North of Konitsa. The enemy artillery es a consequence of attacks against it by the Air Force was not very active during the 5th inst. The Air Force was especially active in the Konitsa-Amarantios-Pyrsogianni region and also further to the North between Konitsa and Kerasovo.

On the morning of the 5th inst., Army units attacked, following preparation by the Air Force, North of Konitsa in the Eoxochi region and against height Prophitis Elias, which was captured by them. The rebels occupying it retreated in disorder. Considerable quantities of war material were abandoned on this height.

Enemy artillery fired from within Albanian territory against Army units in the Kavasia region, without results, however.

According to statements by agrarians, who had been recruited by force by the rebels for fatigue duties, 75 seriously wounded rebels were transferred on the 1st inst. from the Grambala heights to the village Profili. A rebel dressing station is established there. From there they were evacuated into Albania. Before the rebels were repulsed, 6 Albanian cars coming difficult problem of our military expenditure and of the equipment of our Army with the material means adapted to its needs.

It is obvious that I cannot enter into details on all what I have said, I considered, however, that I was obliged to bring these truths to the knowledge of the Greek people and to dissolve a false impression so contrary to reality.

Constantine Tsaldaris

Kos' bands in their attempt to capture Konitsa and the new prevailing spirit in the so-called "democratic army", on the basis of misunderstandings which preceded the formation of the Markos pseudo-Government, weird evolutions are noticed in the ranks of the "democratic army". Thus, the so-called "Epirus brigade", which consists of 4 battalions does seem to be any more under the command of Nertseika. This rebel chief, who nevertheless displayed considerable activity in the ELAS and was one of the first and best "graduates" of the Bulkes training camp, has fallen into disgrace. His "brigade" is now commanded by Ypsilantis, who despite his Greek pseudonym, is of Slavo-Macedonian descent.

According to information supplied by a deserter, who seems to know a lot, since last November Markos HQ, negotiating for the formation and recognition of the "Government" and which was under the immediate pressure of the Albanians and Jugoslavs, was not at all satisfied with the so-called "Epirote officers" who were accused for not showing the necessary zeal in the task of exterminating the Greek population, especially in the regions of Pogonion and Tsamouria.

A whole lot of indications exist of changing the ethnological bearing countries, especially Albania, had made it a condition for the assistance and recognition of Markos' "Government", that his bands would assist them in the effort of changing the ethnological character of Epirus by the extermination of the Greek population of its various regions. Owing to this, as from the beginning of December all officers of Epirote descent and more generally of Greek descent commenced being replaced by Slav-Macedonians.

Konitsa, will give Markos' GHQ and the foreign officers commanding it the opportunity to extend still further their activities to pursue the rebel units from officers of Greek descent and their substitution by Slav-Macedonians.

The purge in question is already being effected on Albanian territory, where the rebels pursued by the Greek Army are taking refuge and where Albanian influence is still greater. The rebels who escaped during the last days in the region between Mertzani and Skordilli in Albanian territory exceed 1000.

The rebel Court Martials, it appears are established at Leskoviki. Exceptional severity is being manifested in the first cases under trial which concern the fatal failure for the rebels at Lykomoron height, where Commandos units managed to infiltrate behind the rebel lines, thus shaking the whole of their offensive and defensive system. It appears that the death sentences of rebel officers, considered as responsible for the failure, commenced being executed as from the third day of the attack against Konitsa.

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phoulis said that he was certain that the Greek Army would receive valuable aid from the American officers, provided they do not insist on transmitting to Greek officers predetermined ideas of what to do... if they act as the British did in 1944 I do not see how they can help he said, if, however, they understand the needs and customs of our Army and the formation of our land, then they will offer valuable assistance". M. Sophoulis remarked in regard to General Livesay that he always tried to understand our views.

Meanwhile the Government has taken new preventive measures against communist fifth column agents in Athens and has ordered the purge of communists from various Ministries and private industries. M. Sophoulis believes that the capital is safe. He was opposed to the mass arrest of communists and promised to succeed in obtaining from Parliament the reversal of the decree by which strikes are considered as an act to be brought before a Court Martial with heavy penalties, on some occasions reaching the penalty of death.

Information from Konitsa stated that whilst the town was held by the 8th Mountain Division, Markos' rebels brought to the zone of operation.

H. M. Queen Frederica In Jannina

Her Majesty Queen Frederica, who left on Saturday the 3rd inst for Preveza by the destroyer Themistocles, arrived on Monday morning. She was the object of warm manifestations from the inhabitants who had gathered on the quay to greet her.

After reviewing the troops on parade in her honour, she left by car for Jannina.

A warm welcome awaited her in the various villages she passed. She reached Jannina at 3.30 p.m. where she was likewise enthusiastically acclaimed.

Upon arrival she spoke to the officers and o.r. from the balcony of 7th Division H.Q. as follows: "I bring you the tidings of the King. He wanted to come in person but, as you know, he is still sick and cannot leave his bed. That is why I came in order to convey to you his greetings. He is aware of your bravery and sends you his best wishes".

Her Majesty stayed at the Mayor's house. A dinner was given

ALLIED MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Information was received during the week, according to which the Greek Ambassador in Washington, M. Dendramis, has signed an agreement with authoritative sources there on the allocation to Greece of American military equipment of an approximate value of 25 million dollars from existing stocks in Germany. It is considered that the mission to be sent to Germany for the delivery taking of this equipment will be allowed to choose what equipment the Greek Army is in need of.

The delivery of the equipment in quest on will be effected within this month.

Her Majesty returned to Athens on Thursday evening. She travelled from Preveza to Corinth by destroyer and thence by car to Athens.

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COURT MARTIALS AFTER THE DEFEAT AT KONITSA

This movement has taken a much broader and intenser character after the complete failure of the rebel attack against Konitsa. Information supplied by agrarians, who were recruited by force and managed to escape, confirms that a merciless and wide scale purge is being effected among the ranks of officers of the rebels.

The "capitanios" and other leaders who have been arrested amount to many dozens. These have been sent up for trial at rebel Court Martials as responsible for the failure of the attack, which it

HER MAJESTY QUEEN FEDERICA IN JANNINA

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A special welcome was given Her Majesty at Borazani bridge. She then proceeded to Konitsa where she visited all the heights surrounding the town and the hospital. She likewise visited various houses in which wounded are being cared for.

Her Majesty was specially motivated in visiting Brigadier Dovas, with whom she remained in conversation for a considerable time. She then visited the "Children's Town" which is under her patronage. She lunched at Brigade HQ and returned to Jannina in the evening.

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Wounded Arrive From Konitsa

Enthusiastic Reception

On Monday afternoon the 5th and spoke with them, expressing January the wounded from the the Nation's gratitude for their battle of Konitsa, who were eva- heroism and self-sacrifice. Com- cuted via Preveza, arrived at mitted of ladies boarded the hos- Piraëus on the s/s Eleni.

They were warmly received and other gifts. Among the ladies and acclaimed by the people of in question were Mmes Tsaldaris, Athens and Piraëus. Large crowds Papagos, Charalambopoulos and had gathered from the early last but not least the wife of the hours of the afternoon on the heroic Brigadier of the Konitsa wharves of Piraëus. When the Brigade, Mme Dovas, who ship was sighted church bells cheered and encouraged her chimed and all the ships in the husband's men. (As stated in our issue giving a full harbour hoisted the r flags. Loud description of the Battle of Ko- cheers greeted the heroic woun- nitsa, Brigadier Dovas was among ded from Konitsa whilst the hos- the first to be wounded).

The commander of the Ameri- can destroyer, Little Rock, lying at anchor in Piraëus when he saw flags hoisted and the crowd's en- thusiasm, asked the Piraëus Na- tional Command for information. As soon as he was informed that the ovations where in honour of the wounded of Konitsa who had just arrived, he ordered his ship to be flag bedecked, even after sunset and throughout the night, which is only done on exceptional cir- cumstances.

This American man-ifestation was much appreciated and added to the prevailing enthusiasm of the crowds which reached a state of frenzy when a batch of the wounded soldiers started to sing the Army's national song.

As soon as the ship lay to, it was boarded by the Minister for Mercantile Marine, M. Kizanis, the Canadian Ambassador and his wife Gen. and Mrs la Fleche, the King's Aide de Camp Gen. Trepekis, former Minister Avraam, the Mayor of Piraëus M. G. Charalambopoulos and other offi- cials who visited the wounded

Similar man-ifestations were made when the wounded arrived in Athens and whilst they passed the streets toward the hospital,

"Atrocities" in Greece

The rebels who entered the mar- tyred region of Tsamouria, during the recent large scale attack in E- pirus, proceeded to unheard of bru- talities. The rebels first threw their children from the steep rocks and then joining hands they

NATIONAL GUARD BATTALIONS TO BECOME 100

Regular Army Increased by 12,000 Men Mountain Artillery and Machine-Guns to be Supplied

Action taken with the Govern- ment of the United States and the American Mission by the Greek Government had satisfac- tory results on the one hand in military forces and on the other the general economic situation. On Monday last at 9 p.m. Pri- me Minister Th. Sophoulis and the D.P.M. and Foreign Minister C. Tsaldaris conveyed the fol- lowing communiqué informing the Greek people that the Ameri- can Mission has accepted the to- tal of Greece's claims.

The communiqué was drafted at a conference which last- ed 2 1/2 hours and was atten- ded by M.M. Sophoulis, Tsaldaris and the Under-Secretary of State without portfolio M. M. Mavro- gordato. The Americans were re- presented by Governor Dwight P. Griswold, AMAG Chief and Counsellors Mofat and Clay and Mr Howard as expert.

It should be stated that before this communiqué was issued it was fully approved by the Government of the United States and also that the Victory of Ko- nitsa vastly contributed to its ap- proval.

The Greek Government is happy to announce that Governor Griswold has accepted its appli- cation for the increase of the number of the National Guard Battalions to 100 and for the per- manent increase of the Greek National Army's strength by 12,000 men. It has been agreed that the surplus National Guard Battalions be organized when their supply in foodstuffs and equipment is ready for distribu- tion to them and in a manner that the Army is totally relieved of its defensive duties and free to undertake offensive operations against the rebel enemies of Greece. The increase of the Greek National Army will be utilized so that the officers and o.r. receive a certain amount of training and that the new recruits receive their regular training, which is necessary for ordinary relie- ving party.

"It has likewise been agreed on a plan of close cooperation bet- ween the Greek Government and the American Mission that the best utilization possible of the increased Army and National Guard Battalions be ensured.

"Governor Griswold likewise informed the Greek Government that the Mission is continu- ing its study of the needs in sup- plying their living and contribute

DISCLOSURES By Rumanian Communist On Plans Against Greece

Mr Mark Howley, correspon- dent of the Athens daily, Kathi- meri, gives the following particu- lars on the by-scenes of King Michael's of Rumania resignation, which were published in this newspaper's issue of the 4th Ja- nuary.

He obtained this information from a Rumanian communist, who now enjoys the confidence of his Government, but who is prepara- ing to denounce communism, if he is ordered to return to Ruma- nia, (he is actually in London). Meanwhile this communist is writ- ing a report about the situation in Rumania, which, when publi- shed, will create the same surpri- se as the world known disclosu- res of Kraftchenko.

The informer in question pos- sessed full data on the future plans of the communists, set up at the Warsaw Conference, when the establishment of the Cominform was decided upon. The general programme includes plans for the affording of aid to Markos, in the form of International Brigades, like those sent to Spain during the civil war there. Experience, however, in the meantime per- suaded the inspirers of the plan that such International Brigades are so little homogeneous that they cannot yield satisfactory mi- litary results.

For this reason the former Spa- nish example was amended and it was decided to send as aid to Markos actual military units from the Armies of the various mem- ber-nations of the Cominform. These units were to be sent to Greece disguised as the Interna- tional Brigade or as Greek guer- rillas. A special secret conference was held for setting up the plans at about the end of October at Banlok of S. Rumania and in the house of the Rumanian Princess Elizabeth, former Queen of Greec- ce (ex-wife of the late King George II), who was ordered to leave her house for three days in no delicate manner. All her ser- vants were confined to their rooms. The conference was atten- ded by Grozea, Anna Pauker,

Following a lengthy discussion it was decided that the mountai- nous ground, on which Greek re- bels are operating, necessitates the sending of troops experienced in mountain warfare. The fruit of the conference was the decision on that plan of the Cominform on aid to the Greek rebels be in- surated by the despatch of two Rumanian mountain Divisions. After this decision was taken the two Divisions in question were ordered to concentrate at a given Rumanian barracks in order to be submitted to a brief train- ing and to be suitably disguised before leaving for Greece.

All these preliminary decisions were taken without the knowled- ge of King Michael, who one mor- ning discovered that the Palace Guard, consisting of one regiment of one of the aforesaid mountain Divisions, had been substituted by a Gendarmerie force. His insistent questioning on the matter led him to the discovery of the plan to which he was strongly opposed. Nevertheless all the necessary preparations continued, without interruption, whilst the King was absent in London, where he had gone for the Royal Wedding. When, however, the moment arri- ved for the last details, it was discovered that the War Minister refused to issue orders for the transfer of Rumanian troops out- side Rumanian territory. The War Minister was immediately substi- tuted through the intervention of the Chief of the Secret Police. Meanwhile King Michael, who had returned to Bucharest, refus- ed to approve this Ministerial change and stated that he like- wise refused to counter-sign any transfer of Rumanian troops out- side Rumanian territory. The King remained inflexible in his decision, despite pressure exercised on him, and the impas- s came to an end by his compulsory resignation.

It is improbable that King Mi- chael will proceed to political sta- tements in the near future, becau- se the Swiss visa of his

KONITSA

Broadcast from the Athens Station by M. N. Baltazzi-Mavrocordato Under-Secretary of State for the Press and Information

"Four hours before New Year's day dawned, our National Army, fighting a life and death battle again, reached Konitsa, which has become a legend, the Missolonghi of modern Greece. Another struggle has opened new glorious pages of history with the commencement of the New Year, the hardest struggle which Greece is facing since the first suffered aggression on the part of red fascism. This new struggle was crowned with its first decisive victory, for the Victory of Konitsa is such.

"Not so long ago — only seven years hence — on that same land, every corner of the terrified world, Greece's victory would be the world's victory, the victory of the free peoples and of the temporarily enslaved peoples. Thus, when on that unforgettable noon of the 22nd November 1940, those of us who were wearing the honored and glorious uniform of the Greek soldier, arrived at Konitsa and were for the first time overthrown by the banner of slavery, by hoisting the Blue and White flag of Victory, the announcement of this victory of ours echoed like a message of joy and hope throughout the world. I cannot let this day go by — wrote the British Ambassador to the Prime Minister at the time — without expressing my joy and my congratulations on the announcement of the taking of Konitsa, the first town which from the beginning of the war has been taken from the enemy. This heroic achievement will have its immediate counter-effect in the whole world. It did have its counter-effect, because it aroused peoples and strengthened a base, cowardly and low warfare is being waged against us, since it has not the courage to manfest its actual objectives. Now it is the unglorious end of the foolhardy case of a war by murderers, who are sung in their favour? "Can she sing the songs which "By rifle and by gun? "For those are the sounds which echo thy Glory up there whilst the world across the seas the earth and in heaven "Full of admiration has the in its thoughts

Each woman leading the dance, upon arriving at the verge of the precipice, flung herself into space, preferring death to dishonour. Lord Byron has quoted this in his poems.

* * *

Yet only two months ago, precisely on the 10th November 1947, two left British newspapers, the "Daily Mirror" and the "News Chronicle", published front page accounts of "atrocities" by the Greek Army, as well as faked photographs of "soldiers carrying heads of democratic citizens", as the communists like calling themselves, in order to throw dust in the eyes of public opinion. We have already given the adequate replies to these lies, but we would like to remind both the newspapers in question and their readers, that the facts we have given above do not seem to coincide with their accounts and faked photographs... They can send their correspondents on the spot since they are interested in "atrocities". We are certain that they will find many to describe and photograph, not, however, committed by the Greek Army, but by the so-called "democratic citizens", alias communist rebels.

COMMUNIST INVENTIONS ABOUT THE DODECANESE

Radio Belgrade and the Yugoslav Agency Tanjug broadcast a wonderful invention by the anarchist rebels, which can be considered characteristic of the intentions of their patrons to create difficulties in Greece on every possible occasion.

These "statements" mention that during the recent "Government" operations against the rebels in Samos, Greek planes were used, which took off from air bases in the Dodecanese. It was added that air operations from the Dodecanese against the guerrillas are in opposition to the decisions of the Big Four on the demilitarization of the Dodecanese, but that despite this M. Sophoulis, aided by the Americans, has turned the Dodecanese into an air base. It should be noted that the same "statement" was transmitted by the communist "Greek News Agency" established in London.

This comical invention, which perhaps is the first step to create communist dispositions against

PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE ARRIVE IN ATHENS

Prince George of Greece (The King's uncle) and his wife Princess Marie Bonaparte arrived in Greece yesterday by the s/s Kyrenia.

They were greeted at Piraeus by Gen. Papagos, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Admiral Cavadias, Aide de Camp to H.M. the King, the Minister of Marine, Admiral Sakellariou, M. Pipinelis, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and other officials.

Their Royal Highnesses then motored to Athens to their Palace in President Roosevelt Street,

Rumania and Tito, who arrived under cover of secrecy by special train and left the same day, without spending the night at Banlok.

Petty Albanian Dictator Prevents UNSCOB To Enter Albania

New Proofs Against Bulgaria

The Special Balkan Committee at a public session on Monday examined the telegram addressed to the General Secretary of UNO by the Albanian Government in regard to the establishment of teams of observers. After a brief discussion it was decided to forward the matter to the Political sub-committee.

The Albanian Government stresses in its telegram that the establishment of UNSCOB and the duties entrusted to it are a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, which do not correspond to the sovereign rights of the Albanian State. Consequently the Albanian Government cannot collaborate in any manner with the Committee or the observer teams and cannot allow the entry into Albanian territory of the Committee or of its observer teams, because in its opinion the Committee is outside the Law and non-existent.

Admiral Kirk (USA) drew the Committee's attention on the fact that it transmitted a request to the Albanian Government for collaboration set up in a mild and moderate tone.

The Committee then examined a letter from the Greek delegate transmitting the text of a statement made on the occasion of the New Year by the Bulgar Premier Dimitrov, characterizing the Balkan Committee as illegal and protesting that in accordance with Albania and Jugoslavia the Bulgarian Government will not allow entry into its territory.

M. Dadietos (Greece) drew the Committee's attention on the fact that similar statements were made by Tito during the setting up of the Albanian-Bulgarian and Albanian-Jugoslavian treaties.

Admiral Kirk stressed that the

Committee was established by the UNO General Assembly, following a voting with 40 votes in favour and 6 against. The United Nations Charter obliges the member-nations to comply with the majority's decision.

The Brazilian delegate remarked that the attitude of these three countries has rendered the Committee's task difficult.

The Greek letter was forwarded to the Political Committee.

The Committee then examined photographs submitted by M. Dadietos, proving that the rebels, during the raid against Souffi in December, used artillery and mortars of Bulgarian origin.

The photographs were forwarded to the observers sub-committee.

In the evening during the conference with the press representatives M. Rahid, President, was asked whether the data collected by the Jamina team are sufficient to prove that Albania has recognized Markos. He said that the team's report will be submitted in a few days when it will be further examined.

DENOUNCES COMMUNISM

It is reported from Canea (Crete) that Lawyer Const. Giamalakis, president of the Communist party of Hetaclion (Crete), who in the past had developed considerable activities, published an article in the press, stating that after the support of the Markos pseudo-Government by the Bulgars and Albanians every self-respecting Greek should denounce communism. The statement has created an impression in Crete.

K.K.E. OFFICER DENOUNCES COMMUNISM

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"Monarchofascism" in Greece

A new word has been invented (slavia), Dimitrov (Bulgaria), and apparently in the Middle East Enver Hoxha (Albania). They are using the word in the war. This word is using as their organs the communists of Greece, the pretext being that the space which is called Greek Macedonia is inhabited by a majority of Slavs — which has been invented by the Left Wing, because they are a very small minority — and should be incorporated with Federal Jugoslavia.

The communists of Greece are used as catpaws and have been instructed to start up a movement for the "liberation of Greece from the monarchofascists". They therefore formed the so-called "democratic army", which is nothing else than an agglomeration of rebels who are armed, equipped and assisted in every manner by the three above mentioned Northern neighbours of Greece.

This has been proven in a still more damning manner quite recently with the formation of the communists call the "free Government of Greece" and the fierce attack against the border town of Konitsa, on Christmas Day which they wanted as the seat of this pseudo-Government.

The Special Balkan Committee sent an observation team to the region where this attack was launched, consisting of British, American and Mexican senior officers, who have ascertained without any doubt that the attack on Konitsa was planned and launched from within Albanian territory.

Now if the Greek State's Army's resistance against this outside aggression against the country's independence and integrity is termed by organs of communism as "monarchofascism" that is another question, it just suits their purpose to do so.

The question arises would the man in the street, both in Great Britain and the U.S.A. call his State's defence against foreign aggression "monarchofascism"? I would he say that the legal Government performed its duty in protecting the country from being overrun by foreign powers? If so, which undoubtedly would be the case, then the word "monarchofascism" should be abolished.

IONIANSOCIETY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

sailors and enterprising men of business, and were to be found trading all over the Mediterranean. The inhabitants of Lefkada or Sania Maura, as it used to be called, come halfway between the other two groups.

The Cephalonians in character were more akin to the Greeks of the mainland than any of the other Ionians. The women were kept in a seclusion which was almost oriental. Viscount Kirkwall who served in the Islands towards the middle of last century, says that in aristocratic families shoemakers who visited the houses to take the ladies' measures were not allowed to see them; the doors of the ladies' apartments were provided with holes through which they passed their feet to be measured.

The womenfolk in Cephalonia and Zante were treated by fathers, brothers and husbands with great severity. This attitude continued well into the 19th century. Some of you may have read the well-known novel by Xenopoulos (himself a Zantiot) "The Red Rock" of which a dramatized version, under the title of "Stella Violante" is often played on the Greek stage. It is the story of a Zantiote father of the upper class who shuts his daughter up in an attic because she wants to marry a telegraph clerk instead of the well-connected suitor prescribed by her father. Similar and even stricter conditions prevailed in Cephalonia.

Col. Napier who as Resident of Cephalonia did a great work in the island and endeared himself to all Greeks by his sympathy with the Greek cause during the War of Independence, on one occasion caused somewhat of a scandal by personally chastising a Cephalonian nobleman for beating his wife.

It cannot be denied that Cephalonian society, as compared with that of Corfu, was narrow, bigoted and fanatical. A picture of that society has been left us by an eminent Cephalonian — Andreas Lascaratos, in his famous work "The Mysteries of Cephalonia". Lascaratos had been brought up by an English stepmother and had received a liberal education at the Ionian Academy of Corfu. He was a born juvenile and his biting wit which he exercised at the expense of his fellow-citizens of all classes — clerics, politicians and peasants — made him many enemies. In 1856 he was

the beginning of the 19th century, when Gen. Donzelot, who was imbued with the principles of the French Revolution, suppressed what he regarded as a medieval abuse and handed over the revenues to the Community. After the Russians had expelled the French, the Voulgaris family who were high in the favour of the Tsar, succeeded in recovering their right which they enjoyed undisturbed for another hundred years, until the Republican Dictator Gen. Pangalos, in the year 1925, again deprived them of their privilege, this time for ever.

The relic is borne in public processions through the streets of the town several times a year. This has always been an occasion of great solemnity. Cartwright's picture, painted in the 20s of the last century, shows the palanquin preceded by the members of the Ionian Senate and followed by a cortege of British officers, consuls and nobles. A peasant woman is seen kneeling in the path of the procession holding her new-born baby in the middle of the road for the relic to pass over and bring it luck. (I had myself the occasion, when Prefect of Corfu in 1925, to witness this practice).

The Ionian clergy who, under the Venetian occupation, had to wage a long and hard struggle against the encroachments of Rome, were inclined to look askance at anything which came from the West, whether Catholic or Protestant. When Sir Howard Douglas, the fourth High Commissioner, attempted to alter the law of divorce, he came up against the strong opposition of the clergy and had to drop the project after a protest by the Oecumenical Patriarch. About the same time there were riots in Corfu, when an English Dissenting minister ventured to distribute leaflets containing extracts from the New Testament in the vernacular. Public opinion in general was suspicious of all religious innovations and supported the clergy.

The Union of the Ionian Islands with Greece in 1864 enlarged the horizon of the islanders by throwing open to them a wider choice of careers — in politics, in the armed forces, in the Civil and Diplomatic Services. The Ionian Academy was forth pursued their higher studies at the University of Athens. But the character of Ionian society was not

Marcos' Secret Arms And Ammunition Depot

Communists Are Supplied From German War Material Centres

We quote the following from the morning daily "Kathimerini" of the 7th January 1948.

A communist campaign has already been launched against the United States from the Soviet satellite countries. The United States are called the "merchants of death" who are cynically supplying arms for the struggle against the "democratic powers" of the world. It is worthy of note that a Soviet report, Lieut-General Sidor Kofepak, appeared at the recent partisan conference (convened in Rome on the 9th and 10th December on the initiative of the crypto-communist Union of Italian Partisans) to "continue the heroic tradition of the fascist remnants in Europe and elsewhere. He added that the Soviet reps would contribute to such an organization, convinced that it would assist the Greek guerrillas and the democratic partisans, who are fighting for freedom and democracy in other countries". Lieut-Gen. Kofepak, an active officer of the Red Army, likewise stated that the partisans would be supplied with arms in case of need, but he did not mention from what source.

After the successful outcome of the Red Army's offensive in 1944-1945 the Soviet Union acquired an enormous quantity of booty, especially in Ruthenia, Slovakia and Hungary, where the High German Command, hoping that the Soviet offensive would be checked on the Carpathian mountains line, had established large depots of arms, liquid fuel, military supplies, clothing and foodstuffs.

These depots had been concentrated in four zones which traversed Ruthenia, Slovakia and Hungary from North toward South. The first zone started from Nizny Veronky in the direction via Ruthenia of South Hungary near the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier and Jugoslavia. Enormous quantities of war material were concentrated in this zone, as well as of liquid fuel and canned food. The second zone also started from Ruthenia, in the region between Prezov and Kozitche were large quantities of arms and clothing, as well as spares and bombs for Luftwaffe existed. From this point the

This material, however, was not destined for the Albanian Army. It mainly consisted of artillery. In regard to its further use the reply was given by the Soviet rep at the partisan conference in Rome.

oured vehicles, optical instruments for artillery, tanks, aeroplanes and range finding instruments.

At the beginning of 1944, however, when the intention of the big Soviet offensive became apparent, large quantities of war material were hastily added for the Army and Luftwaffe.

Owing to the speed and intensity of the Red Army offensive all the depots which the Germans considered as absolutely safe, because they were behind the Carpathian mountains, fell almost intact into Russian hands.

The Czechoslovakian Army received 10% approximately of the war material which was found in Slovakia and the remaining 90% was transferred in 1945 to the interior of Soviet Russia, or to Hungary, who had already been occupied by strong Russian forces. Thus new quantities of war material were added to that already existing in Hungary. The Soviet Union considers all this material as war booty. Lieut-Gen. Kofepak, in their opinion — no rights. This view was supported by the Soviet Gen. Vladimir Svirnov at the Allied Control Council in Hungary.

At the beginning of 1946 the Command of the Soviet occupation forces in Hungary started to transfer this German material to Eastern Hungary. During the last months of 1946 this war material was counted and classified. Approximately 3% of the small arms, range finding instruments and ammunition was delivered to the Hungarian Security Service controlled by the communists. At the beginning of 1947 this former German war material was transferred toward South, near Jugoslavia and during the summer of the same year, large quantities were transferred to Albania, following a so-called agreement between the Russian General Konirnov and to the Albanian General Temeiko, director of the political section of the Albanian National Defence Ministry.

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and justly so — to the foreign aggressor, whose policy does not differ from that of Hitlerism, which wanted to conquer the free world by force.

P. D. P.

Sheltering of Rebel-Afflicted in Provinces

Programme and Commencement of Work

According to statements made by the Minister of Reconstruction, M. Lontos, decisions have been taken to start work immediately for the facing of the urgent needs of sheltering of the rebel-afflicted in the whole of Greece.

M. Lontos stated in this connection that the sheltering of the rebel-afflicted, who amount to 334,920, is being effected in three manners:

1. By the establishment in existing empty buildings or by sheltering in surplus space.
2. By the repair of semi-degraded buildings, for which purpose the amount of 14 billion drachmae has been approved. These will be ready shortly.
3. By the construction of temporary sheds for which the amount of 18 billion drachmae will be disposed of, and which will likewise be ready shortly.

Apart from the above sum of 18 billion drachmae, the Minister stated that further amounts have been placed at the Ministry's disposal with which small repairs have started for temporary shelters. Urgent constructions have been sent for work to start immediately in W. Macedonia, Lamia and Carpenisi. The sheltering problem in these regions is very acute. Urgent telegrams have also been sent for the immediate commencement of work in other rebel-afflicted regions.

M. Lontos stressed that work for the repair and construction of

a lot of trouble both to the Venetian and British administrations. More war-like than the other Ionians, many of them fought as volunteers in the Greek War of Independence against the Turks. The Cephalonians and Ithacans were bold

Cephalonia as a heroic patriot and was obliged to flee the country. After living for some years in London where he taught Greek, he returned and settled in Zante where he began to publish a paper "Lychnos" (Lantern). He was prosecuted for libel and sentenced to imprisonment. The prison director, who did not approve of Lascaratos' views, did his best to humiliate and torment him. Lascaratos wrote an account of his sufferings in prison which almost broke his spirit. However, he managed to live it down and ended by becoming a highly-respected citizen of his native Cephalonia. As more liberal ideas began to penetrate into that stronghold of obscurantism and reaction, people ended by recognizing that Lascaratos was a public-spirited man who had been somewhat ahead of his time, and that there was a good deal to be said for his ideas.

The excommunication of Lascaratos brings me to the subject of the position of the Church in the Ionian Islands. The Ionians have always been extremely religious, and in the three islands of Corfu, Cephalonia and Zante their piety expresses itself in a deep veneration for the local Saints—St. Spyridon, Gerassimos and Dionysus. St. Spyridon in particular has played and still plays an intimate part in the daily life of every Corfiote. At least three quarters of the male population of the island are called after him, and his help is invoked by townsman, peasant and seaman alike in all the difficult moments of life.

This very popular Saint was a Cypriot Bishop who had played a prominent part at the Council of Nicea—in fact he is credited with having confounded the arch-heretic Arius by the timely performance of a miracle. His mummified body was brought by a priest called Calohairtis from Constantinople to Corfu in 1453 after the fall of the Imperial City. The relic soon after passed into the possession of the Voulgaris, a noble Corfiote family, by means which history has not yet succeeded in elucidating. In the 17th century the present church—a rather tasteless baroque structure—was built by public subscription to house the relic. The head of the Voulgaris family, who always took holy orders, was the hereditary incumbent of the church and had the enjoyment of the revenues and offerings which amounted annually to a respectable sum. This ancient privilege remained unchallenged until

end of the 19th century fundamentalism of the same — with a landed aristocracy enjoying a certain pre-eminence based not on any privilege but on birth and tradition. Even the 20th century has not so far done much to shake the inherent traditionalism of this, the most conservative part of Greece.

END

Greek National Dances

FOREWORD

Greek National Dances originate from ancient days and some of them still keep their ancient names. The "Syrtos", a pan-Hellenic dance, had the name in ancient days, as is proven from an inscription of the 1st century B.C. found near the ancient "Akraifnion" of Boeotia.

The "Geranos", or "Gerani" as it is called in Epirus or "Tsakonikos" as it is called in Tsakonia or "Kales" in Skyros, has common characteristics with the ancient "Geranos", the most important religious dance of the Delos worship. According to tradition, it was first danced by Theseus and the young men and women with him, in Delos, when he disembarked there to offer a thanks-giving sacrifice to Apollo, on his return from Crete after killing the Minotaur. His movements resembled the spiral form of the Labyrinth or according to another version the movements of a hawk like bird (Geranos is the Greek word for Grus cinerea).

MOVEMENTS AND SIMILARITY OF GREEK NATIONAL DANCES WITH ANCIENT DANCES

In regard to the movements of these dances and their similarity with those of our ancestors, it is ascertained that the "Kalamatanos" resembles the ancient "Ormos" considerably. This is described by Lucian as a dance danced in a circle by men and women. It is led by a man who performs difficult movements, in order to display his agility and youth. The same happens with the modern "Kalamatanos", in which the leader of the dance becomes very agile. Lucian says that the young girl followed the dance — as is the case today — with dignity.

The "Tsakonikos" resembles the "Geranos" considerably. It is mentioned that the latter (the ancient dance) was first danced by Theseus with seven young men and seven girls at Knossos and after the island was rid

of the Minotaur. Later it was danced at Delos. It was danced by many, with the chiefs at each end. The dancers imitated with their movements the entries and exits of the Labyrinth of Knossos, in the same manner as in the modern "Tsakonikos", in which men are at each end. The circle in this dance changes shape constantly.

The "Mermingas" is the dance connected with the "Epileneios", called thus because "Epileneios" is the surname of Bacchus. It was danced during the vintage period. It is now danced in certain parts of the county of Arcadia, not in the village squares but in yards of houses and is accompanied by songs referring to the vintage. After the first few steps, which resemble the ordinary "Syrtos", it changes into a kind of hopping on one leg and high jumping.

In one of Homer's descriptions a dance is mentioned which is circular and was danced only by men to the accompaniment of flutes played in the middle of the circle. The women usually followed it from their windows as in the case of the modern "Tsamikos". Until a short time ago, only men danced this dance trying to attract the admiration of the women for their manliness.

In another of Homer's descriptions, a dance is mentioned which was danced by men and young women, holding hands, whilst the flute was played in the middle of the circle. When the singer started his song, only two dancers remained dancing, as today in the case of the "Ballos". In this dance after men and young women dance the island "Syrtos" to the accompaniment of musical instruments, all withdraw and only two remain dancing to the accompaniment of songs.

A certain resemblance exists as well between the ancient "Pyrrichios" and a Cretan dance called the "Sousta". The movements in this dance are not those of a warrior as in the case of the "Pyrrichios", because women also dance the "Sousta". In general, however, the movements do somewhat resemble the "Pyrrichios".

WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW

Captured War Material From Rebels Proves To Be Of Foreign Origin

According to information from Jannina in regard to the UNSCOB observer team's task in Konitsa, weapons and articles found on the battlefield prove assistance by the neighbouring countries.

A rifle was found with the name of an Albanian soldier engraved on it. Shells that had not exploded were marked with the Soviet Star.

Buttons of Rumanian origin. Agrarians, who were compelled by the rebels to transport supplies from within Albania stated that they saw a foreign medical officer, probably a Russian, at one of the dressing stations.

A captured rebel stated that it had been decided to establish "Markos' Government" in Konitsa as soon as it was taken.

General Livesay Returns to Athens

Rebels correspondent in Athens has stated in a message to London that General Willam Livesay, USAG Chief, foresees the complete crushing of rebellion by the end of spring toward beginning of summer.

Rebellion Will Be Crushed By Spring

It has been stated that 40,000 rifles and ammunition stocks will be shipped immediately from Great Britain for Greece.

Governor Griswold's Statements to Press

What Greek public opinion cannot understand, however, is why this generous gesture lacks in the stage of realization, in manner that in certain instances it becomes more than apparent that the carrying out of the struggle is rendered difficult.

The Athenian press interprets this just query of Greek public opinion, which demands from the Government the clarification necessary owing to the situation.

Views on Gold Sovereign Rise

Governor Dwight P. Griswold, AMAG Chief, speaking to press correspondents at Friday's regular press conference, made certain statements mainly referring to the gold sovereign and its upward tendency.

NO DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN WAR MINISTER AND AMAG

M. Stratos, War Minister, who is in Volo, in reply to a question as to whether there exists any disagreement between him and the American Mission, stated that he was surprised at hearing this mentioned.

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American Mediterranean Fleet In Greek Waters for Exercises

According to an announcement made by the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, Commander Morton Sunderland, the American Mediterranean Fleet under the command of Admiral Bieri is carrying out exercises in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Ionian Sea off the SW shores of Greece.

The Fleet comprises the large aircraft carrier Midway, 45,000 tons, three light cruisers Portsmouth, Providence and Little Rock and several destroyers and other smaller craft.

After the exercises are over the ships will go to various Mediterranean ports for their crews to rest.

The cruiser Portsmouth and two destroyers will call at Greek ports. Admiral Bieri will visit Suda Bay from the 17th to the 19th January, Heracleon from the 19th to the 21st, Piraeus and Athens from the 21st to the 24th and Salonica from the 25th to the 26th.

The despatch of American marines for "service" in the Mediterranean is connected with these exercises. It is characteristic that the excerpt of General Livesay's statements referring to the guerrilla warfare in Greece was mentioned in connection with the pending arrival of American officers, who will be included in his staff, among whom Admiral John Abakemborg, specialized in combined operations.

Telegraphic information referring to the above Admiral's participation in General Livesay's staff, stresses that there should be no doubt on the immediate connection of the Admiral's appointment and the despatch of marines.

According to the same information, with reference to the exercises in progress, their special significance is stressed, because they are being carried out during this critical period and more especially owing to the fact that they are carried out near the shores of Greece which are threatened by

What Greek public opinion cannot understand, however, is why this generous gesture lacks in the stage of realization, in manner that in certain instances it becomes more than apparent that the carrying out of the struggle is rendered difficult.

The Greek people with its realistic method of thinking, is trying to find an explanation for this lack of realization in the aid programme to Greece.

The Athenian press interprets this just query of Greek public opinion, which demands from the Government the clarification necessary owing to the situation.

The opportunity for this clarification which is indispensable was given by the note handed to the Government by AMAG Chief, Dwight P. Griswold. All indications lead one to believe that the Government has realized that, with the reply which it will give to the note and with the negotiations which will ensue on the questions which it refers to, an end will be put to a situation, which is not characterized by the necessary harmonization of views and actions, in a manner that the realization is in proportion to that which the fighting Greek soldier is achieving in the zone of operations with his blood.

The successful outcome of the Battle of Konitsa has disclosed in the rear lines the needs and demands of the hard struggle carried out by the Greek people.

At last the truths on the needs in question, which the Greek Government insistently placed before the Allied factors, have started to be conceived and recognized.

Again, however, the acceptance and satisfaction of Greek claims for the facing of these needs is effected in a manner which does not correspond to the grim struggle in progress and to the sacrifices the Greek people is subjected to in order to achieve final victory.

Government of Opinion Should Intervene in Gold Market

Government circles, referring to Governor Griswold's statements, remarked that the Government does not doubt the correctness of his views in regard to the measures to avoid inflation and a rise in the coefficient. It does not either doubt that what the Greek people most needs is food supplies and raw materials.

The Government, however, cannot but insist on its views, which have been confirmed by the experience of the last two years, namely that in order to check the rise of the coefficient and rehabilitate its stability on lower levels, it is indispensable to ensure the stability of the drachma by the intervention of the Bank of Greece in the gold sovereign market and at the same time by the speeding up of imports. This intervention is yet more imperative during this brief intermediary period until the import programme is completed.

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COMMUNISTS UNEASY ABOUT MARINES

Existing information on the results of the second and stronger demarche made by Great Britain and the United States with reference to a possible recognition by Greece's Northern neighbours of the Markos "Government", is still not quite clear. Official circles of the satellite countries, to whom the demarche was made, were very reserved and did not manifest their intentions as to whether or not they would recognize the Markos "Government". Only their newspapers and their wireless stations hastened to reply denouncing with a varying intensity this demarche as an attempt to terrorize the "democratic countries".

More reliable information, however, states that the satellite Governments will let this matter drag on as long as possible, without de-

"Our Old Prestige in the Balkans Is Undermined By Our Representatives Because They Are Communists,"

Under this heading the French newspaper *Dissidence* 40 of the 15th December 1947 published an article by its special correspondent in Athens Mme Myrianna Vladis. We have pleasure in giving some excerpts of it which may be of interest to our readers.

"In Greece everybody knows that the Institut Français of Athens is a communist nest. We have already written on this matter. Every Greek can give astounding examples, but unfortunately exact ones. It is no more a secret that Professors Milieux and Merlier are communists. We stress that they are in a country where communists have passed from the stage of a dangerous theory to that of criminal practice. Yet these gentlemen are still in Athens. We do not think that it is love for the monarchofascists that keeps them here."

"The person, however, who has lately aroused the just indignation of the Greeks in M. Leveque also a member of the Institut. We restrain ourselves in regard to this in-chiefs, because the dancers stand opposite each other and perform movements resembling a preparation to attack, as well as side-stepping to avoid the attack. (To be continued)

countries, the Russian commentator stressed that it thus becomes apparent that from an American point of view the agents in question will be "a menace against the democratic movement of the Mediterranean countries".

M. SOPHOULIS ON GENERAL LIVESAY'S STATEMENTS

Prime Minister Th. Sophoulis commenting on General William Livesay's statements in connection with the crushing of rebellion by spring, said that the American Government is satisfied with the American General's optimism and that he too is convinced that the State will soon prevail over rebellion.

M. Sophoulis added that for General Livesay to say these things it means that he knows something and perhaps is authorized to extend aid to Greece if the further evolution of the situation in Greece necessitates this.

ed. Governor Griswold was then asked whether the Mission has any objection on the Bank's of Greece intervention in the gold market. He answered that no policy existed in regard to preventing such an intervention. When asked why this intervention is not effected, he replied that perhaps the competent factors do not wish to intervene. He added that he has nothing to say on the rise of the gold sovereign rate.

In reply to a remark that it was stated in a telegram from New York that the view is supported that the gold sovereign rate is purposely allowed to increase in order that the drachma may drop, thus facilitating the export of Greek products, Governor Griswold said that no such effort was made, nor does any such intention exist except by those holding gold sovereigns. He was asked then whether the Mission realizes that the rise of the gold sovereign is creating panic among public opinion, which considers the fact as an indication that national matters are not going well. The reply was that the press's duty is to enlighten public opinion to the effect that the phenomenon in question is the result of disfavoured economic conditions on an international scale.

Another question was how does the Mission understand the application of anti-inflation measures. An important measure replied Governor Griswold — would be the speeding up of imports and the improvement of the distribution programme by ration cards. Another measure is the control of credits in order that they are not used for profiteering. The imposing of new taxations is not included in the anti-inflation measures because it may add to inflation. Governor Griswold was then asked whether the Mission thinks — regardless of what the Government is doing — that it should ask for the intervention of the gold market since the rise of the gold sovereign rate has such disastrous consequences. It is difficult — replied Governor Griswold — for the Mission to per-

cantly would limit the tendency for gold. He hopes that the Army will contribute to this.

Governor Griswold further stated that it is not permissible for any country to create inflation in situations and then apply for gold from another country to face these situations. A country must withhold inflation by its own means.

Does this apply to a country waging a war? asked one of the

Large Scale Rebel Attack Set up by Foreign Staff Officers

It has been proven from confirmed information that the plan set up by foreign staff officers since months ago for the establishment of Markos' pseudo-Government aimed at the occupation of Epirus. The plan, as already stated, was first laid out by foreign factors and the execution of it was entrusted to Markos.

It appears that the plan in question underwent two phases which were foiled thanks to the bravery of the Greek troops, who again were entrusted with the task to check fascism, which now is red and then was black. The failure of the plan is also due to the "Strategic tactics" of Markos, who no doubt was an excellent tobacco worker and ban-

dit, but who it appears cannot develop military virtues similar to those of his collaborators Enver Hoxha and Tito. The first phase of the plan was effected during the attack against Metsovo, two months ago. The objective was to occupy and hold Metsovo throughout the winter, thus isolating Epirus from Thessaly by the taking of the heights of Katara. The following move was to have been the concentration of all the rebel forces of the Grammos, Epirus and Agrafa regions for the purpose of encircling the 8th Divisions and thus complete the occupation of Epirus, which the rebels hoped to be able to keep throughout the winter. This plan, however, failed for the reasons already stated.

It was decided again, after this failure, to capture Epirus with the main effort against Konitsa. After the rebels were pushed out of the region of Metsovo, about 6 rebel battalions of a total force of 1500 infiltrated into the region of Delvi-

derstimated the value and fighting force of this plan cannot be stated, as has already been stated, because it is based on Staff principles and strategic plans, which Markos is certainly incapable of. The execution only was entrusted to him and it was believed that he could carry out this task. Those, however, who believed in this were deceived, because they did not estimate the quality and fighting capacity of these traitors whom Markos is commanding. They also un-

derstimated the value and fighting force of this plan cannot be stated, as has already been stated, because it is based on Staff principles and strategic plans, which Markos is certainly incapable of. The execution only was entrusted to him and it was believed that he could carry out this task. Those, however, who believed in this were deceived, because they did not estimate the quality and fighting capacity of these traitors whom Markos is commanding. They also un-

The Aim of the Marcos "Government"

The Belgrade newspaper *Glas*, for instance, writes that "with the struggle carried out by Markos, the Greek people has proven that it does not want to become a toy in the hands of the Anglo-American, nor its country the stepping off-stone of their dark plans against the countries of SE Europe".

Radio Belgrade in a lengthy broadcast stressed that the Greek people rose against the "foreign imperialists and their aggression", in order not to allow its country to become "the stepping off-stone of the American imperialists against the democratic Balkan countries" and that thus American manoeuvres to turn Greece into their base have failed.

In another broadcast Radio Belgrade likewise stressed that the British are indifferent about the Greek people and "are only interested in Greek territory", which will be of use to them for their extension plans in the Balkans and the Middle East. The American imperialists and their agents M.M. Sophoulis, Tsaldaris and Co. are responsible for "the political and economic isolation of Greece from the Balkan hinterland and her transformation into the right hand of the enemies of Balkan unity. For these reasons — said the broadcast — the formation of the "democratic government" was indispensable, which will aim at "establishing friendly relations with the democratic countries".

The Sofia newspaper *Izgrab* writes that "the formation of the new 'Government' offers possibilities of reestablishing sincere and friendly relations between Greece and the democratic countries of the Balkans and that the first problem which the new 'Government' has to solve is the reestablishment of these relations".

When they are obliged to abandon their beloved tactics of banditism they cannot resist against the impetus and technique of the Greek Army.

The Northern neighbours of Greece imagined that the formation and establishment of a "Provisional Democratic Government" was an easy matter. It appears they forgot that a Government in order to stand must have an Army which can face its enemies and at the same time abandon rebel tactics. This fact is bound to bring about the end of banditism and the ridicule of Markos and his collaborators.

which means that they are being reinforced openly by our neighbouring countries". M. Stratos added that the rebels' armament has likewise been increased. They now have mountain artillery and heavy mortars, which they did not have in April. Their small arms are also being increased daily by our neighbours.

"Consequently — ended M. Stratos — it is quite apparent that the present strength of the Army is insufficient to cope with rebellion".

Russia's more general policy of country to become "the stepping off-stone of the American imperialists against the democratic Balkan countries" and that thus American manoeuvres to turn Greece into their base have failed.

The Battle of Konitsa, apart from the military and international advantages it had, which were so favourably commented on in the foreign and local press, had also the great advantage that it proved to incredulous foreigners that the Greek Army is capable of undertaking offensive operations and that when the rebels decide to act as an Army they are incapable of doing so.

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C. 1945

Problem of

Lehmann May Head Nations' Pool at Parley

By HOWARD DOBSON

WASHINGTON— (AP) —A philosophy of total warfare that calls for tossing loaves of bread to your enemy's hostages at about the same time you chuck the last hand grenade at him will be implemented next month by the United Nations.

They will put their resources for economic resuscitation of liberated countries into a pot, and from the investment confidently expect a return not only of gratitude but practical help of the "they went that way" variety.

The pot will be known as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Probably presiding over the ladle will be Herbert H. Lehman, former governor of New York and more recently head of this country's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Representatives of the countries which have signed the United Nations agreement are to sign the UNRRA pact Nov. 9 at the White House, and will convene the next day in Atlantic City, N. J., to set up the organization's governing council and determine policies.

It is expected here that Lehman will be unanimous choice for director general—relief boss of the world. He put the OFRRO together, was an author of a previous tentative United Nations relief agreement, to which the Netherlands made some technical objections, and has assisted in revamping the proposal to provide safeguards for representation of small countries in the work.

While the job certainly will be the biggest Lehman has tackled, a lot of its fundamental principles will be familiar to him. He was governor of New York from 1933 to 1943, a decade which saw hundreds of thousands on the state's relief rolls and saw relief costs mount into the millions of dollars.

A wealthy banker, a man who never has known personal want, Lehman, now 65, has devoted 15 years to public office because he says such is the duty of any man who can afford to do it.

He also has spent hundreds of thousands of his own dollars, and more than 40 years of a busy life, on various charities—most of them known only to his closest associates. Perhaps best remembered in his native New York city is the time he pledged a large share of his personal fortune to protect depositors who were caught in the failure of a bank with which he was connected.

The UNRRA will consist of a council composed of one representative of each member nation.

Nations not originally included may become members upon application to the council.

This policy-making body will select a director general as administrative officer. Between council sessions, a central committee made up of representatives of the United States, England, Russia and China is to hold emergency policy powers.

Each member is to pledge its full support, within the limits of its resources and subject to its constitutional procedures, to the relief program. The entire council will set the budget of expenses. Specific relief work may be undertaken individually or jointly by any or all members.

The UNRRA will introduce itself to liberated peoples something like this:

"We are not here to put you on a dole, or to set up a world WPA. We are not wearing Santa Claus suits because we are not Santa Clauses.

We are here, first, to give you something to eat, and maybe a pill to pep you up; second, to help you get yourselves more to eat, so you won't need pills. We believe in using every kind of ammunition we can get—be it blockbusters or corned beef hash."

The aim of the UNRRA will be to provide immediate relief with medical supplies, food, clothing, sanitation engineers, and other technicians. Commercial, agricultural and industrial experts, meanwhile, will study the newly reoccupied country to determine how its economic life can be revived most promptly and effectively.

"The technique of salvage and rehabilitation," Lehman has said, "must constantly be orientated toward the objective of reconstructing the economy of the recipient nation. That is the way to put an end to relief. That is what we want."

This technique got its field trial under the OFRRO in North Africa. OFRRO crews supervised distribution of daily milk rations to 147,000 children in Algeria and French Morocco by the Red Cross, and went into Gabes, Sousse and Sfax with supplies even before Tunisian military operations were completed.

They distributed a stockpile of 10,000 tons of cloth, powdered and condensed milk, flour, sugar and clothing in Tunisia—some directly to the destitute, the rest sold to merchants.

Lehman says that unless relief work by the Allies is prompt and broadly conceived, disrupted economies, crushing loads of unemployment, inflation and internal strife will rive the liberated countries for years.

"Let us recognize frankly," he said in explanation of the OFRRO's policies, "that freedom from want is a basic component of any enduring peace, and that if America is to have any hope of lasting peace . . . it must help see to it that the liberated peoples of the world are restored as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining basis. This is merely enlightened self-interest.

"We can not live with security in a world half rich and half pauperized."

ACCUSED GERMANS AND FAMILIES DINE

Women and Children Told They Must Leave Nuremberg Area by Tomorrow

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 27 (AP)—Wives and children of the Nuremberg war crimes defendants were told today that they must leave town Sunday and could not be present when verdicts were pronounced on the twenty-one top Nazi leaders Monday and Tuesday. However, the wives will have one full hour for their last visits tomorrow instead of the usual 30-minute visits that have been in effect since the trial ended late last month.

Families of the accused gathered in the Army-operated mess tonight for the next-to-last dinner. Children outnumbered the older persons, and their carefree air was in sharp contrast to the careworn faces of the women. Military guards ejected reporters from the mess and correspondents observed from outside, along with a little knot of expressionless Germans, as the families arrived for dinner.

The Germans stared with cold faces as Frau Emmy Goering arrived holding her skipping, laughing daughter Edda by the hand. The former first lady of Germany stopped and chatted with a defense attorney, who bowed low over her hand, Edda, in pigtailed curls deep. Then they hurried on past the silent Germans, who turned to stare after them.

Frau von Schirach, wife of the Nazi youth leader Baldur von Schirach, passed with grimly set face and went unrecognized by the crowd. Frau Schacht, wife of Hjalmar Schacht the international ally known banker who handled the Nazis' economic measures, complained to another German that her husband was treated far more "insultingly" than the other defendants. Frau Schacht and her husband were treated far more "insultingly" than the other defendants. Frau Schacht and her husband were treated far more "insultingly" than the other defendants.

Picture Ban Protested

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 27 (AP)—The international correspondents' committee, composed of newsmen covering the war-guilt trials here, voted tonight to protest the tribunal's decision to bar photographers from taking pictures during the sentencing. After allowing photographers in the court room every day during the ten-month trial, the tribunal announced the ban today. It was understood the United States and British justices felt "the dignity of the court would be imperiled" and were supported by the other justices.

KING GEORGE II ENDS HIS FIVE-YEAR EXILE IN ENGLAND



The Greek monarch shakes hands with Archbishop Germanos at the airport in London before boarding his private plane to take the throne which he vacated when the German armies invaded his country. Associated Press Radiophoto.

GEORGE II RETURNS TO GREECE BY AIR

Continued From Page 1

Squane and, after laying a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's tomb, he will stand on the balcony of the Chamber of Deputies and salute the crowd. Afterward he will be received by the diplomatic corps and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials.

The Premier confirmed his intention to resign which, however, will be merely a matter of form. At the same time he implied that in view of the March elections, which gave his party a substantial majority, he was opposed to the formation now of a broad coalition government.

Parliament, the Premier said, would convene Oct. 1, but would be asked by the Government to adjourn for another forty-five days while a committee undertook revision of the Constitution. While the Republican Opposition, although in a sullen mood, has accepted the resumption of the royal regime, it is clear that the Left-Wing outside Parliament has not. The Communist party political bureau has issued a list of demands, all of which have already been rejected, such as the inclusion of Eam representatives in the Government and the immediate with-

UNRRA SHIPMENTS POUR INTO ODESSA

U.S. Seamen Shun Propaganda of Comely Soviet Hostesses, Preferring Jazz Band

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

ODESSA, Ukrainian S.S.R., Sept. 27 (Delayed)—Odessa, a city that despite wars, revolutions, five-year plans and purges has never lost a certain warm Mediterranean outlook on life, is today the most important port in the Soviet Union.

Through it moves the Soviet Union's growing overseas trade and, more important at present, the bulk of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies that help support life in the Ukraine and White Russia. It is also one of the few places in the Soviet Union where workaday Americans, the seamen and officers who man the Liberty and Victory ships that carry UNRRA supplies, meet Soviet life in all its aspects.

It seemed to this writer that these men had a clear picture of what is going on in the Soviet Union. They are, it seems, somewhat tougher minded.

In the harbor today are two ships that symbolize the importance of the port. One is a former Liberty ship, now the Soviet ship Baku, unloading her cargo of Uruguayan wool, leather, coffee, fats, meat and lards. The other is the American Escanaba Victory, unloading food, medical supplies and industrial rehabilitation equipment sent to the Ukraine and White Russia under the UNRRA program.

There are other ships in port, as well. The largest is the Ham-burg and New York run for the Germans. She has been taken as a part of the reparations program by the Soviet Union and renamed.

UNRRA Goods Flood Port

Up to the 16th of this month, 400,000 tons of UNRRA goods had moved through the port, 300,000 for the Ukraine and the rest for White Russia.

There have been other important cargoes moving through Odessa, of course. About 220,000 of 500,000 tons of Russian wheat sent by the Soviet Union to France this year were shipped from Odessa, Nikolayev and Novorossiisk. The port director recalled the shipment had involved the mobilization of more box cars in the port and freight yards "than we've had before or since." Odessa, which is an artificial port, was systematically destroyed when the Germans and Rumanians departed. Since then a new break-water has been built, berths have been built, water has been

Warsaw Deprives Anders Of Polish Citizenship

By The United Press
LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Warsaw radio said tonight that the Polish Council of Ministers had deprived Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander of the Second Polish Corps in Italy, of his Polish citizenship for "activities detrimental to the Polish State."

For several months in early 1945 General Anders was the acting Commander in Chief of all forces under control of the Polish Government-in-Exile in London. It was recently announced that his forces, along with other Poles who did not want to return home as long as the present Warsaw Government was in power, would be brought to the British Isles and enrolled in a resettlement corps under the British Army.

The Warsaw radio said that seventy-five other Polish officers, including five generals, also had been deprived of Polish citizenship because they had joined the resettlement corps.

during the war. Dawkins works in the engine room.

I asked the latter what he thought of Odessa.

"It's about what you'd expect of a war-torn city," he said. Walker asked how long I was staying in the Soviet Union.

I told him how long I thought I'd stay.

"Think you can stand it?" he asked, kindly.

Walker and other members of the crew went off to play a basketball game against a crack Soviet outfit—they lost 36 to 15—while I wandered up to International House, where visiting seamen are welcomed in Odessa by a bevy of young, attractive and, oh so earnest! Russian young women.

The house is situated in what was once the Odessa Bourse. It is a big, rambling place; the first thing that hits your eye is a tremendous picture of Stalin, flanked by pictures of Truman and Attlee, in States and draped with Soviet, United States and British flags.

I was assured by one of the young women that there was "no propaganda" in International House—merely booklets and pictures explaining what life in the Soviet Union is like.

The young woman said that fifteen seamen came to International House, looked at the pictures after a couple of days' tour of the city and "are really quite surprised."

The "literature" in International House is printed in English, French, German and Spanish. It includes reprints of Premier Stalin's speeches, lectures by Yudin, Soviet booklets on the advantages of Soviet education, industry and agriculture.

The walls are covered with pictures concerning the various republics of the Soviet Union, as well as more extracts from Stalin and Lenin. There weren't many seamen in International House while I was there, although there were plenty of earnest young women waiting to tell them all about the Soviet Union.

ing hotel in Odessa, and there they were in the dining room, dancing to a jazz band. As far as I could learn, there wasn't much ideology between them and a number of gaily dressed girls. But the conduct of the young men was much more proper than that of the average night-club crowd.

In Odessa, it is difficult occasionally to believe that one is in the Soviet Union. It was laid out by French planners and most of its buildings are in the French style. When you walk down the tree-lined streets, it is a little like Paris.

The people are friendly and good-hearted. Although the city has had a hard summer because of the drought, everyone seemed fairly cheerful.

"How do you like Odessa?" one salesman inquired in English. "Almost like a Western city isn't it?"

DENIES LOLOS HOLD FLIERS

Former Army Intelligence Officer Condemns Story From China

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—No American airmen are slaves of the Lolo tribesmen in China, F. Howard S. Jones, former lieutenant colonel in Army Intelligence, said here today.

Of the several hundred Polish citizens who were shot down during the war, he said, had joined the Lolo tribesmen in China, and none of those who were shot down in the Lolo country.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that so much publicity has been given to the story that a Polish pilot was living in Lolo country, and that he was expected to be living in Lolo country."

Walker, who is a junior engineer aboard the Escanaba Victory, sailed to Murmansk and Archangel, he said.

his, he explained, he was not forecasting what the decision would be, as the basic principle upon which the United States stood necessarily would be borne in mind.

STATEMENT BY CLAYTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Clayton's press conference remarks:

I would like to make a statement to you regarding the reports which have appeared in the press to the effect that the United States Information Service in Yugoslavia has, by the direction of the Yugoslav Government, been closed or discontinued.

The Department of State has received word that the operation of this service in Belgrade was suspended yesterday at the request of the Yugoslav Government.

In a communication to the American Embassy calling for this action, the Yugoslav Government has asserted that the service was engaged in "anti-Yugoslav activities."

The activities of the United States Information Service, as it has been called, have been the maintenance of a public reading room, containing books, magazines and maps; distribution of a daily information bulletin containing texts of official United States statements, speeches, and documents, including diplomatic notes exchanged between the United States and other Governments, and representative editorial comment from the American press and radio; the holding of lectures on American life by American officials; the presentation of recorded music, documentary films and photo displays, and establishing of contacts between Yugoslav universities and medical, scientific, musical and comparable organizations in the United States.

The activities are not different from those conducted by the United States throughout the world. The information imparted is only that which is readily available to every American citizen and to every free people.

While the United States Government recognizes that the Yugoslav Government had the right in the exercise of its sovereignty to require the closing of this service, nevertheless we find it very difficult to believe that it really means to deny to its people the basic freedom for which the American people, with their Allies, undertook the war against fascism. Indeed, it seems to us that that is not the real issue involved. It is not the narrow issue of a reading room in Belgrade.

It is the fundamental issue of whether the people of one country are to be denied access to the opinions of and information about other people.

It seems to us that without that access to such information, there is perhaps little hope of understanding between nations; and without such understanding, it is needless to say, that the patient efforts of statesmen to try to find ways and means of maintaining for all time to come the peace of the world may be greatly hampered.

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Communist declared, "the people will continue their resistance which will assume a more general character."

Considerable importance is attributed in today's press to statements made in London by a Foreign Office spokesman to the effect that British forces in Greece might have to intervene to restore order in the event that the Greek Government fails to do so.

At the British Embassy it was said that British forces would never intervene unless expressly requested to do so. It was also stated that the thinning out of British troops in Greece, which began on Sept. 15, continues.

Meanwhile more incursions onto Greek territory by bands allegedly from Albania and Yugoslavia are reported and the mopping up operations in the Thessaly area are still in progress.

Flower Tossing Forbidden

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (AP)—In connection with the King's entry tomorrow into Athens the police today issued strict orders banning the tossing of flowers "or any other objects" along the route he will take on his return to the palace he left in 1941, just two days ahead of the advancing German armies.

The 56-year-old monarch, on landing at Eleusis Bay, stood erect and saluted the moment he stepped from the plane onto Greek soil.

"I'm sorry I don't recognize all of you, but I extend my greetings," he said to those who welcomed him.

So closely guarded was the King's arrival that not even the officers at the airport had any intimation of who was coming.

The road leading from the airport to the main thoroughfare and then to the point where the King was transferred to a warship was guarded by armed soldiers on both sides at intervals of fifty yards.

The King's arrival in Athens to assume the throne for the third time will set off a 101-gun salute. The guns will boom at 45-second intervals during a four-mile procession from Phaleron Bay to Athens' historic Constitution Square.

Two American correspondents formally protested to Premier Tsaldaris what they called their "deceitful" detention under armed guard at Eleusis Airport today when the King arrived.

L. S. Chakales, Associated Press correspondent, and Frank Noel, Associated Press photographer, told the Premier that an officer at the airport invited them to have coffee with him before the King's arrival, but five minutes later refused to allow them to leave the room to which they went and held them under armed guard for an hour and twenty minutes.

From the room they saw the King's plane arrive and later saw the returned monarch's motor convoy leave the airport.

Premier Tsaldaris said an investigation would be made.

Border Fighting Wanes
ATHENS, Sept. 27 (AP)—Meanwhile, the leftist offensive in the north of Greece bogged down today as Government forces increased their pressure simultaneously with the return of the King.

Disagree on Uniform Sentences
Replies on whether the punishment would be identical for all cases revealed sharp cleavages. Less than 31 per cent thought the punishment would be the same in all cases and the majority of this group believed a death penalty would be imposed.

On the contrary 46 per cent said that the sentences would vary according to the individuals concerned.

One of the paradoxes revealed by the surveys was that only 1 per cent mentioned Gestapo terrorists and perpetrators of war atrocities as candidates for prosecution. On the other hand 6 per cent mentioned the national leaders of the United States, Britain and or the Soviet Union as guilty.

Newsman, Here From Vienna, Tells of 6-Hour Detention
A recent 100-yard penetration of the "iron curtain" in Austria by an American newspaper man resulted in his immediate arrest and detention for six hours, it was disclosed yesterday at La Guardia Field.

He was Carroll Binder, editor of The Minneapolis Tribune, who came from London aboard a British Overseas Airways Corporation transport.

Mr. Binder said he was on his way from Vienna to Salzburg in a jeep when he went off the main road near St. Potten and was instantly surrounded by Russian policemen with fixed bayonets.

"They picked me up immediately and would accept no apology or explanation," he declared. "They took me back to Vienna and it was six hours before I was released. It could have been six days. The 'iron curtain' is a mighty tight affair."

Yugoslavia Rejects Charges
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government today rejected a Greek note alleging that Yugoslavs violated Greek territory and accused the Greek press of waging a "provocative campaign" against Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav note, issued by the Foreign Ministry, said Greek assertions were "entirely unfounded."

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Clayton Voices Concern
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The United States is concerned over reports of armed disturbances in northern Greece and is watching that situation very closely. William L. Clayton, Acting Secretary of State, said when asked for comment on conditions in that country at a news conference today.

This Government, he declared, was very sorry that its recent proposal to the Security Council for an impartial investigation of that situation was not adopted. In his brief observations he made no direct reference to the return of King George.

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Britain Plans Her Own SEC
LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—British coins will be withdrawn from circulation and melted down to provide silver needed to ease the industrial shortage and to return silver obtained from the United States under lend-lease. Parliament will be asked at its forthcoming session to approve making coins of cupro-nickel.

Sports minded? The GI's on Guam need team-mates in their Olympic games. Men 17-34 may join the Army with choice of branch and overseas theatre. Apply 39 Whitehall or substations.

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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

U. S. Continues To Foot Bill For British In Greece

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON — President Truman is planning either a special message to congress or a special statement to the nation asking for between \$250,000,000 and \$350,000,000 to be appropriated to him and which he will pass on as a direct loan to Greece.

He will promise that this is merely a stopgap and that no long-range commitments will be made without the consent of congress. Truman will also emphasize that the money will not be paid to Great Britain but to the Greek government. Diplomats admit privately, of course, that the Greek government is to the British government as Charlie McCarthy is to Edgar Bergen. One does the acting and the other does the talking so British policies are likely to prevail.

Inside fact is that President Truman is following a blueprint worked out by ex-OPA Administrator Paul Porter in Greece with the co-operation of the British. Inescapable fact also is that this represents one of the most important decisions of U. S. foreign policy since Franklin Roosevelt decided to convoy British munitions ships across the Atlantic in 1940.

The real fact is that the British empire is crumbling. It is crumbling so fast that not merely Greece, but Palestine and the entire Near East are involved and we have to make a quick decision if we are to save any of the pieces. So far the United States has paid a large part of the bill for the British and President Truman's new move looks like just another way of continuing the same.

The present trouble in Greece really dates back to the fact that the United States, for four disastrous years, has given the British a free hand and a blank check in Greece. While we supplied the lend-lease, the tanks, the food and the UNRRA supplies, the British proceeded to use all these to their own end. We had absolutely no control. And that is how Greece drifted into its present tragic mess.

REMEDYING SPILT MILK

There is no use in crying



the excuse for sending in British troops. They have been there ever since.

Thus, using Roosevelt's blanket permission to Churchill to handle things political in the Mediterranean, and using the protection of UNRRA and the American flag, a British army officer had planted the first seeds of Greek turmoil. (Merry-Go-Round March 22, 1945).

"A CONQUERED CITY"

These seeds of turmoil sprouted until U. S. tanks, loaned to the British, were riding through the streets of Athens, mowing down civilians. At that time U. S. Ambassador Alexander Kirk cabled the state department an unusual summary of Winston Churchill's orders to Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, perhaps the most amazing orders ever sent regarding a nation which fought with us as an ally.

"Do not hesitate," Churchill wired Scobie, "to act as if you were in a conquered city. With the forces under your command you should be able to hand ELAS (the anti-Royalists) a lesson. . . . You should not hesitate to open fire on any armed male in the Greek capital who assails the authority of the British or of the Greeks who are collaborating with the British. Keep and dominate Athens." (Merry-Go-Round Dec. 12, 1944).

Secretary of State Stettinius was so stunned by this brutal message that he issued a public statement divorcing the United States from British meddling in Greece—just the reverse of what President Truman is doing today.

BRITISH REVERSAL URGED

over spilt milk, unless you can save spilling more milk in the future. However, the whole tragedy of Greece, plus warnings of what was to come, was spelled out during the war in this column. And if we are going to avoid future mistakes, we should review carefully those we made in the past.

The Greek tragedy began at Casablanca. There, Roosevelt made the offhand but vital mistake of agreeing to Winston Churchill's idea that the Mediterranean was a British sphere of influence and that Britain should handle all political matters there. Roosevelt's advisers now explain he did not realize how far Churchill planned to go. Be that as it may, however, from that time on, U. S. messages to U. S. personnel in Greece had to be sent through British codes, U. S. personnel could travel only in British airplanes, no U. S. orders in Greece could be given without a British OK, citizens working for UNRRA in Greece had to wear British uniforms. (Merry-Go-Round, Dec. 11, 1944)

And taking advantage of the American flag and American prestige, some very peculiar political moves were pulled by the British. One of them turned up only after a British UNRRA worker, L. F. R. Shepherd, was killed. It was then discovered that although called "Mister" Shepherd and traveling in an American jeep under the protection of an American flag, actually he was a colonel of British army intelligence.

Furthermore in Col. Shepherd's hotel room were found receipts for huge amounts of gold sovereigns paid to Greek right-wing, Royalist leaders. Significantly the receipts were dated between Oct. 22 and Nov. 29, the latter date being four days before the Greek civil war broke. The receipts clearly showed that the gold sovereigns had been distributed to Royalist leaders to start the armed action for the king of Greece which brought much bloodshed to Athens. This was

Long before the actual shooting began, however, both British and American observers in Greece had warned that trouble was ahead unless a middle-of-the-road government took over in Greece instead of the King. Lt. Col. Budge of the British army, after spending some time with the Greek guerrillas, urged in a formal, written report that the British policy of backing the king be reversed.

"While a certain amount of loss of face would result from an open admission that our policy in Greece, both with regard to the reinstatement of the king and toward ELAS, had been wrong," concluded Col. Budge, "this would be more than sufficiently counter-balanced by the gain in British prestige which would follow in the long run." (Merry-Go-Round Dec. 10, 1944).

Churchill, however, would not follow his expert's advice. When King George of Greece wired asking whether he should submit to a plebiscite, as demanded by the Greek anti-Royalists, Churchill replied with a flowery telegram, instructing the King: "Ride forward into battle at the head of your troops." (Merry-Go-Round Oct. 28, 1943).

Apparently Churchill did not know that on one occasion when King George reviewed Greek troops in exile, they had to be disarmed by the British for fear they would shoot him.

Weather And Climate

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PAUL POYNTER President
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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Terms In Advance Proposed For Giving Aid To Greece

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON — A Latin American ambassador was talking off-the-record about North American diplomacy. A very sage diplomat and a very good friend of the U. S. A., he spoke frankly.

"The trouble with your diplomats," he said, "is that they expect the representatives of other countries to act as gentlemen. You expect them to be just as honest as you are. Instead they are tough, shrewd, sometimes very dishonest bargainers. Yet your diplomats haven't learned bare-knuckle diplomacy."

Early in the war, the late Frank Knox, then secretary of the navy, complained of the same thing. Talking to a small group of newsmen, he revealed that the United States was not exacting post-war terms from its Allies during the war. We were waiting, like perfect gentlemen, until the war was over.

Sumner Welles, then under-secretary of state, felt the same way. As early as 1942, the first year of the war, Welles began setting up an American commission to work on the terms of the peace. Like any practical lawyer, he believed in collecting Uncle Sam's fees while his clients' tears were hot. But he was over-ruled—and later kicked out — by Cordell Hull. In the files of the senate foreign relations committee is a significant letter from Hull stating that the terms of peace must wait until the end of the war. That tragic mistake accounts for much of our trouble today. Ex-Allies, their tears no longer hot, their backs no longer to the wall at Stalingrad, and the Champs Elysee no longer parolled by enemy troops, are in no mood to bargain.

RECTIFY MISTAKES NOW

The only reason for crying over spilt milk at this time is to prevent more milk from being spilled. And at the moment we are embarking on a vital new chapter of foreign policy, apparently without fixing our terms in advance.

Congress seems certain to approve the Truman aid-to-Greece proposal—as it should. The chips are now down and the U. S. A. is playing the international game for keeps.

However, since we are going into this cut-throat game with our eyes open, there are certain terms congress may want to exact from the British and Greek Governments—in advance. Here are some of them:

1. Cancellation of British loans to Greece. Some of



use its wobbly legs — and the sooner the better.

TAXING WEALTHY GREEKS

Fiorello LaGuardia had some interesting things to say the other day about the taxing of wealthy Greeks. Talking to friends, the ex-mayor of New York told how he had conferred with the premier of Greece while in Athens and proposed to him that the thousands of wealthy Greeks living in Egypt, North Africa and other Mediterranean sectors bear some of the burden of their mother country's plight.

LaGuardia pointed out that these Greeks had built up large fortunes, sometimes at the expense of Greece, though living outside of Greece, and they should be taxed. The Greek premier, however, was not enthusiastic.

"Money," he replied, "knows no national boundaries."

That ended the conversation.

GREEKS HATE BRITISH

Few people realize how bitter most Greeks are against the British. Here is one incident, told by an American UNRRA worker, which illustrates why.

After the British took over Athens, they imposed a curfew requiring all Athenians to be off the streets after 7 p. m. Two nights later in front of the Acropol Palace hotel, where the UNRRA mission was quartered, a Greek peddler had made a sale — just before seven. Because of inflation, the counting of the paper money took a minute or so, and by the time the peddler had gathered up his bundles, it was a few minutes past 7 p. m.

At that moment a British armored car came round the corner. UNRRA workers were horrified to see it riddle the peddler with machine-gun bullets. He died in his tracks.

Note—This column will supply the American eyewitness to this tragedy to any committee of congress that is interested.

the loans made by British banks carry an interest rate up to 16 per cent, and have constituted one of the main obligations of the Greek government. If British loans are not canceled, it merely means that American taxpayers will be paying interest to British banks.

2. **Exit of the controversial, Fascist-minded King of Greece.** As long as George is on the throne, Greek guerrillas will never surrender.

3. **Organization of a middle-of-the-road coalition government.** Some of the democratic Greek opposition leaders who have recently conferred with the state department could help form such a coalition.

4. **Early exit of the British army,** as soon as American-trained Greeks can take over.

5. **Heavier taxation for wealthy Greeks.** Thousands of wealthy Greeks, many of them living abroad, contribute relatively little in taxes to their government.

TRANSFER TO U. N.

Finally, we owe it to ourselves and to the pledge we took as a member of the United Nations gradually to transfer the American burden in Greece to the United Nations. While the United Nations may not be immediately equipped to unsnarl the Greek tangle, once the United States has unsnarled the main tangles the U. N. should be able to iron out the rest. Furthermore, we are obligated to consult and advise with the United Nations. This should begin immediately, together with word that the U. N. should get ready to take over later.

Not only does the American taxpayer not want to carry the Greek burden indefinitely, but the United Nations, if it is to gain strength, must learn to

IN BLOODY ATHENS

Here are other illustrations as to why the Greeks hate the British, all given by Americans who worked in Greece, and who are available for congressional testimony: When the Nazis evacuated Athens, the British failed to pursue them. Instead, the British remained in Athens letting the retiring German armies pillage and burn the countryside. This was when the Nazis did their worst damage. . . . When the British took over Athens, they decreased the wage paid by the Germans to common laborers from \$1.40 to \$1.20, simultaneously increasing the price of Red Cross rations from 50 to 60 cents for 800 calories. . . . The British-controlled Greek government has largely supported itself by selling UNRRA food, in turn paid for by American taxpayers. One secret report to UNRRA showed that Greek government revenue as of last November came from the following sources: Taxes, 4 per cent; import-export duties, 1 per cent; excise levies on tobacco 9 per cent; sale of UNRRA food and supplies, 86 per cent. . . . About 30,000 Greeks have been imprisoned under the new "thought control" law which makes it a prison offense to say anything against the king.

Pan American Histogram

A 17x22-inch chart, in colors, visualizing the political development of the countries of North and South America from the arrival of Columbus to 1940. To obtain this chart, send this notice with 10 cents to cover postage and handling costs to the St. Petersburg Times Service Bureau, 1217 Thirteenth street, Washington 5, D. C.

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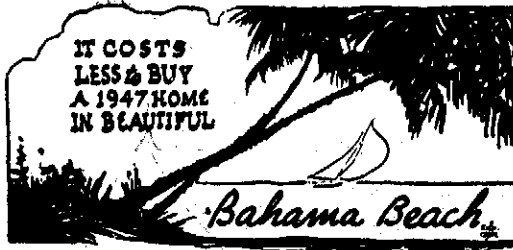
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THANK



TWENTY-FOUR PAGES ** FIVE CENTS

end Arms, To Greece

WASHINGTON—(P)—About \$125,000,000 worth of guns and other military supplies may be sent to Greece, it was reported yesterday after President Truman abruptly canceled a Caribbean trip and called congressional leaders to confer Monday on what one of them called "the most fateful situation in American history."

At issue was whether the United States would step into the breach opened by Britain's decision to liquidate her outposts in Greece and elsewhere. Greece is the scene of armed conflict between the anti-Communist government and leftist foes.

Referring to the Greek situation and its implications, Chairman Eaton, Republican of New Jersey, of the house foreign affairs committee called it "the most fateful situation in the history of our country."

PRESIDENT Truman is reported to have under consideration a \$250,000,000 program of aid to Greece this year. Officials, who cannot be named, said yesterday that if this is finally agreed upon, about half of the total probably would be earmarked for strengthening the Greek army to maintain order.

The officials said that putting an end to the civil strife was deemed essential to making effective any large scale American efforts to get Greece back on her feet economically.

Half Of Greeks Look To America To Bring Peace

SALONIKA, Greece —(UP)— Fifty per cent of Greece's 7,000,000 people looked to the United States today as a possible savior who may bring them the peace which is all they ask.

Thirty-five per cent, who are rigid monarchists, and include certain politicians and business men who are growing rich on the present tragic situation, are saying bitterly; "Beware of Americans bearing dollars."

Fifteen per cent, who are Communists, are furious at the prospect of direct American interest in Greece and call it the "third occupation" — the Germans having carried out the first one and the British the second.

From United States World War II surpluses, now cached largely in occupied Germany, such materials as trucks, tanks, planes and clothing might be transferred by an administrative order. But congress must enact special legislation if arms are supplied from sources other than surplus.

It was said authoritatively there has been no serious proposal to dispatch American troops to Greece, and that Britain's plan to withdraw her forces gradually were considered satisfactory.

Truman was informed by aides before his recent trip to Mexico that probably \$250,000,000 would be required altogether for effective aid to Greece for the remainder of this year, plus possibly \$100,000,000 additional over a five-year period.

Among the many questions still undecided was whether this government proposed to bolster only Greece, or to extend aid also to Turkey and other governments who might be in distress at least partly as a result of Soviet-Russian pressure.

THE TWO-WEEK vacation journey on which Truman had planned to depart today was called off after an unusually long cabinet meeting, lasting an hour and a half, in which Greece's recent plea for aid was discussed.

Word of the summons to congressional chiefs of both parties came from the capital. The president and Secretary of State Marshall last Thursday held an ultra-secret session with nine congressmen, including the chairmen of the senate and house foreign and appropriations committees, to discuss a British note asking American aid in holding the Mediterranean frontier, chiefly Greece, against Communist encroachment.

Two days later the United States gave Britain a reply which reliable diplomatic informants have described as favorable in principle. The Monday conference presumably is for the purpose of reporting to the congressmen the latest developments and to outline for them in more specific terms than was possible last week what may be entailed for this country.

The president is expected to follow up the conference with a message to congress outlining the situation publicly and officially for the first time and formally requesting the necessary legislation.

The \$250,000,000 aid to Greece would be in addition to that country's share of a \$350,000,000 appropriation already requested by the president for relief in liberated countries, succeeding UNRRA aid.

The house foreign affairs committee, which has been considering this behind closed doors, studied it further yesterday and decided to defer further action until Tuesday, after the White House conference.

BUT BETWEEN these violent partisans are the unguided mass of the people, the other 50 per cent, largely peasants and non-Communist industrial workers. They have no real leaders to direct them in the path they seek and leaderless, they are forced now to vote for right or left.

The peasants and non-Communist industrial workers have always looked to the United States as a possible savior. They constitute the real majority in Greece and will be the strongest supporters of any active American policy.

The United States, if it takes over British responsibility in Greece, will be buying into a bankrupt country of 7,000,000 people.

As a business investment the return will be almost nil.

As a long term real estate investment the United States may prove to have bought security against a further Russian march to the Mediterranean cheaply.

Greece, alone in this Balkan southeastern corner of Europe, is outside the so-called Russian iron curtain. Its immediate neighbors, almost ringing it on the land side, are Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, all Communist-dominated. Behind Yugoslavia lies Hungary, regarding whose Russian-dominated trend the United States has just protested to Moscow.

BRITAIN'S position in Greece has been deteriorating since the 1944 left wing revolt exploded Winston Churchill's dream of a united, pro-British Greece barring Russia's path. In 1947 Britain finds herself unable and unwilling to pour more money into Greece to support a regime which is distasteful to the new Labor government.

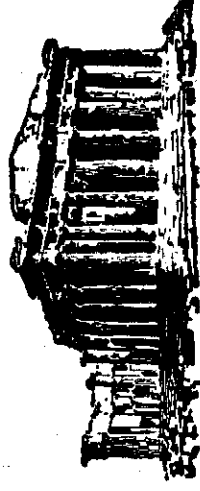
Unless the United States unexpectedly decides to send GIs to Greece, its military assistance, if it took over from Britain, probably would consist of buying British-made equipment and using it to strengthen the Greek army in its fight against the Communist-led opposition.

It is estimated here that Britain still has about 40,000 troops in Greece. It has been announced that they will be withdrawn. It is believed here they may remain, because it is reported that Secretary of State George C. Marshall has asked Britain to keep them here.

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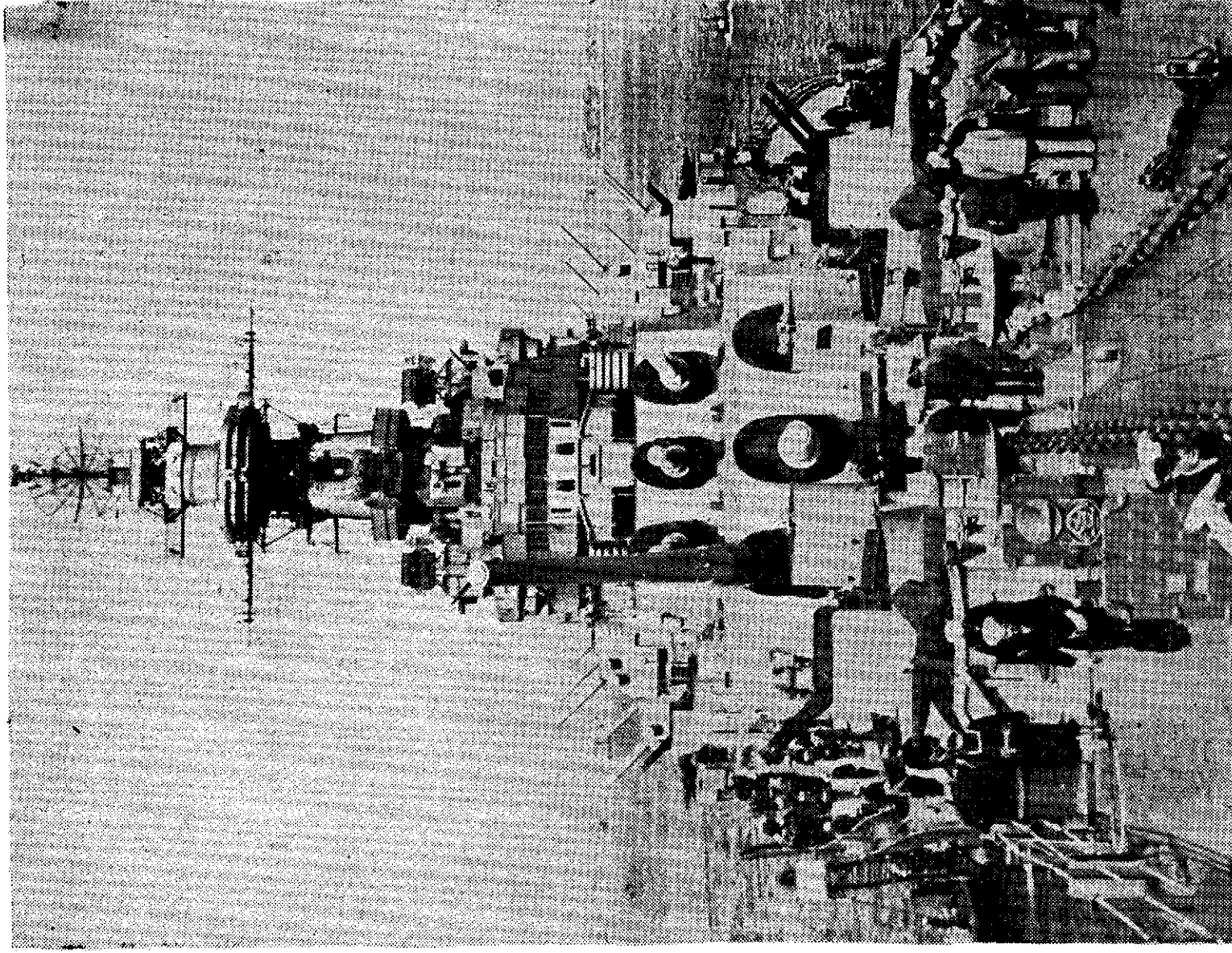
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2ND YEAR, No 22

ATHENS, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1946

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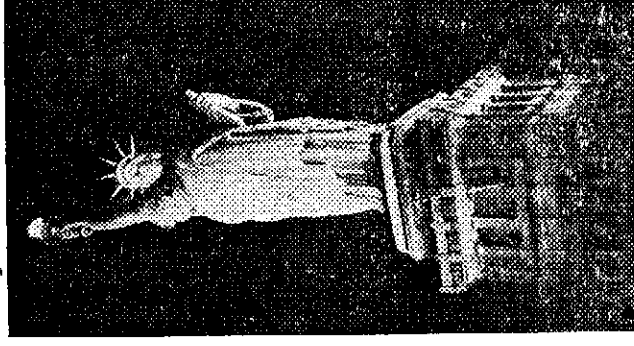
THE U. S. S. MISSOURI THE GIANT OF THE SEAS AT PHALERON BAY



Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt (left) with the American Consul General and Mrs. Rankin to Mrs Rankin Captain Roscoe Henry Hillenkoetter and other Officers of the Ship (By courtesy of EMPROS)



The American Correspondents aboard the MISSOURI left the Ship as soon as she anchored at Phaleron Bay to visit Athens. The officer who is seen with them is Mr Constantinou a Greek - American. (By courtesy of EMPROS)



The inaugural flight plane arrived here.

A United States airliner of the Trans World Airlines, international division of Transcontinental and Western Air, arrived in Hassani Airport in the afternoon of April 2nd opening the first scheduled air service between Washington, Rome, Athens and Cairo. The airliner left Washington the night of March 31 and arrived in Cairo the night of April 2 completing the journey of over 9,000 miles in about 29 hours.

Dedication ceremonies, at which the airliner was named the Sphinx, were held at the Washington airport before the plane took off before an audience of over 500.

OUR DILEMMA TALKS TO THE PRESS

It is reliably learned that Foreign Minister and Royalist leader Mr. Constantinos Tsaldaris will head the Greek delegation to the forthcoming Paris peace talks.

ARRIVAL

On April 2 Mr Thomas Chaconas ex-officer of the U.S. Army arrived here on the airship Sphinx.

Mr Chaconas is General Inspector of the Greek Railways Express Co Inc and came here purposely for the inspection of the Greek branches.

GREEK RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The U.S.S. "Missouri," the pride of the U.S. Navy at Phaleron Bay.

(By courtesy of EMBROS)

The U.S.S. "Missouri," the ship on which the Japanese signed on September 2, 1945, in Tokyo Bay the surrender act thus bringing to an end the second world war, anchored at Phaleron Bay yesterday morning in the course of a courtesy cruise to various ports in the Mediterranean by Admiral H.K. Hewitt, U.S.N. Commander U.S. Naval Forces in Europe.

Piraeus and Phaleron cities bedecked with Greek and American flags awaited the arrival of the famous Flagship.

A large concourse of people had lined early, the shores of Phaleron to see and greet "Missouri" and when the floating Colossus appeared in the offing the crowds greeted her waving their handkerchiefs.

The Flagship was being escorted by the destroyer Power also by the Turkish destroyer Antei and the Greek ones Themistocles and Adrias. The American cruiser Providence was escorting the U.S.S. Missouri but later changed her course and proceeded to Naples. The two Greek destroyers as well as Turkish Antei entered the port of Piraeus after the Missouri had anchored at Phaleron. The Turkish destroyer having stopped two hours in Piraeus sailed away bound for the Turkish waters.

Shortly after the U.S.S. Missouri was at anchor, the American Naval Attaché Mr. Spencer and Greek officials from Piraeus went on board the ship to salute Admiral Hewitt.

At 11 a.m. Admiral Hewitt arrived on board the ship with sword.



Evzones of the Guard of the Unknown Warrior on board the MISSOURI (By courtesy of EMPROS)

Mr. DAMASKINOS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED CABINET ASKS HIM TO REMAIN

In a cabled reply from London, King George II of the Hellenes accepted the resignation as Regent of Archbishop Damaskinos and asked the Government to submit its views regarding a successor. A Cabinet meeting was called and after a two-hour discussion, a statement was issued saying: After receipt of the cable from the King of the Hellenes to the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, the latter will be

requested by the Government to continue to offer his services.

Earlier Athens speculations enumerated five possible suggestions on the future of the Regency which the Cabinet might consider: a) that the Regent should be asked to remain temporarily in office; b) that Damaskinos be replaced by another Regent; c) that a Regency Council be formed; d) that Regency powers be invested to the Cabinet possible under the Constitution; and e) that the Regency be abolished and the King rule.

from abroad as he did prior to the civil war, last December. The Political Union leaders - Sophocles Venizelos, George Papandreou and Panayotis Kanelopoulos - now Vice-Primers, were reported to favour the first suggestion, while the extreme Royalists were believed to favour the last.

Meanwhile, EAM and all the other Left wing parties which boycotted the election, today appealed to Britain, the United States, Russia and France to refer the Greek internal question either to the Big Three or to UNO.



Greek-American Fraternalization. (By courtesy of EMBROS)

PROGRAM OF MISSOURI VISIT ACTIVITIES

The program of activities in connection with the visit to Athens of the USS Missouri and its escort the destroyer Power, highlighted by special tribute to be paid to Franklin D. Roosevelt on the first anniversary of his death, April 12.

The Roosevelt anniversary commemoration will include a Memorial Service at the Cathedral and laying of a wreath by Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, Commander of the 12th United States Fleet, on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, followed by a parade of U.S. and Greek Naval Contingents.

Thursday April 11

11:00 a.m. Rear Admiral Turner, SBNOC, and Captain of HMS Sirius call on Missouri.

12:00 noon Regent accompanied by Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Marine, and Admiral Meziviris, call on Missouri, remaining on board for lunch.

1:00 - 4:30 Missouri open to public (1,000 persons, by ticket).

Friday, April 12

11:30 a.m. Anniversary of death of President Roosevelt. Memorial service at Cathedral.

1:30 p.m. Wreath-laying by Admiral Hewitt at Unknown Soldier's Tomb followed by parade of U.S. and Greek naval Contingents.

1:00 - 4:30 p.m. Missouri open to public (1,000 persons, by ticket).

7:00 p.m. Basketball game Missouri team vs. Greek team. Open to public and ships' personnel Tennis Club.

Saturday, April 13

1:00 p.m. Admiral Hewitt and Captain Hillenkoetter return call on HMS Sirius, remaining on board for lunch given by Rear Admiral Turner.

Sunday, April 14 Missouri and Power depart.

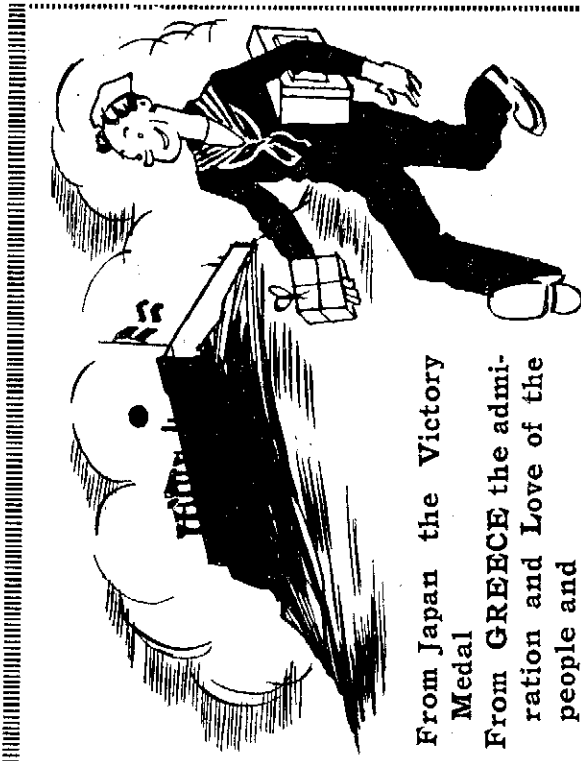


The Marines of MISSOURI (By courtesy of EMPROS)

On the 27th of March was held at the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry the first meeting of the Greek Reconstruction Claims Committee.

This Committee was originally formed through the initiative of the Greek American Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of Monsieur Sophocles Venizelos, and comprises as members the most distinguished representatives of Science Academicians, Economists of great experience, Professors, Technicians the leaders of productive classes etc. with the object of studying the ways and means by which the post-war reconstruction of Greece will be achieved.

At the first meeting were present among other, His Beatitude the Regent Archbishop Mr Damaskinos, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Rentis, the Minister for Reconstruction Mr Doxiadis, leaders of political parties, the Ambassadors of United States, Canada, Belgium and Turkey, representatives of the Embassies of Great Britain, Russia and France, and other personalities representing various foreign Relief Organizations (UNRRA, I.R.C., Near East Relief Foundation etc.). Monsieur Venizelos read at this meeting a statement in Greek and Mr. Bernaris in English. This first statement signed by the most eminent representatives of Greek life, requests that immediately after the elections an Inter-Allied Committee should come to Greece to fix the extent of the war damages and propose the necessary schemes of reconstruction.



From Japan the Victory Medal

From GREECE the admiration and Love of the people and

—Souvenirs of Athens in Gold, Silver etc.

—Swiss Watches.

—Cigarettes cases with the ACROPOLIS.

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—Luxurious ornaments for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Joannidis,
I enclose a poem which you might like to use in the ATHENS HERALD. It is an elegiac note written in my diary last June, during my stay in Athens. It is written for a shepherd-boy who lived between Kalamaki and the foot of Hymettos. He was a good friend of mine and in fact taught me my first greek word nero. His whole family was killed by the war and the civil troubles in Greece. The poem is a short tragic observation on the death of the boy himself. I hope you like it.

You may ask why I wish to live in Greece after the war. The answer is really quite simple. I found in Greece something which I have never found anywhere else. Not something very definite. Not the romance of ancient Greece, not your wonderful greek people, not your sky or sea or sun or mountains not easy acceptance of life not the beauty of Athens, but something rather compounded of them all something which is difficult to describe in puny words. I can only say that in spite of being a mere soldier in Greece at a time of civil strife when I was in your country this year I found an

answer to living, a philosophy of the acceptance of life and the enjoyment of its beauties to the full which I never had before. I was happier than I have ever been before as a consequence. This might sound very indefinite and mystical but is something which other visitors to Greece have also felt very strongly. I like to think whether it is true or not that Byron felt like this and wished to fight for Greek freedom as a consequence. Certainly the great American writer Henry Miller felt like this as he shows in his fine book 'Colossus of Maroussi'. I can appreciate very well his feelings, now I know that I could not only be more happy in Greece than in industrialised England and America in what Miller calls the 'air-conditioned nightmare', but that my writing would be better also.

I only write in this way because I am feeling rather nostalgic for Athens tonight and I know that you as a Greek, will understand how I feel. Hoping you like the poem for Niko.

Best Wishes,
RAYMOND TONG

NIKO
1932 - 1945

killed by a mine below Mt Hymettos

For you, Niko, there is none to mourn
None save perhaps your sad bewildered sheep
And that old faithful dog still feel how dawn
Bellow Hymettos is lonely without you.

None save perhaps those weary mountain stars
Can know the true perspective of your loss,
Seeing no more a tortured flood of tears
Outshine them in the dark of night and death.

There is none to mourn you, Niko, for none
Is left to mourn none but that grinning skull
Of war, which claimed your family one by one
And left you nothing but your tongue-tied pain.

For war took all from you whilst you were young.
Ant now that you are gone no trace remains
On time's cold face of a tragic faun whose song
Of death was only loved by sheep and stars.

Athens 1945

RAYMOND TONG

ELLAMDRA'S BALL AT THE ACROPOLE

-A Unique gathering of Americans, British and Greeks.
-The «activities» of the «Hellenic-American Activity».

-A Great ball with well-known dramatists.
-Impressions views and Comments.

A Greek National Review

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ECHO

One of the most interesting Greek National Periodicals is the Military and Naval Echo published fortnightly by Lieutenant B. Maniatakis of the Greek General Staff.



Mr B. Maniatakis

During the war Mr Maniatakis served in the advanced Line and he was commanding a Company in the famous fort of Rupel-Kataras. He served during the enemy occupation in the Resistance, Mouvement and was arrested by the Gestapo.

NICK C RAIWSSOPOULO

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1st Pathological Clinic of the
General State Hospital
of Ampelokipi
100 Aristotelous Str.
from 2-3 p.m. only
Telephone 62369

On the occasion of the arrival at Piraeus of the United States cruiser «Providence», a Committee of the Society went on board the ship greeted admiral James and the

MR. TSALDARIS' DECLARATIONS

-British troops aid Greece's return to normal life.
-No persecutions against any political parties.
-The National claims of Greece.

The New Foreign Minister Mr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, questioned about the new Government's attitude to British forces in Greece, said in Athens yesterday: «The small number of British troops in Greece have contributed, and will contribute, by their presence to Greece's return to a normal constitutional life, which is now being brought about».

Referring to EAM and the Communist Party which boycotted the elections, Mr Tsaldaris said: «The Government never contemplated any measures against any political parties as long as they conduct their activities within the limits of the law».

«Every facility will be afforded to newspapers of every political shade for unrestricted dissemination of news».

At the Peace conference, he said, Greece would ask only for justice. She demands the few territories which have always been Greek and now are still mainly inhabited by Greeks, or «were recently de-Hellenized by fire and sword».

«She is also demanding that her frontier with Bulgaria be rectified, that her northern provinces, on which her economic life depends, be secured from fresh invasion», he said.

Of Greece's future relations with her northern neighbours, Mr. Tsaldaris said: «When the questions arising from the war and the enemy occupation have been cleared up, Greece—loyal to her peaceful policy—will re-establish relations with her former enemies».

THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE NEW GREEK CABINET ARE SWORN IN AT THE REGENCY
4TH APRIL 1946

FRONT ROW (seated)—M. J. THEOTOKIS, Minister of Interior, and temporarily of Public Order Agriculture and Mercantile Marine; M. P. POULITIS, S, President of the Supreme Court of Justice and interim Premier (non-Parliamentary); M. C. TSALDARIS, Minister of Foreign Affairs and temporarily of Education, Health, Welfare, Justice, Press and Information; M. A. ALEXANDRIS, Minister of National Economy; M. S. STEFANOPOULOS, Minister of Finance and temporarily of Labour and Supply; M. G. PAPANDEOU, Minister without Portfolio; M. S. GONATAS, Minister of Public Works and temporarily of Transport and P. T. T.; M. S. VENIZELOS, Minister without Portfolio; M. P. KANELLOPOULOS, Minister without portfolio; M. P. MAVROMICHALIS, Minister of Defence. (By courtesy of ACROPOLIS).

we were invited to the first ball of the most patriotic and very active organization "Hellenic American Activity" (ELLAMDRΑ) held in the Arcopole Hotel. We expected to see a pleasure loving crowd and were astonished to find ourselves at the best Social event in Athens, among people enjoying themselves to the utmost, and also among distinguished high officials, Greek American and British. Members of UNRRA, mixed with well known Athenian ladies famous in Society for beauty and good taste, in dress dancing in a very happy humor and in full enjoyment of American dances including "swing".

A very warm reception was given to the guests by the Founders of the Society Mr. John Panagouloupou, President, a big Organizer, Dr Michael Theodoropoulos, a lawyer and writer of New York Secretary General Mrs. Caliope Michael Theodoropoulos formerly Principal of the Greek American Institute of New York and Directress of the Young women Christian Association at Athens and Miss Lela Panagouloupou.

The Organizers

The Organization Committee was composed by Mrs. Bakalbassi, Mrs. A. Kodouni, Mrs Sp Panagouloupou, Mrs J Paouri, Mrs A. Potamianou, Mrs G. Sava, Mrs D. Skouze, Miss Kiki Lizardou, Miss Lalia Pantaleon, Miss Nadia Theophilatou, Mr Loucas Karakaris Routsos, Mr. P. Rontassis, Mr. M. Horsch, Mr. N. Cl Lanidis, Mr St. Pantelis, Mr. K. Frangopoulos, and Mr. E. Xerakis.

Between the dances the best artists of the Greek Theatre under the direction of the well known writer Mr. Alexander Sakellarios, acting as Master of Ceremonies, sang and presented sketches especially written and composed for the occasion.

We must mention then here Miss Sophia Vembo, Miss Aliji Vembo, Mr Ch Chropoulos, Mr, Gianakopoulos, Mr. Gkionakis, Mr Makris, Mr Maniatakis, Mr. Ravidis and Mr. M. Tryphoros.

a nice big anchor made of Athenian flowers as a token of admiration of the Greek States Navy. The admiral and his Staff thanked warmly the representation accepted with enthusiasm the anchor and promised to keep its skeleton in memory of the visit.

Activities Committee

The Activities Committee is composed of Mrs Helen Panopoulou, Mrs Cleanthe Milona, Mrs Vassalaki, Miss Phalia Georgacopoulou, Miss Koula Georgacopoulou, Miss Victoria Georgacopoulou, Miss Kate Kaskaveli, Miss Ero Constantaridou, Miss Emma Koutsoudaki, Miss Dorfan Noeli, Miss Daisy G. Pantazi, Miss Despeana Theophanopoulou, Miss Dora Zoidou, Mr. K. Daravigas, Mr. G. Karamanis, Mr. D. Spyridakis. HELLAMDRΑ is progressing rapidly on account of its program and its gospel of accord and good will among Greeks and abstains from mixing in local politics.

The Lottery

At the end a drafting of the Lottery took place of nice presents offered to the organization by merchants and manufacturers most of them members of the Organization among which a nice sewing machine with stand, valued at 1 500.000 drachmas which was won as first prize by Mrs Anna Hadjithoma, a member of the Society.

The history of ELLAMDRΑ

This Society stands in the first rank of Patriotic organization of Greece, consisting of about 200 Branches throughout Greece, and now extending to the United States and Canada. It was organized as soon as the enemy took possession of Greece at first for relief of the suffering and pressed people especially Greeks of America and Britishers left behind the retreating British Army, and as soon as Greece was liberated, it was organized under the Greek State Laws as a liaison between Greeks and Americans for the purpose of strengthening the ties between the two countries.

It ran lectures here and in the Provinces of Greece as well as correspondence to newspapers and distinguished personalities in the United States.

ELLAMDRΑ organized dances public gatherings among which was the first celebration of Thanksgiving day at the Parnassus Hall, which was honored with the presence of High Greek Officials and representatives of the American Embassy.

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References: National Bank of Greece, Mitropoleos Square Branch Athens.
Bank of Athens, Athens — Ionian Bank Ltd, Athens — Popular Bank Athens
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COMMERCIAL REFERENCES

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C. G. Lazarakis & Co
1, Aristides Street—Athens
Cables: «Colaz»

Chemicals:

Anast. M. Dambergis
1, Kofliopou Street—Athens
Specialty: Essential Oils etc

C. G. Lazarakis & Co.
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Cables: «Colaz»

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Also colours, Artif Leathers etc

Dem. J. Petropoulos
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Signing of the Agreement
On European Economic
Cooperation

M. Tsaldaris' Speech.- What Free people hope for

According to dispatches from Paris M. Tsaldaris minister for foreign affairs made the following speech on the occasion of the signing of the agreement on European economic cooperation. The agreement was signed Tuesday at the French capital. The text of M. Tsaldaris' speech is as follows.

"At the moment of signing of the treaty of European Economic cooperation, I wish to express the pleasure and satisfaction felt by the government and the Greek people for the happy conclusion of the work of this conference. The work accomplished corresponds to the most fervent hopes of the European community.

A community, composed of free States has through the signing of the above treaty, undertaken the obligation to work in common, for the restoration of the ruins caused by the war and to insure the peoples that compose it the means for a peaceful livelihood and fruitful evolution.

Kanellopoulos Defines Greek
World Position

Panayotis Kanellopoulos, leader of Communists, Kanellopoulos standing in front of the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK
OPERATIONS

Notable events in this Week Fighting
Against the Rebels

a) Central Greece
The National Army started mopping-up operations in Rumeli on Thursday morning, when the first preliminary moves of our divisions took place. These operations which commenced at the actual moment of writing cannot of course be commented on in this bulletin. What we can mention, however is that they have been carefully planned and entrusted to experienced troops so that we may reasonably hope that they will be satisfactorily concluded.

As regards the mercenaries of Slav Red Nazism, their activities in the central zone are characterized by the following two events.
a) By an unusual concentration of bandit forces belonging to the bands of Agrafa and Orfarys in the region of Rentina some 15 to 20 kilometers south east of Karditsa.

b) By the attack on Kalavrita already made public through the daily press.
On the subject of the Kalavrita operations we can only add in supplement, that it was a blow for the National Army as the division which bore the full brunt of the attack of a force of over 1000 bandits, composed of the best bandit units of the Peloponnese, suffered serious losses (9 officers and 35 soldiers killed, 130 missing). However the bandits also

difficult operation in order to relieve Nestorion. The bandits, backed by artillery put up a stiff resistance and even attempted counter offensives but they were driven back with considerable losses on their part. In this sector also we see repeated the case of Murgana.

The bandits having fortified themselves on the border with full support from Albanian soil even to artillery, they have covered the surrounding areas with mine fields. The Army for the identical political reasons given in Murgana, cannot possibly dislodge them from their positions. The Army suffered considerable losses specially from mines. The losses of the bandits, in killed and prisoners as ascertained on the field of battle amounted in this sector for this past week to 82

3) Central Macedonia
A notable event is the complete evacuation of the Pieria by the bandits. Another group (consisting of the remnants of those who escaped the last big scale mopping-up operations), attempted a move from Pieria to the Pindus, under the command of the notorious bandit chief Papatzafas. The National Army constantly on the move cut across their path and forced them to give battle. The band was dispersed in the region of Pindus.

M. Tsaldaris' Statements
In Paris

The Minister for Foreign Affairs M. C. Tsaldaris left Paris accompanied by his diplomatic secretary M. Christopoulos.

Paris reports that M. Tsaldaris stated that it was not true that he or any other diplomatic mission would go to Syria and Lebanon as reported by the Monde, and that no such mission is contemplated. On being questioned about Greek views on Greek relations with the Middle East, the Minister stated that it was not a question of serving immediate Greek interests but concerned the organization of an Eastern coalition within the limits of the peaceful policy of the UNO which is followed by Greece.

This may intimate a moral solidarity as this organization would appear collectively in international problems. Questioned on reports of the French News Agency, from Athens, expressing the uneasiness of well informed circles owing to military measures taken by the Balkan satellites, M. Tsaldaris stated that no anxiety whatsoever is felt, and that the information of the Agency is unfounded and is in no need of an answer.

Regarding the development of Greek relations with neighbouring countries, he stated that Greece true to UNO appeals has twice attempted to approach them. Our neighbours refused, and Bulgaria moreover has not even complied with the peace treaty. In any case the conditions created by the bandits and our neighbours will be cleared up by autumn.

On Greek-Turkish relations he stated that talks would continue under favourable conditions for mutual interests, which are now pending amidst the general confusion and are awaiting the solution of the fundamental problems of general interest. As evidence of the will for cooperation he mentioned the settling of the matter of the Exchanged minorities. As regards the decisions of the Conference of the 16, M. Tsaldaris upholds the need of equality in the future administration of economic problems so that each country organization, without being forced to have recourse to various sources to meet its needs.

American Medical Mission
To Begin Here Monday

The Unitarian Service Committee Medical Mission, headed by Dr. Paul Dudley White, Clinical Professor of Medicine, Harvard University and Chief of Cardiac Division, Massachusetts General Hospital, will begin a series of demonstrations, lectures and panel discussions at the University of Athens Medical School Monday, April 19. According to announcements by the

of the National Union party in Greece, who is visiting the United States under the auspices of Time magazine, visited Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7 where he addressed a foreign affairs rally. He was scheduled to address the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference in New Orleans April 15 and 16.

The Cincinnati Enquirer April 7, reporting on an interview, said in part:

Mr. Kanellopoulos explained that the Greek Government was deeply grateful for the economic assistance from Great Britain and the United States. "Without such help," he said, "it would be impossible for the Greek nation to survive."

The number one Greek problem, that of Communism, Kanellopoulos said, is not only a Greek problem but an international one and it is up to democracy to face that fact.

Surrounded by Communist nations, the war-torn country of Greece has no chance to rebuild until the menace of Communism is removed, Kanellopoulos declared. "Our budget is a war budget and not a peace budget," he said. "Our country was so demolished by the Germans during the war that even if Greece now had peace, it would be in difficulty."

"It is impossible to walk with

suffered a loss of over 150 dead and wounded, and more-over, on Thursday they were dislodged from their positions by Brigadier Theodorou of the 73rd Brigade which counter attacked from Feneo, and the battle now being fought south of Kalavrita in the area of St. Nicholas Solou shows every sign of progressing to a successful conclusion.

b) The border regions.

Epirus
Bandit groups using Zagori as base attempted various petty attacks in order to create a diversion in the Asfaka-Likostomou area of no general importance. At Murgana in the region of Filiata, on the other hand, the fighting is at a standstill. The bandits having fortified themselves with their backs to the border and plentifully supplied by Albania who also helps them with artillery shells and heavy mortars. It is impossible for the National Army to surround the bandits based at Murgana as they would have to violate the boundaries and any frontal attack on their defenses would result in the same because it would be impossible to prevent shells from falling on Albanian soil during such an operation.

2) Western Macedonia
North of Nestora in the region of Castoria, during this past week, the XYth Brigade carried out different operations.

Offensive mopping up operations were started on the night of 13th inst., in the region of Papades north east of Drama. At the moment of writing these operations were still underway but, up to the moment, showed highly satisfactory results. Captain Fosterdes, well known for his anti-Bulgar activities in the Resistance during the occupation started operations by launching a surprise night attack with his units and in conjunction with detachments from another brigade of the same 7th division. This surprise attack was completely successful. 28 bandits were killed and

sas and 134 men were taken prisoners while another 63 gave themselves up with all of their armament. Some more were rounded up in the surrounding forests on Friday.

Almost simultaneously remnants of the Kroussia bandit bands which, hotly pursued by the army had been routed at Kerdriavilla, attempted an attack on the village of Petrokerasia in Chalcedice, evidently in search of supplies. By a swift readjustment of the forces, somewhere in the vicinity, the army was enabled to pursue and inflict heavy losses by killing and taking prisoner 102 bandits completely disbanding this group.

4) Eastern Macedonia
Offensive mopping up operations were started on the night of 13th inst., in the region of Papades north east of Drama. At the moment of writing these operations were still underway but, up to the moment, showed highly satisfactory results. Captain Fosterdes, well known for his anti-Bulgar activities in the Resistance during the occupation started operations by launching a surprise night attack with his units and in conjunction with detachments from another brigade of the same 7th division. This surprise attack was completely successful. 28 bandits were killed and

to the Ministry of Public Works at the request of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine has agreed to increase the length of the Piraeus Dry dock, to accommodate Greek Liberty Ships.
Work will commence when the necessary funds are made available.

Friday they were repulsed and on Friday it was stated that they were closely pursued with many losses. In the meanwhile, except for the murder of a few unarmed persons and the damages done to a few buildings through shelling they have achieved practically nothing.

Their successes, moreover at Kalavrita was more in the nature of a gangster attack. Already, since Thursday on the plateau of Mazi south of Kalavrita they are paying the price. They were obliged to abandon the hostages they had abducted, as well as 80 beasts of burden loaded with stolen goods, and 200 prisoners. They are now in danger of getting bottled up in spite of the difficulties faced by the National forces due to the insufficiency of their numbers for such an operation, and the rugged nature of the terrain.

P. Moschovitis.
PIRAEUS DRY DOCK TO BE LENGTHENED

The Ministry of Public Works at the request of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine has agreed to increase the length of the Piraeus Dry dock, to accommodate Greek Liberty Ships.
Work will commence when the necessary funds are made available.

at the American Mission for Aid to Greece yesterday morning, the Unitarian Medical Mission plans to remain in Athens for two weeks, then go to Salonika for ten days, return here for a few days and then go on to Italy to carry on the same work there.

The eleven-doctor mission, which came to Greece on the invitation of the Ministry of Hygiene on behalf of the Medical Schools of the Universities of Athens and Salonika, includes top medical men from leading American and Canadian University Medical Schools.

The mission will hold medical and surgical demonstrations and give three sets of lectures daily at the Central Amphitheater of the University of Athens. Lectures will be held at 12, 6, and 7 p.m. daily. In addition panel discussions, devoted to one important medical subject, will be held periodically.

The principal purpose of the Mission, Dr. White stressed, is to share with Greek doctors and medical students the rich results of recent American medical research and practice and to learn what the Greek medical profession has developed in its particular fields of specialization.

Dr. White, who was in Greece with the American Red Cross in 1918-19 and again as a tourist in 1932, said that the present mission is the fourth to be sent out by the Unitarian Service Committee. The first two went to Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1946 and the third went to Austria last summer.
The Mission is strictly non-religious.

Marko's Bandits Carry Off Women

In true bandit style Marko's Slavocommunist followers have now launched a new campaign of terror against womenfolk by carrying off any woman or girl they can lay hands on from the villages which they invade. The fate which awaits these poor creatures in the mountain fastnesses of the ruthless bandits is easily guessed. Below we cite a few numbers of such crimes perpetrated in various villages all of which have been officially checked, doubtless there are many more than those mentioned here but we wish to give only officially checked so that civilized nations may realize the extent of Slavo-Macedonian ferocity.

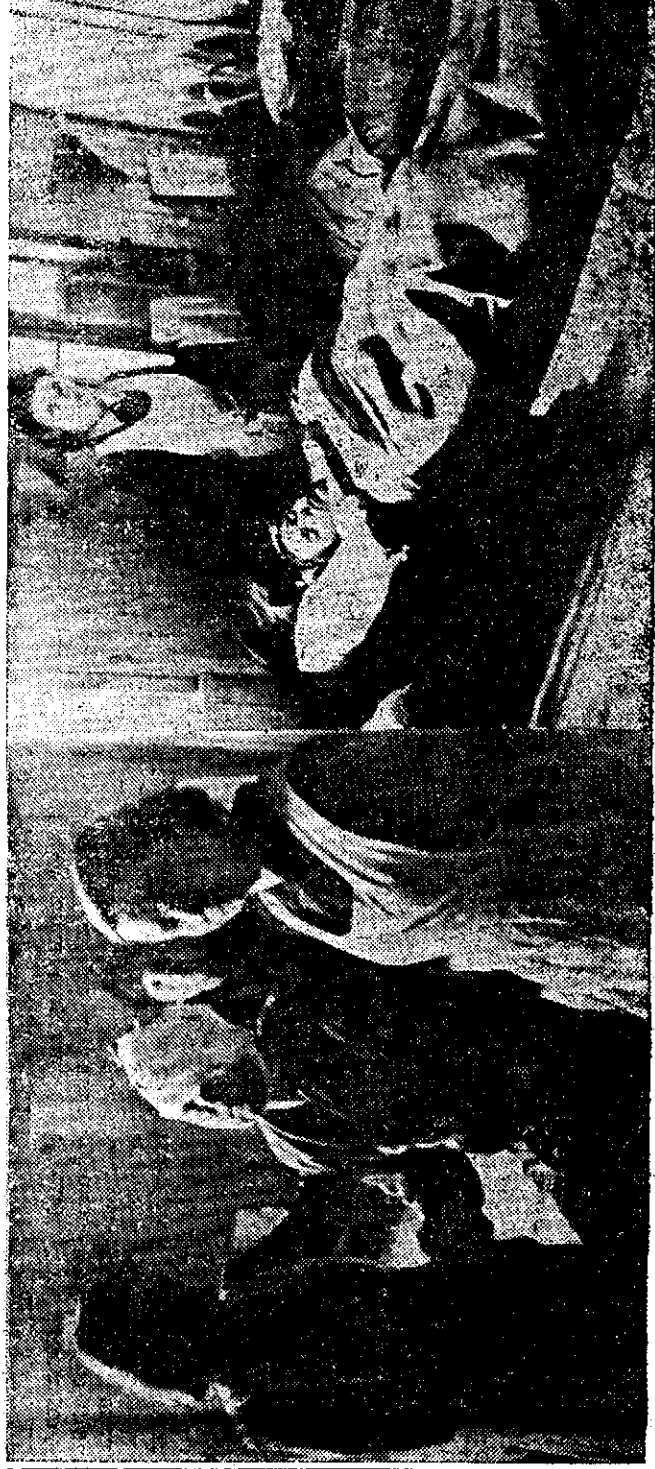
In July 1947 bandits abducted 99 women in all mostly from villages in the vicinity Larissa and Lamia. In August, 232 women and girls were carried off from various villages in Thrace and Macedonia. From then on, the number of the abducted daily increases amounting to a total of 2,567, by January 1948, as stated in our last issue. The indignation of the Greek people at the atrocities committed by the Slavo-Communists was plainly manifested in a written protest by H. E. the Archbishop Damaskinos and the Organizations of Greek women to the whole of the civilized world.



H.M. Queen Frederica cheered by Macedonian children escaped from mass abduction.



Civilians of Kalavryta victims of bandits' ferocity.



Civilians of Kalavryta victims of bandits' ferocity.

Outside the Iron Curtain

Foreign Views on the Greek Affair

At last the Greek Affair, or perhaps one should say, what is actually happening in Greece, has started to be realized, not only by our friends and allies, but also by persons, who unable to tolerate the terrible tyranny and terrorism of the red regimes behind the Iron Curtain, have succeeded in escaping into the free world.

THE UNITED STATES.

An American press correspondent, who recently toured the operations area, says that the bandits' radio, which is nothing else than a communist agent aiming at creating quarrels among the classes and which prefers destruction to prosperity, reminds one of the pompous broadcasts by Goebbels and Mussolini.

He says that during his tour he was shown photographs of ruins and dead and of children sitting on their destroyed homes mourning their dead parents. Perhaps — continues the press correspondent — these unfortunate little beings wonder why the bandits call themselves "democratic citizens", when their only object seems to be looting, burning, killing and abducting.

He ends by saying that the bandits' broadcasts are full of idle talk and remind one of Joseph Conrad's words, namely, that it is a story told by a foolish person with words full of pompousness and hatred, with no sense at all.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Vansittart, who is presiding the International Committee of Study of the European Question, stated in a report to the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the European countries that the bandit forces active in the Peloponnese were transferred there by sea with the assistance of the Yugoslav Navy and also that thousands of them who are concentrated on the Greek frontier are openly assisted in various manners by the Albanians, Yugoslavs and Bulgars, as well as German officers and N.C.O.s of Von Paulus' army. The report in question mentions the tragedy of child abduction and calls upon the Western allies to take the necessary measures to put an end to the situation, the continuation of which might lead to another war.

FREE BULGARIA.

A Bulgarian newspaper edited in Paris by Bulgars who have escaped from Dimitrov's "paradise", castigates the red regime of their "enslaved country", and considers the constant violation of the Greek frontier, the assistance given to the bandits and child abduction, not only as crimes, but as a grave intervention in another country's internal affairs.

FREE ALBANIA.

Albanians, who have also succeeded in escaping from their "paradise", likewise edit a newspaper abroad. It extolls the measures taken by the Greek Government to suppress banditism in Greece and says that it is a proof that the Greeks have definitely decided to defend their country and not to submit to slavery. This newspaper stresses that it is not only the Greek Government that is fighting against banditism, but the whole of the Greek Nation. It goes on to say that the bandits are already in a state of dissolution and that apart from the hard blows dealt against them by the Greek Army, a feeling of discontent has started against Marko, after his many failures. The

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF GREECE

Currency, Financial & Economic Situation

M. Mantzavinou, Governor of the Bank of Greece, in handing to the General Assembly of the Bank the 1947 Balance Sheet, made the following remarks on the Bank's activities and the country's situation from a currency, financial and economic point of view, during the year 1947.

A. CURRENCY-CREDIT

On December 3, 1947, currency circulation amounted to 973.6 billion drachmae against 537, 4 billion on December 3, 1946. Namely the increase in currency circulation amounts to 436.2 billion. This increase is covered by the Bank's productive investments, which during the same year, increased to 544.8 billion. It should be taken into consideration that the total of currency circulation is faced and covered by productive short-term investments by the Bank.

B. PRODUCTION

As we have stressed on previous occasions the favourable point of the development of our post-war economy is the re-function of our productive machine and the promotion of the productive forces of the country. We are in the agreeable position to confirm that, despite adverse conditions which have disfavouredly influenced the country during the year 1947 and which rendered this year very critical from an economic point of view, the country's productive effort was not only not curtailed but, on the contrary increased.

Thus, the indicator of industrial production reached 67.0% of the pre-war production. The indicator of agricultural production remained the same as in 1946, namely it varied between 65.0% and the pre-war one. The increase of agricultural production in tobacco, currants, olive oil, cotton etc. reached, for some of these products, the double of 1946 production. This was achieved not only owing to favourable weather conditions, but mainly thanks to the ever increasing activities of the population. On the other hand, disastrous weather conditions contributing pace of increase.

We have every reason to believe that the necessary favourable conditions will be created, both internationally and in regard to our national economy thanks to which we will be able to do away with the maladaptive habit of hoarding gold. Further, it will be proven how detrimental this kind of hoarding was to those who invested their surplus drachmas in gold.

D. CREDITS TO THE GREEK STATE

Advance payments to the State for the needs of the budget amounted on December 31, 1947, to 683,522,997,532. 87 against 510,444,028,864. 63 of the previous year. Namely they

This new decrease of exchange reserves, in continuation to the decrease, could have had a very dis-favourable influence on our economy, if UNRRA aid had not been granted and also American aid, which saved the country. Basing ourselves on this aid we followed a broad anti-inflation policy, consisting of a constant absorption of banknotes from circulation, either by the sale of exchange for the import of commodities, or by the sale of gold sovereigns for the purpose of withholding the fluctuation of their value in drachmae and consequently in of commodity prices, because at least part of these are influenced by the currency factor. In regard to the purposefulness of disposal of exchange for imports of goods, we will refer to this further on. In regard to the policy of selling gold pounds, we refer this to the relevant part of our report on the Bank's balance sheet of the years 1941 to 1946 inclusive.

Unfortunately the conditions which necessitated the sale of gold sovereigns, as an exceptional measure, continued to exist and were so intense and imperative that the continuation of this policy was indispensable.

We have every reason to believe that the necessary favourable conditions will be created, both internationally and in regard to our national economy thanks to which we will be able to do away with the maladaptive habit of hoarding gold. Further, it will be proven how detrimental this kind of hoarding was to those who invested their surplus drachmas in gold.

The King's Tour

His Majesty the King and his suite visited Missolonghi and Agrinion last Sunday. He was given a warm reception in both places. In the evening, boarding the Adrias, he left for Patras, where he arrived at 20.00 hours. The Adrias anchored outside the port of Patras, because, according to the programme, the official disembarkation had been arranged for Monday morning. Upon arriving at Patras, however, His Majesty learned about the attack against Kalavryta and at 20.30 hours he disembarked unofficially and went to the Naval Command Headquarters, where he was informed on details of the attack. He returned two hours later and spent the night aboard the destroyer.

The official disembarkation took place on Monday morning. It was saluted by a military parade, which was followed by a service at the Patras Cathedral. At least 50,000 people crowded the streets of Patras and cheered His Majesty as he disembarked.

The Municipality of Patras gave an official lunch in honour of His Majesty who, replying to a toast by the Mayor, expressed his joy at being among the people of Patras. "Wherever I went—said His Majesty—I ascertained the enthusiasm and faith of the people in carrying out their duty to save the country. The Peloponnese was always the support of Greece and the people's morale is excellent. The fighting spirit of 1821 still exists and is alive in the hearts of all the people of the Peloponnese. It is a fact that Greece—and especially the Northern provinces—is going through difficult

moments. Nevertheless, the morale of the people is on a high standard. Greece's affair is progressing favourably and I hope that it will progress still more favourably and that the end will be successful. The enemy, who is within our homes, must be mercilessly driven out. We should have no pity for him as he has no pity for us."

In the afternoon His Majesty inspected the garrison and in the evening he presided a military conference.

On Tuesday morning at 07.00 hours, the Adrias with His Majesty and his suite left Patras and dropped anchor at Aigion at 09.00 hours. Here too he was given an enthusiastic reception.

After granting audiences to the various authorities, he again boarded the Adrias and left for Corinth, where arrived at 15.00 hours.

As soon as the Adrias dropped anchor, Her Majesty Queen Frederica, who had come by special train to Corinth, boarded the destroyer and greeted His Majesty. They both disembarked shortly after and granted audiences to the authorities of the town.

Their Majesties, with the Generals accompanying His Majesty, left Corinth by special train for Athens, where they arrived at 20.00 hours. They were greeted at the Railway Station by M. Tsaldaris and most of the Ministers, as well as the Chairman of the Chamber, M. Theotokis and other officials.

Meantime crowds had collected outside the Railway Station and gave Their Majesties a cordial and hearty welcome back to the capital.

TRADE UNION ELECTION RESULTS

The Court of First Instance of Piraeus issued last Monday evening the results of the elections at the Piraeus Labour Congress of the new administration of the General Confederation of Workers of Greece. These are as follows:

Greek National Reformist Group. Makris, Antypas, Theocharides, Kyriakopoulos, Salkas, Bakatsoulas, Georgiades, Varnas and Panagarakis.

General Confederation:

Patzantzis, Kalomiris, Theodorou, Vassiliades, Koukladas, Stavroulakis, Sismanides and Christoforatos.

STATE NURSING SCHOOL TO BE BUILT AT SALONICA

As the first project to improve nursing in Greece, an agreement calling for construction of a State School for Nursing at the Salonika Central hospital has been signed by A. Orphanides, Minister of Hygiene, Dwight P. Griswold, Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, and Hadzivassiliou, President of the Board and professor at the Salonika Medical School. The school will provide training for 100 students of nursing and will include class and demonstration rooms, lecture halls and dormitory and dining facilities.

WORKERS' CONTRIBUTION TO CHILDREN REFUGEES

The project also calls for impro-

The London Observer correspondent in Greece says that the Greek Army is gradually taking the offensive in hand, whereas the bandits are daily losing the initiative. He stressed the successful outcome of freedom.

Paris Communist Conference

a Fiasco

According to information received from Paris, the famous "world conference for aid to the Greek people" (meaning Mariko's people of course), which was convened on April 10 by the international communist organization, after a whole month's preparation, resulted in a complete failure.

The French Government, basing itself mainly on the general decision taken by UNO's General Assembly, by which any form of aid to the bandits is prohibited, took all the necessary measures to prevent the conference taking place. Thus, it refused to vize the passports of the various representatives which applied to go to Paris for this purpose. For instance visas were refused to the Yugoslav representatives, consisting of the Rector of the Belgrade University, Yakolevitch, Olga Kovatchevitch, journalist and a representative of the Yugoslav Trade Unions.

This representation sent a strong telegraphic protest against this attitude by the French Government in regard to the conference, whose object — it said — was moral and material aid to the... liberation cause of Greece.

The French Government's attitude toward other representations was similar, which resulted in the communist Paris newspaper "Humanité" publishing a violent article, stressing that the French Government has laid down its mask and has proven that it is sabotaging the conference.

Owing to this attitude by the French Government, most of the representatives succeeded in arriving in Paris under various pretexts. Thus, Ziliacus, the British communist M.P., who was to have been the star turn of the conference, went to Paris under the pretext that he was to deliver a speech at a special meeting of the Franco-Soviet League. Instead of Mr Isaacson, American Member of Parliament, to whom the Government of the U.S.A. refused a visa, a representative of Mr Wallace appeared in Paris with other fellow travellers.

C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE—SALE OF GOLD SOVEREIGNS.

The special cover account agreed on in London in January 1946 between the Greek and British Governments, presented on December 31, 1947, in comparison to the previous year, an increase of 5 billion drachmae, corresponding, in regard to reserves in London, to an increase of 1,000,000 pounds sterling and in regard to New York to a decrease of 3,030,000 dollars. The other accounts, including reserves in gold

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Credits to the State

In regard to these, during the administration of supplies by the State, they do not differ to other productive credits by the Bank to trade. They can be easily liquidated and are not an inflation factor of circulation.

In regard to advance payments by the Bank to the State, we notice with pleasure that the treasury operation of the State for covering the needs of the budget, has been considerably limited in 1947, in comparison to the corresponding opening of 1946, which amounted to 425 billion drachmae.

We likewise notice with pleasure that during the first trimestre of 1948 the position of the Public Treasury has improved to an extent that it presents a balance between Proceeds and Payments consisting of 25 billion drachmae.

This improvement is a favourable factor for the bettering of the country's economy and was the result of:

Public Economy

Explained, the evolution of the circulation of the drachma should be considered as normal and is kept on a normal level by the anti-inflation policy exercised by the Bank. No

Now, since the beginning of the year, the system determined for imports is functioning normally; consequently the main reason which created a currency anomaly, during the period under examination, will no more exist. If the system of ration distribution of the basic food and clothing commodities is applied, we may be certain that the fluctuation of prices will again become normal and that the stability of currency will be re-established, without which economic reconstruction is impossible.

It is obvious, from what we have already explained, how valuable and vital American aid was for our country. Without it the country would have been unable to find the means to continue its productive effort and effect military organization for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing banditism.

Despite the efforts made since liberation to reconstruct economy, we have been unable so far to ensure for the population an elementary standard of living, without foreign aid.

During the year under examination, on the one hand, UNRRA aid was under termination and Great Britain, facing an acute domestic problem, stated that she could no more continue to offer our country,

The debit balance of the Payments and Proceeds account from supplies, amounted to on December 31, 1947 to 178,861,526,830 drachmae against \$5,068,721,999 of the previous year. Namely an increase in 1947 of 90,792,804,931 drachmae.

The workers of the Naoussa factories stated that they are willing to dispose of one day's wages for the maintenance of refugee children, who have gone to Naoussa to avoid abduction by the bandits. This contribution will be effected every two months. It is stated that the workers of other regions will follow suite.

It is estimated that the project will cost 2,500,000,000 drachmas plus dol. 120,000. The drachma cost to Greece will be for preparation of plans and specifications, and construction work. Costs of equipment, supplies and other materials to be incorporated in the work are to be covered by the Mission. Construction work will be under direction of the Ministry of Hygiene and will be let by contract. Plans and specifications are being prepared in the Ministry of Technical Services, with which the Public Health Division of AMAG is collaborating.

There are only about 400 nurses or active duty in Greece today. This is a ratio of one nurse to 17,000 persons compared with one to 500 in the United States and Great Britain. At present less than 100 qualified nurses are being graduated each year from existing schools of nursing in Greece. This project, calling for increased nursing education, is considered preliminary to an enlarged and sustained program for the improvement of general medical facilities in Greece. The agreement provides for financial and technical assistance to the Greek Government that it may create facilities for greatly increased nursing education.

In confirmation of information, according to which the bandits operating in the Peloponnese are supplied by sea, a Greek Navy Patrol-boat seized a motor-ship which was attempting to approach the coast of Peloponnese. The motor ship in question was loaded with ammunition destined for the bandits. It was towed to the Arsenal.

According to later information in this connection the name of this motor-ship is Agios Nikolaos and it was seized near the island of Ios (Cyclades). Its cargo consisted of two and a half tons of explosives. The two members forming the crew of the ship are detained at the Seramis Arsenal. Two more motor-ships carrying explosives were seized near the island of Paros (Cyclades).

As long as these basic conditions exist, we can be optimistic, on condition that, united, we will continue our effort in all directions for the survival of our race and the ensuring of our free life.

Consequently we will not be deprived of this assistance, without which, as we have already stressed, the economic reconstruction of our country cannot be achieved.

It results from what has been mentioned further up, that the economic crisis, during the year under examination, was more acute in comparison to the evolution of our economy during the previous year. Nevertheless, during this period, the foundations were laid, by which the economic crisis will not only be overcome, but which the reconstruction of the country will be achieved at an ever increasing pace.

Two basic conditions are indispensable to this end: The first consists of ensuring the continuation of American aid to an extent that will allow the return of our economy to the pre-war level. This aid is already ensured and will be continued.

The second condition is to ensure the increase of production as much as possible. This is the task of the productive population, which so far fulfilled it admirably, because it battled under exceptionally disfavoured conditions to promote the country's agricultural and industrial production. The Bank will contribute to this end in an increasing larger scale, by granting the necessary capital to production.

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Justice and Red Crime

Some Convincing Figures

A certain number of left-wing press correspondents have made inquiries to the Ministries of Justice, War and Public Order, insinuating that the Greek State is persecuting so-called "democratic citizens" for their political views, that thousands of them have been condemned, that numerous innocent persons have been executed, whom the successive Governments did not dare execute, and that among the many sentenced for manslaughter are heroes of the resistance struggle who, during the period of enemy occupation, killed members of the Axis armed forces.

M. Ladas, Minister of Justice, replied to these inquiries in length and among other things stressed: "It is brazen to that persons, who during the period of enemy occupation, put to death Germans and Italians, have been sentenced, since a special article of the law on disintegration, issued on December 21, 1945, determines that not only manslaughter of this kind, but also of any other kind, effected during the period of enemy occupation of Greece, on the instructions of the Allied Military Authorities, is not considered an offence. Therefore since January 1946, all persons charged with such kind of manslaughter were released."

THE VARKIZA AGREEMENT.

In regard to murderers of innocent Greek citizens — said the Minister of Justice — and their punishment, it should be born in mind that the attempt made by the communists to violently seize power in December 1944, ended, after indiscreet crimes, with the Varkiza Agreement, according to which it was agreed by the Government in power at the time and the communists, that all crimes committed during the December 1944 revolt would be punished. While, however, even the communists agreed to this, the Greek Government although it had concrete proofs that the clause on disarmament of the instigators of the revolt was not fulfilled, but that on the contrary they had their arms, it extended, in December 1945, its lenience, by approving the law on the disintegration of prisons. By this law all the instigators and accomplices of manslaughter and other criminals, apart from those who committed manslaughter in person, were granted amnesty. This amnesty was granted on so large a scale

The recent attack on Kalavryta by the bandits could not have created a greater impression on the whole of Greece and also on the civilized world.

This martyred town of the Peloponnese, 127 years ago, was crowned with glory, when Germanos, Archbishop of Patras, raised the blue and white flag of the Cross on the Monastery of Aghia Lavra (just outside Kalavryta). It was the signal for the rising of Greece to regain her independence after years of slavery.

Eight years of war followed that uprising, but finally Greece became an independent State.

★ ★

It was this historical town's fate, however, to become the prey of Nazi ferocity in 1943.

When the news of Fascist Italy's capitulation was learned in Kalavryta — which has been under Italian occupation — the event was celebrated, both by the Italian garrison of the town and the inhabitants as a foreword of the liberation of Greece and world peace to follow.

At that time the EAM-ELAS had not yet laid down their mask and the guerrillas in the mountains were the resistance movement of Greece. It was learnt that they were marching toward the town to disarm the Italians, so most of the hot-blooded young men of Kalavryta, accompanied by some Italians set out to meet them and join up with them.

The following day, however, the Germans arrived on the spot. They terrorized the inhabitants, after disarming what Italians had remained on, by firing at random, making searches and looting. They even executed some of the male inhabitants, who made attempts at resisting.

The Germans, who had not sufficient forces in Greece to guard all the mountainous regions of the country, left a few days later after threatening the inhabitants with reprisals it they allowed the guerrillas to enter the town.

One of the male inhabitants protested and remarked that the town was unarmed and could not prevent armed forces entering it, but the Germans had no time to lose. They repeated their threats and left. The leading members of the commune gathered and held a conference in regard to the German threats. A

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DODECANESE

M. Sophoulis, Prime Minister, and M. Tsaidaris, Foreign Minister, collaborated on Wednesday morning between 10.00 and 11.00 hours. The

Finally the Nazis reached Kalavryta on Dec. 9 and on the same evening they started their barbarous task. The hotel and various houses were burned. Circulation in Dec. 13.

A Day of Tragedy & Horror

That day will remain engraved in every Greek's memory for ever. It is one of the most tragic days of the period of enemy occupation of Greece. All the inhabitants were ordered to take one blanket each and gather in the school courtyard. This done they were divided into two groups. The one consisted of women and children under 14 and the other of men and boys over 14. This latter group was ordered to proceed toward an ancient theatre just outside the town. They realized what was then set on fire and the Nazis syntically pointed to the burning buildings. The men became infuriated and, realizing that their women folk and children would be burned alive, burst out into curses against the Germans. It was like a signal. The Nazi officer in command gave the order. The machine-guns cracked out their bullets and one after another the male population of Kalavryta dropped to the ground. It was a mass slaughter in cold blood.

No sooner had they commenced recovering from this terrible tragedy another one lay in store for them at the end of last week. These unfortunate survivors became the prey of the bandits' ferocity. When they temporarily succeeded in entering the town after the first attack, they proceeded to their usual task of burning and looting. The premises of the Agrarian and National Banks and the Post Office were set fire to.

Murder was not excluded. Thus, Dr Douvas who was sick was put to death on his bed. Major Paviakis, Dadas, telegraph operator, Professor Nicolopoulos, Lieutenants Gotsis and Argyropoulos were likewise killed. Many nationalist citizens

More Ruins and Destruction

were abducted, among whom the personnel of the National Bank. Kalavryta is again mourning the loss of quite a considerable number of its population and is again witnessing the smouldering ruins of buildings. Kalavryta, however, will be rebuilt once more and this time it can be certain that crime will not destroy it again.

GOVERNMENT'S UNITY ASSURED, SAYS M. SOPHOULIS

M. Sophoulis, Prime Minister, granted an interview to the press last Tuesday. Referring to rumours that some deputies are aiming at a reshuffle of the Government, he announced that its position is as firm as ever and that such rumours are of no consequence. This was confirmed by M. Tsaidaris, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, who added that no Government change will be effected and that

TRADE DELEGATION FROM GERMANY BUYS 1,500,000 DOLLARS OF GREEK TORACCO

The Martyrdom of Kalavryta

AMAG Gives 15,000 Tons Of Ordnance Supplies To Greek Army

More than 15,000 tons of Ordnance supplies worth 17,500,000 dollars had been delivered to the Greek Government by the end of March under the AMAG program.

In addition, a considerable number of eighty-one millimeter mortars and seventy-five millimeter pack howitzers ordered from United States Army stocks are expected to arrive within a few days. These modern weapons will substantially increase the striking power of the Greek National Army.

Since arrival of the first Ordnance cargo under the American aid program in Piraeus last August, more than 2,800 vehicles, 75,000 weapons of all types and 7,000 tons of ammunition have been supplied to the Greek National Army. Included are machine guns, sub-machine guns, mortars, rifles, jeeps, trucks, ambulances, weapons carriers, gasoline trucks, tractors, wreckers and various Ordnance tools.

Weapons purchased for the GNA under the AMAG program were in addition to substantial amounts of artillery, mortars, rifles, machine guns and other weapons supplied to Greece by the British Military Mission up to the time the U.S. undertook to supply the Greek Army.

Ordnance officers with the U.S. Army Group in Greece, in addition to handling all Ordnance supply matters, have given technical advice on maintenance, repair and even manufacture of items in GNA Ordnance workshops.

The Base Workshop is in the Athens area. There are also six district workshops, three division workshops, one mobile workshop, one specialist workshop, and twenty-seven light aid detachments. USAGG Chief of this section is Lieutenant Colonel Clinton A. Waggoner of Houston, Texas, who served with the U.S. Sixth Army in the Pacific. He and members of his staff have worked closely with Major General N. Panagopoulos, Major General A. Gagouris, Brigadier D. Zangis, and other Greek officers in supplying the Ordnance needs of the Greek National Army.

BULGARS ARE PERTURBED ON FRONTIER INCIDENT

According to information received in course of the week, the frontier incident at the Evros river, about which we wrote in our last issue and which was the cause of a violent letter of protest to UNO's General Secretariat from the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Kollarov, continues to be the subject of intense exploitation by the Bulgars. It has already been proven that the incident was nothing more than

ENLIGHTENMENT OF SOVIET PUBLIC OPINION

It is not only Radios Belgrade and Sofia, nor the press of the Balkan States that give inaccurate information to the disadvantage of Greece. Lately Soviet newspapers, which republish information from Balkan sources, present the situation in Greece as quite different to what it really is. Thus, the newspapers, *Isvestia*, *Pravda*, *Trud* and *Bolshevik* commenting on the so-called bandit victories transmitted by the Slav

blackmail etc. were released from the prisons."

POLITICAL CRIMES.

In regard to inquiries by foreign press correspondents as to how many detainees exist in Greece for political crimes and which State authorities arrested them, M. Ladas replied as follows:

"There do not exist any political detainees in the Greek prisons. The Greek prisons detain only criminals arrested by the legal judicial authorities, which, according to the law, arrest, judge and sentence."

M. Ladas then proceeded to give official statistical figures, proving that as from 1910 to 1939 (year of the outbreak of the war) detainees in the Greek prisons were always approximately 10,000. Thus, 1932: 9666, 1934: 8897, 1936: 9953, 1939: 7756.

He then gave figures of persons detained in the prisons in March 1948. These are as follows:

- 1) Condemned and under trial for offences coming under the Ordinary Penal law: 3278 and 1471 respectively.
- 2) Condemned, revolvers and agents of the EAM-ELAS: 4911. Under trial of the same category: 2282.
- 3) Condemned communists coming under the Ordinary Penal Law and



HELLENIC AIRLINES

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ATHENS TO LONDON

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ATHENS TO ALEXANDRIA

THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

FOR FULL DETAILS AND RESERVATIONS APPLY TO
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OR YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT
Phone 33-114

contribution referred to the question of the Governate of the Dodecanese. It was announced that Admiral Ioannides' (Military Governor until now) resignation was accepted and that Mr. Tsaldaris agreed to the appointment of M. Mavris who is now in America, as Governor General of the Dodecanese. A cable was sent to M. Mavris to take over his duties.

THE RUMANIAN "PARADISE"

Last Tuesday 167 Greek refugees from Rumania have arrived at Piraeus. They stated that the situation in there has deteriorated considerably. Terrorism and the persecution of Greeks refusing to recognise ban-ditism has increased recently and many Greek families in despair have applied for permission to leave for Greece. Food conditions, they say, are deplorable. Even bread is scarce in that wheat-producing country. The bread ration consists of approximately two pounds per person per week.

There is a great scarcity of food—stuffs in general. Greeks leaving Rumania—they concluded—are not allowed to take anything with them but are obliged to sell their belongings at ridiculously low prices.

committee was formed and it was decided that it should set out to meet the guerrillas and request them not to enter the town.

The guerrillas, however, took no heed of these recommendations, but entered the town triumphantly that same night. Despite their fear, the inhabitants welcomed them; on the following day, however, some of the elders again begged them to leave and stressed that the Germans had threatened reprisals, but no one listened to them. All believed that the blessed hour of liberation had come.

A celebration followed with national dances and songs on the square. Next day work started to fortify the town. Trenches were dug, bridges were ruined and the railway line passing by Kalavryta was destroyed. Further, the guerrillas appointed administrators and their own law courts.

The German espionage network meantime had set to work. The German military command of Patras became infuriated when it was informed of the happenings at Kalavryta and sent a force of 100 men against the town.

On the 18th November 1943 the first contact between the Germans and the Kalavryta Guerrilla forces and Gendarmerie was made. Fighting started at dawn the next day. The battle was a hard one and at the beginning the Germans were getting the worst of it, because the guerrillas were holding the surrounding heights, whereas the Germans were in a valley below. Toward the same afternoon (Nov. 19) a considerable number of Germans had been killed and wounded and 62 of them were captured. They were taken to the town with the wounded. This victory by the inhabitants was again celebrated. The German prisoners were sent to a near by village called Mazerika and the wounded were taken to the hospital for treatment. Both were treated humanly.

After the first joy of victory, however, fear commenced to take hold of the inhabitants, because they felt certain that he Germans would not take this defeat lying down.

Two days later news reached Kalavryta that strong German forces were moving against the town to free their prisoners and for reprisals. When the guerrillas heard of this they started preparations to leave the town and what is more they took with them, when they left, three wounded Germans, whom they executed outside the town. When the inhabitants learnt of this, they set out and finding the corpses brought them back to Kalavryta and buried them officially.

J.L. Schuman, head of the tobacco purchasing group of the Joint Export Import Agency of the Military Government of the combined American and British zones in Germany, has announced the purchase of 1,500,000 dollars of tobacco in the Kavalla area. This is the first of a contemplated 2,500,000 dollars expenditure for tobacco to be made at this time in Greece.

Mr. Schuman and other members of the group left for Salonica Sunday to purchase the remaining 1,000,000 dollars worth, in accordance with the trade agreement recently signed by the Military Government authorities of Bizonia and the Greek Government. It is anticipated that all the tobacco bought under this agreement will be shipped by May 10. The purchasing commission will return to Athens following completion of negotiations at Salonika. Mr. Schuman stated that the Kavalla purchase absorbed most of the stocks from the 1946 and earlier crops.

The negotiations at Kavalla provided the first direct contact between Greek tobacco exporters and German importers since the war. Mr. Schuman expressed the appreciation of the purchasing group for the cooperation and assistance given the members by the merchants association and others at Kavalla, and said that he expects further trade to materialize.

Other members of the trade delegation are J.M. English who, for many years, was a buyer for the American Tobacco Company, and three German tobacco experts. The German members of the group re-established their relationships with Greek tobacco merchants, who stated that this renewed contact augurs well for future trade.

N. GREEK YOUTH PROTESTS AGAINST CHILD ABDUCTION

The crime of child-abduction, which unfortunately is being committed by the people and especially of the youth of Northern Greece. The pupils of High Schools of Northern Greece have sent an appeal to H.M. the King, to President Truman, to the President of the French Republic, to the British Premier, to the President of the United Nations, to the President of the Red-Crosses and other personalities. They give them a vivid picture of this atrocious crime and the destruction caused by the bandits and ask for their intervention to stop the bandits' criminal task, which aims at exterminating religion, the Nation, and Civilization.

tion between the two parties is cordial. M. Tsaldaris ended by saying that he willingly accepts to endorse M. Sophoulis' statements by his signature.

JUGOSLAVIA DETERMINES PROHIBITED ZONE

According to messages from Belgrade, the Yugoslav Government has extended the "prohibited zone" along the Greek-Yugoslav frontier to a depth of 100 kms without giving any reasons for this measure. Diplomats and all foreigners have been informed on the usual prohibited zone of 15 kms along the frontier. Entry into this zone is prohibited to all foreigners without a special permission.

WIN WIRELESS SET BY LISTENING-IN TO THE B.B.C.-OA BROADCASTS

Presenters of considerable value as well as wireless sets are being offered by the Greek Service of the B.B.C. London to listeners who will participate in a competition to take place between April 18th and 24th. The rules are simple; participants must bear in mind the following:

- a) They must listen-in to as many broadcasts as possible between April 18th and April 24th.
- b) They must write a letter containing, at the most, 750 words commenting on the broadcasts they have listened-in to.
- c) Letters must be addressed to the Greek Service of B.B.C. London.
- d) The sender must make certain that the letter is stamped at the P.O. no later than April 30th.

We beg our listeners to give their opinion of our broadcasts frankly, mentioning those they liked best, and those they do not approve of, giving their reasons and suggesting possible improvements.

The letters will be judged by a committee which will include among its members His Beatitude Archbishop Yernanos of Thyatira and Mr. Noel Francis Baker M.P. Each of the first six winners will receive a wireless set. The fifty directly following will receive books. Prizes will be also given to a certain number of successful participants in the competition.

Broadcasting hours (Greek time) are as follows: 7-7.15 a.m. 14.15 — 14.30 p.m. 20.30 — 21 p.m.

one of the usual provocations by the Bulgars, who constantly attack Greek outposts and also that the three Bulgarian soldiers alleged to have been captured by the Greek patrol, were purely imaginary individuals.

Nevertheless, this did not prevent the Sofia Government to instruct its press organs and organizations to raise as great a hue and cry about it as possible.

Thus, Radio Sofia broadcast that in many towns of Bulgaria resolutions were passed protesting against monarchist Greece's... new provocations. A large gathering was organized in Sofia last Tuesday to this effect by the "Union of anti-fascist veterans."

It is not quite clear what Bulgaria is actually aiming at with this hue and cry. Nevertheless if one connects it with the threat by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister about reprisals by Bulgaria against Greece and Yulov's—Bulgar War Minister—speech on giving a special training to "Dimitrov's frontier troops", one comes to the obvious conclusion that the Sofia leaders are aiming at finding excuses for violating the Peace Treaty on the demobilization of Bulgaria.

ALBANIAN PETTY DICTATOR ON RECONSTRUCTION

The adventurer of Tirana — the petty dictator Enver Hoxha — does not omit an occasion to extol the so-called economic recovery of Albania. Nevertheless radio Tirana acknowledged that the Albanian State Co-operatives yielded only 25% of what was foreseen by the Government economic plan. Further, the newspaper *Bashkimi* in dealing with the results of the application of the wheat concentration system, admitted that it succeeded only by 57 per cent.

The newspaper in question, applying the known Red Totalitarian method makes a threatening recommendation to wheat producers to deliver their wheat. The same newspaper discloses in equally threatening terms, the reaction encountered by Enver Hoxha's regime and stresses that Albanian people should realize that the economic plan must be applied by all means. In further it accuses the Albanian women whom it characterises as behind the times and demands that they should participate in the success of the economic plan. In other words there exists a state of oppression and terrorism in order to apply a plan which is condemned to failure, since the Albanian producer knows

formed by them into victories — have stated that seven tenths of Greek territory is controlled by the bandits. Likewise, Colonel Boris Glebov writes in an article that the Greek Army has suffered a great defeat and has lost a series of inhabited areas, among which the town of Parnis (by the way Parnis is not a town but a... mountain).

These two facts are sufficient to prove how Russian public opinion is enlightened and especially by Military experts on Greek matters. The fact that Mount Parnis is mentioned as a town, is equally accurate as the information that the bandits control the seven tenths of Greece. Incidentally the truth is that they have been pushed back on the whole length of the Northern frontiers and that their only support are the neighbouring countries in their rear.

ANARCHIST TRAINING CAMPS IN BULGARIA AND ALBANIA

Last Monday Colonel Darner and Major Ward, of the Kiliks Balkan Committee border team, examined three bandits who had recently surrendered. One of them, Christos Kamouris, stated that, having crossed the Bulgarian frontier in 1945, he stayed at the Bulgarian camps of Giavinitsa and Bergovitsa until January 1948, where he ascertained that 700 bandits had been trained. He added that the inmates of these camps were taught Marxism by Bulgarian officers, as well as how to use arms. In January he left for Greece with 56 other bandits, reaching the Bulgarian border village Piperitsa in closed cars. Arms were distributed to them there, which had been transported by Bulgarian peasants on 7 beasts of burden. These to the Greek village Krasohori, where they loaded their animals with Greek tobacco and returned to Bulgaria.

The other two bandits examined, N. Papapanos and F. Konoyannis, stated that they had been taken to Albania for medical treatment and that bandit hospitals function there. They added that a camp is in full function at Soukti, between Tirana and Durazzo.

The observers stress that the Bergovitsa and Soukti camps, which have been divulged officially for the first time, function on the Bulgarian system.

Very well that the proceeds of his toil will neither go to him nor to his country, but to its patrons beyond the frontiers.

Weekly International Review

By former Minister Plenipotentiary, B. P. Papadakis

In Act. I. Scene I of 'Henry VIII' the Duke of Buckingham speaks of Cardinal Wolsey as

"...This holy fox, or wolf or both, for he is equal ravenous as he is subtle..."

The deplorable actors playing leading roles in the tragedy of the present-day world are certainly ravenous wolves but hardly foxes. For the cunning of a fox is subtle and often admirable, which the cunning shown by the to-day actors reminds one of a bear's clumsiness.

Here are some of their recent doings:

1) As the frame of the gateway aerodrome might have had as principal or subsidiary aim the extermination or Field-Marshal Montgomery, a probable leader of European defence in case of war, so did the Bogota drama have as chief or subsidiary aim the extermination of General Marshall, who is leading mankind's struggle for life and liberty. This aim was not achieved, but Colombia's gory hecatomb resulted in wakening American public opinion. The few remaining isolationists have realized that danger is not far distant or beyond the seas; that danger is lurking in the American Continent itself, and we hope they have come to the necessary conclusions.

2) The evil has not stopped at Colombia; it has advanced farther north to Costa Rica. The Red Fascists relying on a success in Colombia had no time to stop the Costa Rica comrades. The fact is that these recent troubles must have aroused the American people to an ever greater degree and proved that the threat is still nearer at hand.

3) Italian communists went on an hour's strike on the 12th of April "owing to the murder of Trade Union leaders". Not only did the strike fail and become ridiculous, but also the murder of the union leaders has been proved to have been committed by Com-

5) The U.S.S.R. has not confined its activities there. After a long silence, on the 13th April, it rejected the U.S.A., British and French proposal of 20th March for returning Trieste to Italy. Another blow to Italian public opinion.

The results of the Italian elections, which we will hear after 3 days, will give an answer to the question whether Soviet activities are founded on a belief in their strength or on a nervousness due to their feeling of weakness.

Bandits exterminated

LARISSA 15th (by special cable). A new success of units operating in the area of the 2nd Army Corps, is to be added to those recently reported.

Last night army detachments moving under cover of darkness reached the Mastrovannis region in the Kardisa District, where a unit of engineers totalling 45 to 50 bandits was located. Attacking by surprise, they killed 25 bandits and captured ten including one woman. The army collected considerable quantities of explosives, belonging to the bandit unit, including land mines, primers, explosives, the equipment of the bandits and various supplies.

The priest Kyriakos St. Tamourides alias captain Papatflassas from the village of Olympias-Elasson, who had been staff officer at the Pieria-Olympus headquarters, and who was captured during recent operations and transferred to Trikala, has wounds in both legs and in the left hand caused by a burst of machine gun fire.

He stated to the officer who interrogated him, that the morale of the bandits is very low and that the new recruits who had been forcefully drafted are feeling resentful.

He drafted himself the text of an appeal to the bandits in which he urges them to surrender immediately to the authorities, killing if need be, their leaders. He mentions in this appeal the decent treatment received at the hands of the officers and men.

It is reported from Lamia that a numerous bandit group is engaged

One of the main concerns of the Ministry of Hygiene is the improvement of the sanitary conditions of our surroundings. Sanitation means the prevention of disease, and this can only be obtained through the suppression or control of those factors in our surroundings which constitute the links in a chain of infection. Such factors are, the water supply system, the sewers, food, insects, garbage, etc. etc.

Sanitation therefore, constitutes one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Hygiene. With the help of a specialised staff of six sanitary engineers the Ministry is doing its best, within the limits of possibilities to meet with all sanitary requirements throughout the country. Thus on the strength of legislative decree No. 1744, the Ministry itself carries out small sanitation projects, or grants subsidies to help poor communities execute the work themselves. These projects are planned and the work supervised either directly by the staff of the Ministry's department of Sanitation themselves, or by engineers and the technical personnel of the District Engineers, in close collaboration and under the supervision of the specialised staff of the Ministry.

The order of priority on the projects is decided by the central committee for sanitation of the Ministry of Hygiene. Priority is given to projects for water supply and for the prevention of pollution in the already existing water works. Thus, at relatively small cost, communities can be protected against epidemics caused by the pollution of water. Sewers, on a small scale, and municipal latrines are also included in this preferential program. Municipal slaughter-houses, public laundries, baths, etc. come under the sanitation projects also executed by this department. Special care is taken that all of the municipalities

period is notable through the urgent number of repairs carried out on water supply works, due to war damages and lack of proper maintenance during the occupation. It is also notable for the lack of a stable currency, the fluctuations in the prices of material as well as their scarcity, the total lack of resources of the municipalities impoverished by the war, and unable therefore to share in the execution of the projects, to the extent of contributing only through the voluntary work of their inhabitants. In the midst of such difficulties the Ministry of Hygiene was somewhat relieved by U.N.R.R.A. through the granting of a considerable amount of supplies for the improvement of water supply projects. 780 million drs. were spent by the Ministry of Hygiene on projects carried out during this period.

The State was not unprepared for this problem. Private initiative cannot be im-

pleted. An allocation of 330,000 drs. was shared between 7 communities.

c) 1937-38. Appropriated amount 2,000,000 drs. 1,500,000 drs. were also granted to fight epidemics caused by the pollution of water and to disinfect malaria breeding grounds. 31 projects at a total expenditure of 1,320,000 were completed.

d) 1938-39. Total expenditure 5,350,000 drs.

e) 1939-41. Total expenditure for projects completed 6,357,000 drs.

All Sanitation work was suspended for the duration of the war and occupation. Memo. It is interesting to note the fluctuations of the Drachma in relation to the gold sovereign during all of this period. 1936 to 1940 one gold sovereign equalled 1,000 drs. In 1947, 135,000 drs. In 1948, 230,000 drs.

The Ministry of Hygiene for the duration of the war restricted itself to the disinfection of water works. Post War period 1946 to 48. This period is notable through the urgent number of repairs carried out on water supply works, due to war damages and lack of proper maintenance during the occupation. It is also notable for the lack of a stable currency, the fluctuations in the prices of material as well as their scarcity, the total lack of resources of the municipalities impoverished by the war, and unable therefore to share in the execution of the projects, to the extent of contributing only through the voluntary work of their inhabitants. In the midst of such difficulties the Ministry of Hygiene was somewhat relieved by U.N.R.R.A. through the granting of a considerable amount of supplies for the improvement of water supply projects. 780 million drs. were spent by the Ministry of Hygiene on projects carried out during this period.

The State was not unprepared for this problem. Private initiative cannot be im-

From an Official Note

cording to local conditions. Through these committees the actual needs of the refugees of each area are known and a uniform cooperation of the local services as well as of the organizations, Municipalities and Communities in the relief work is established. These committees have all the possibilities to follow carefully the new refugees, and prevent them from falling into the hands of exploiters who might deprive them of their animals, their tools or other property. Furthermore the effort made to employ a certain number of afflicted in Government work, through the committees is rendered easier, as their finances are bettered and the work done by them productive for the social total, also that they may not present the future danger of a permanent establishment in the areas where they are received, because a reasonable principle of the relief programme for the afflicted population is their repatriation so soon as circumstances permit.

Every effort is being made that the tragedy of the rebel afflicted may not be exploited either politically or socially by those who have created it, and one and all should cooperate in this effort.

All programs however, must be applied by human beings. In order that any effort may bear fruit and give good results, it should be supported by public opinion. The inhabitants of Northern Greece, where rebel activities are more intensely manifested can realize to with the victims of the rebels the extent of the tragedy and can form a clearer picture of the situation. The inhabitants of regions which have not been directly afflicted should try to visualise the situation that they may the more readily perform their national and social duty as regard this problem. Private initiative cannot be im-

WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW

Governmental activity last week was once more concentrated, round the economic problem and how to face it.

After 20 days' successive conferences by a mixt committee of Ministers and AMAG special advisers and the exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and M. Griswold, the matter was brought to the full Council of Ministers during a three hour session on the 14th inst.

It was also the main subject brought forwards in an audience accorded a few days ago by H.M. the king to the Prime Minister Mr Sofoulis.

During the aforementioned meeting of the Cabinet the Minister of Finance, Mr Helmis made a complete exposé of the financial situation, as can be outlined from the execution of the budget covering the fiscal period of 15 months, from May 1st 1947 to June 30 1948. The Ministers were also acquainted with the fundamental factors which will influence the development of the financial situation during the fiscal year to come, i.e. the one beginning on 1 July 1st.

These factors derive from the need for Greece to meet the engagements she undertook through her participation in the Economic Cooperation Administration, i.e. to adapt her economic and financial policy to the basic principles of the Marshall Plan. They also consist of the actual problem which is to cover the financial requirements and balance the budget of the coming fiscal year.

On the first point the Cabinet unanimously decided to take all the necessary legislative measures. In a new meeting to be held on the 19th of this month, the Cabinet will approve the draft of a legislative decree on "economic cooperation"

which it will submit, within the coming week, for immediate reading and approval, to the Parliamentary Commission for legislative authorisation.

On the second point, the discussion in the council of Ministers was rather restricted. It will however be renewed in several new meetings of the Cabinet, as well as among the qualified governmental personalities.

This discussion, however short, was sufficient to express the general views of the Government on the matter; views fully shared by the

cause of the free Democratic countries, their blood, terrible material losses and invaluable services.

It is therefore impossible, by the force of circumstances, to burden this people with a further load of new taxes and to request it to assume the expenditure for the conflict it has undertaken.

Because if the government were to impose a new burden of taxes, it is certain, that this would lead to a dangerous decline in the economic resistance of the country, which would per force affect the issue of the conflict which the Greek people are obliged to continue for the fourth consecutive year, after their liberation.

All necessary explanations and informations shall be given to Allied circles during the period up to the beginning of the new fiscal year, in order to enlighten them on the facts of the Greek situation. It is hoped that these Greek views, realistic and lucid will at last meet with true understanding.

PARADE OF EX-COMMUNIST SOLDIERS

One thousand men of the Engineers Regiment of Macronyosos landed here on Thursday morning. These men having renounced communism and specially trained, now form new units which will participate in operations against the bandits.

The thousand men marched along Churchill St., King George's st., Queen Amalia's st., E. Venizelos st. and past the Ministry of War.

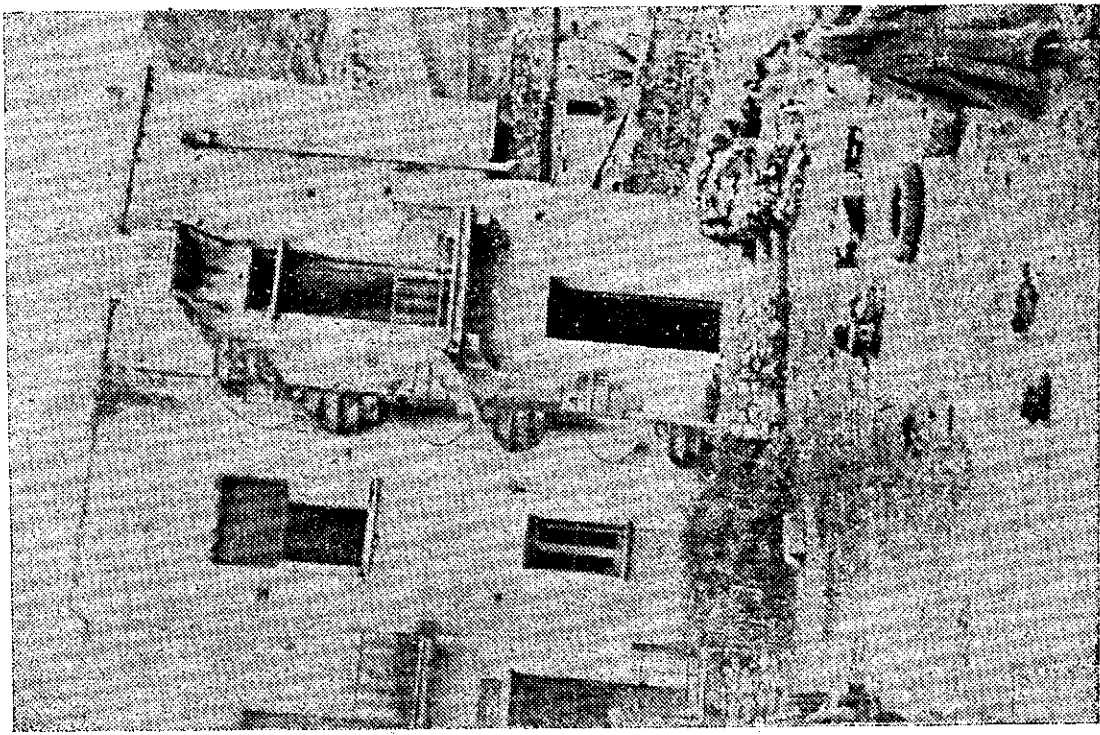
The Minister of War and staff officers watched the parade from a balcony.

WORK IN PROGRESS ON ATHENS ANTIQUITIES

It's been officially reported at the Ministry of Education that large sections of rock are ready to crumble and full at the Acropolis during the progress of work for the buttressing of rocks already deemed unsafe. As work on an extensive scale, to cope with the new situation is considered both technically dif-

munists, exactly as Gaetan was murdered by communists in order to incite the Colombian revolution. The method is now old and well-known and has lost its value.

4) On the eve of the Italian elections the U.S.S.R. pronounced its 23 veto to the Security Council opposing the entry of Italy to the UNO. The U.S.S.R. would have been quite willing to allow Italy's entrance if only their satellites Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria were given entry. A new satellite has been added in Finland, whose participation in UNO the Soviet Union now curiously advocates while it bitterly opposed it until quite recently. It was evident that the Democratic Powers would not submit to such blackmail. So the Soviet veto was a wrong and awkward move taking into consideration the oscillating Italian public opinion.



One of the houses destroyed by bandits in Kalavryta.

and communities involved, share in the execution of the project, either through the voluntary work of the inhabitants, or through contributions in cash or both whether the work is done directly through the Ministry or indirectly from the subsidies granted.

This contribution on the part of the inhabitants is considered indispensable by the Ministry, not only in order to help its special budget and so enable it to spread its activities to a larger number of localities, but for the purpose of interesting the communities also in the better maintenance and future development of their projects.

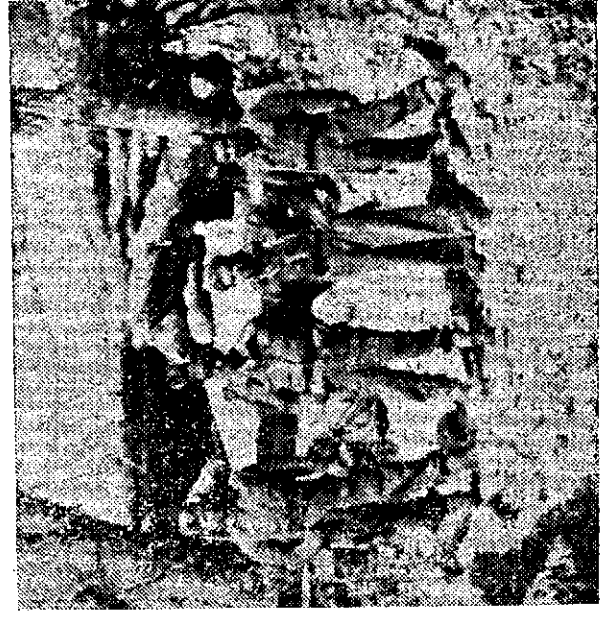
Up to now the following amounts have been spent in the execution of sanitation projects.

a) 1935-36 Appropriated amount 3,500,000 drs 49 projects of a total value of 1,359,500 drs, were completed. (a)

b) 1936-37 Appropriated amount 2,000,000. 30 projects of a total value of 1,440,000 drs. were completed.

Even in the concentration areas of rebel victims, local committees have been formed in each province and county and presided over by the Prefect or Sub-Prefect, with, as permanent members per region the supervisors of the services of the Ministries of Social Welfare, Health, Reconstruction and Supply. These committees are reinforced with auxiliary members, appointed by the Prefect, ac-

from a point of view of organising its services in the regions in which the problem of the victims of the rebels presented itself most acutely. The welfare Centres were established, all over Greece and even in the mountain areas. The Greek Red Cross and the Patriotic Institute cooperated with the Ministry of Social Welfare very satisfactorily from the first moment this problem appeared. This enabled the Ministry to establish full and detailed statistics per region on the number of victims and to be fully informed on their urgent needs. The number of old and sick, people who need special care and relief per region is likewise known, as well as the various needs per region as concerns their relief and nutrition. Finally, specialized personnel exists, which is fully cognizant of existing matters per region, down to each family victim of the rebels. This means that if the corresponding means existed this problem could be met adequately.



Men of national forces who liberated Kalavryta.

posed by laws. Nevertheless if it is manifested in proper manner it can supplement Government action. Today 971 villages in the whole of Greece have been partially or totally evacuated of their inhabitants. A special kind of warfare is being waged against adversaries who show no mercy. In view of such a situation every Greek, in proportion to his or her potentialities, should perform his or her duty so that the present adventure may be put to an end. Her Majesty's fund should be assisted as much as possible. Thanks to this fund special and immediate needs were met and 3,000 orphans of these new victims of the Greek tragedy been saved.

It is a duty of national honour and an imperative social debt that everything possible should be done for the relief of the victims whom the rebels have coldbloodedly created for the purpose of causing a general social upheaval and paralysing the effort of reconstruction and production. One cannot live happily when masses of human beings of the same nation are being made to suffer in the most cruel manner. In cooperation with the State and with all possible means, the Greek community should, perform its duty in full toward the victims of the rebels and foil the latter's criminal effort.

These 400,000 Greeks must be

extra-governmental parties constituting the parliamentary opposition and which have been already clearly stated by their authorised representatives in press conferences. In short, these views, common to both Government and Opposition, are based on the fact that the Greek people are fighting against heavy odds an unequal battle, in which they are offering for the common saved. And when, as we hope, soon, the storm blows over and the afflicted return to their homes both. State and Community will feel the satisfaction of having done all that was possible, under the most difficult circumstances, during their period of suffering. This feeling will help the afflicted to rebuild their ruined homes and start work once more on the land.

fruit and costly, the evacuation of families living in the dangerous area at the foot of the Acropolis has been decided on.

GREEK TEAMS FOR THE OLYMPICS

Efforts are being made to ensure the necessary funds for the participation of Greek teams at the London Olympics. The Minister of Education states that the Olympic Games Committee has already collected 300,000,000 Dr. by contributions. The Minister of Education in cooperation with the competent athletic authorities has decided to send a team of 50 most of which will be athletes. A football team will be sent if the Clubs agree to pay the necessary expenses for their men.

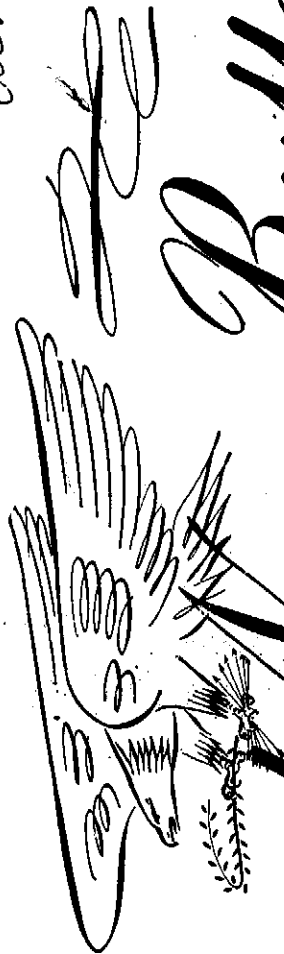


A mother with her three children whom father has been massacred by bandits.

Albans News -

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P.S. Co.



Army and Navy Bulletin

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Victory Silenced Guns In Europe One Year Ago

What VE Meant to a GI

(May 8, 1945)

BY ROBERT WALTER TAYLOR

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Next week marks the first anniversary of the victory won by the United Nations in Europe. One year ago today Americans were fighting, killing—and being killed—on alien soil. Those who were there will remember it. Those whose husbands or sons or brothers or fathers were slain or disabled in the carnage will not soon forget. There are, unfortunately, too many Americans who have forgotten. For that reason, the editors of THE BULLETIN dedicate this issue to the anniversary of V-E Day. The center pages, 8 and 9, are devoted to pictures which will evoke memories of the exhilaration which accompanied the first overtures of peace. For more sobering reflections, THE BULLETIN prints an original article contributed by Robert Walter Taylor. One year ago he transcribed the thoughts which ran through his mind when the tremendous impact of the idea of "Peace" became more than mere rumor. The editors believe his memories will be shared by many of its readers who also were in combat or in uniform at that time. They would like to hope that his words could have some effect on the self-seeking politicians, black marketeers, shrewds... greedy.

The Watch on the Rhine



by W. W. W. W.

speculators (and similarly thoughtless manufacturers who, one year later, are shattering the unity and destroying the ideals which made victory possible.)

It is one o'clock in the morning of May 8, 1945 . . . V-E Day in Europe. This afternoon at three o'clock the leaders of the United Nations will address the world on the total capitulation of Nazi Germany. Now only the guard and I, the radio operator, are awake in our bivouac area. He is leaning on his M-1. I am sitting propped against our half-track with a field bag for a pillow.

We have built a crackling fire, he and I . . . the first time we have been allowed to have lights. There is no fear of an air raid now. We do not speak. We only see, through the flames, the moon cutting a path across the lake, and beyond, in velvet shadow, the foothills of the Bavarian Alps. Underneath the first the embers glow and the flames spit into the night.

I have turned the dial of my set to 5600 kilocycles for a shortwave broadcast from the BBC. The guard and I listen, not knowing whether we hear the words or not, not quite believing . . . at least not yet. The announcer is saying that in Picadilly Square the crowds are so packed traffic had to be diverted to other streets. Some GIs are trying to carry the difficult strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," but when they came to " . . . and the home of the brave" the notes are too much for them. Yet the guard and I know that their heart is in it.

From the Pacific we hear a Marine say, "I hope it is over here soon, too." Then other comments, from Paris, Rome. . . . "Did you hear any news tonight?" . . . "Yes, it's all over with" . . . "I'll bet they're really whooping it up in the States" . . . "Wish we were there" . . . "Wish we were home."

Thus in the dark early hours of the morning, when all except we two are asleep, comes the realization of the end of a terrible decade. Hitler's rise and fall had comprised twelve years. With the burning Reichstag, he, too, had gone down in smoke. Only the embers still glow—as in the young German boy we met the other day with his serious voice and determined manner who wanted to play with some

(Continued on Page 2).



Silhouetted by the flare of an anti-aircraft searchlight, a lone sentry of the 309th Regiment, 78th Division, stands watch on the Rhine a year ago today in a scene reminiscent of the sentry described in the story which begins on this page. (Official Photo)

In This Week's Issue

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House Resumes Budget Hearing

Resumption of hearings this week by the House Appropriations Naval Subcommittee on the proposed \$2,100,000,000 slash in the 1947 Navy Budget spelled nothing but bad news for the Navy.

When the House group suddenly decided it had all the necessary information and concluded hearings on the proposal shortly before the Easter recess, prospects for restoration of a large percentage of the slash were bright. A report of the group's findings was to be made this week.

When the House reconvened it was decided, however, to call upon the Secretary of the Navy and others for additional testimony to clarify several points not clear to committee members in their study of their findings. A final report from the subcommittee is not expected before another week.

Meanwhile, top Navy officials charged with planning must continue to assume that a budget of \$4,224,000,000 is all that will be approved until given definite reason to plan otherwise.

A spokesman for the House subcommittee discounted as unfounded a recent report from a usually reliable source that restoration of \$1,750,000,000 or approximately 85 per cent of the cut in funds will be recommended in the subcommittee report.

With the postwar size of the Navy and Marine Corps now definite as a result of Public Law 347, signed by the President on April 18, Navy officials have a major point in their arguments against any budget slash. The reduced budget would not finance a Navy and Marine Corps of the size now authorized.

What VE Meant to a GI

(Continued From Page 1)

guns we had captured. His mother was frightened because at fourteen the youth was already out of hand.

The embers glow, and the guard and I say nothing. Are we thinking, as the smoke rings rise against the moon, of the smoking cities of Southern Germany, of the ashes of Munich, the fallen walls of Dachau? Do we see dead hands, yellow as old parchment, clutching the earth, or smell the carcasses of dead horses among the other dead, or remember the charred toy we had seen in a courtyard—like the symbol of a fallen race? Do we think of these things, or are we still drunk from the cognac we had when we first heard the news? Do the fumes still cloud our minds and will the guard and I go reeling, arm in arm, down the hill and cool our enthusiasm in the waters of the lake?

We remember we wanted to give a fifty-gun salute in celebration of V-E Day. The guard and I still do not speak, but we know without speaking that he and I would like to give a different kind of salute.

To those who died in the desert back in '42, to those who lie face down on Salerno sands, to those who knew the battlefields of France, the hedgerows, the Bulge, the Herigen Forest . . . to those who gave their lives on the Siegfried Line, and along the banks of the Rhine . . .

We toast them, the guard and I, in our thoughts, and we're proud to have been their brothers and their fellow-soldiers, although we knew not all of them. We shall not forget. We do not cry vengeance nor desire the taste of blood, but we shall see to it that never again shall a human race so bloat itself with ego as to overstep the bounds of common decency and trust. We shall see to it that there shall be a legion of men of good will to hold the peace, now it is won, so that our sons and their sons after them shall never have to listen to the faint static of a radio at one o'clock in the morning on alien soil and be filled with the half-drunk, half-dumb realization of the end of a war.

Draft Act Still Navy Board To Waits Action Ignore Caste

Despite published reports that one of the functions of the Civilian Advisory Committee named by the Navy is to investigate the so-called caste system, sources within the Navy Department insist that such is not the case.

More than 40 of the 58 leading educators, publishers, scientists, religious leaders, etc., who comprise the Committee met aboard the aircraft carrier TARAWA at New York last week to study and comment on "Navy policies on non-military matters."

In his original announcement that

Senators Slow Down Merger

Further credence was added to the belief that merger legislation will die by default when two Republican members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee filed a blistering minority report and Chairman Walsh of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee confirmed his intention to hold additional hearings on the bill (S. 2044).

Terming the plan of Senators Thomas, Hill and Austin an "administrative monstrosity which violates all the laws of experience in administration," Republicans Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Thomas C. Hart of Conn. charged that the bill fails to "offer a constructive compromise."

Although more acceptable to the Navy than the so-called Thomas plan, the Navy is not hoping for enactment of Bridges' merger proposal. A top Navy official told the ARMY AND NAVY BULLETIN that autonomy for the Air Forces would give the Army two "votes" and the Navy only one, since the Air Forces surely would be loyal to their former parent. He suggested establishment of a separated Navy Air Force as a possible solution if the Bridges proposal gains support.

The Thomas plan for merging the armed forces under the control of a Secretary for Common Defense, and providing for puppet Secretaries for War, Navy and Air, reached the Senate floor last week after a surprising 10-1 vote in favor of the plan by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. However, it was referred immediately to the Naval Affairs Committee for further hearings.

Additional study of the bill by the latter group began this week when Senators Thomas, Hill and Austin appeared before the committee to discuss the measure. Several members of the Naval Affairs Committee already have

Senate supporters of draft extension were attempting to speed consideration of legislation as the May 15 deadline neared, but a vote in the Senate seemed unlikely before next week.

While it seemed certain that the Senate will act on the measure before the scheduled automatic expiration of Selective Service on May 15, many doubted that an agreement on a compromise between the House version and a Senate-approved bill can be reached before

Army Disposing Of Surplus Chapels

Voiced their dissent over the plan and are expected to demand lengthy consideration of the measure before permitting a vote on the Senate floor.

Pay Raise Bill Faces Vote

There was a mass crossing of fingers among officers and enlisted men of the Regular armed forces this week as the Senate finally was scheduled to vote on a bill (HR 6084) to increase their base pay on a sliding scale ranging from 50 per cent for privates to 10 per cent for major generals.

Although showing hesitation on such controversial matters as universal military training, draft extension and continuation of the OPA, Senators welcomed their first opportunity in many weeks to vote on a bill approved of by the general public.

HR 6084 is only one of four service pay bills now on the Senate calendar, but it already has passed the House and is given an excellent chance for enactment during the present session of Congress.

If approved in its present form, HR 6084 establishes the following pay scale:

Grade	Present	HR 6084	INCREASE
1	\$138	\$165	20%
2	114	135	20%
3	96	115	20%
4	78	100	30%
5	66	90	40%
6	54	80	50%
7	50	75	50%

Three other pay bills under consideration are:

S 2038, introduced by Senator Gurney and providing pay increases for only the five lower pay grades.

S 1357, the proposal of Senator Maybank to increase the pay of overseas personnel.

S 1369, embodying the recommendations of an Interdepartmental Pay Committee for a flat 20 per cent increase in pay and allowances for all grades.

May 15

Draft extension took a mauling in the House, and draft extension advocates called the House bill worse than no legislation at all. The House raised the minimum age to 20 years, extended the draft for nine months but prohibited all inductions from May 15 to Oct. 15. After the latter date, the President was authorized to order the resumption of the draft if voluntary enlistments failed to meet the Army's requirements.

Although the Senate Military Affairs Committee reported out a bill calling for a 12-month extension without crippling restrictions, a lively debate is expected on the Senate floor. Several Senators favor the House clause banning the induction of teen-agers, the main source of Army manpower.

Dependents Sail For Mediterranean

The first ship bearing dependents of American soldiers stationed in the Mediterranean theater will sail for Italy sometime in May. A second boat-load will follow before the end of May.

Among the more than 200 wives and children listed for the first sailing is the wife of Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, theater commander. The first group to whom orders for travel to the Mediterranean have been issued includes dependents of only five enlisted men, although the War Department stated that all eligible personnel regardless of rank were given opportunity to apply for transportation of dependents. Lists are compiled on the basis of established priorities, transportation and living facilities available.

When 500 American dependents arrived in Bremerhaven, Germany, on April 28, the American Red Cross started a new comprehensive program to assist wives and children of GIs in the occupation forces. This overseas program is similar to the aid given through the Red Cross home service by chapters in the United States.

Navy Secretary James Forrestal's suggestions will be sought on Navy morale and welfare, education of Reservists, preparation for return to civilian life and similar problems." In addition, the Navy said it wants comments on "naval policies and practices which are misunderstood or disapproved" by the public.

How a study of such matters is to be made without considerable overlapping into what has been described as the Navy caste system was not made clear. Nor has the form in which the advice of the Committee will be given been specified.

Shortly after the Doolittle Board began its study of the Army caste system, Vice Admiral L. E. Denfeld, Navy Personnel Chief, said a similar board would investigate those same conditions within the Navy. No board for that specific purpose has been named as yet.

The decision of top Navy officials to seek advice on such important matters from civilians continues a wartime practice that proved of great value to the Navy Department. In this instance, the Navy will benefit from the intelligent advice of such prominent public figures as Justice William O. Douglas, of the Supreme Court; Colgate W. Darden, former Governor of Virginia; Dr. F. A. Middlebush, President, University of Missouri; Walter Lippmann, columnist; and Rev. E. J. ("Father") Flanagan, Superintendent of Boys Town.

Demobilization Totals

During the week ending April 20, demobilization of the armed forces continued as follows:

The Navy discharged 58,254 for a total of 2,191,794.

The Marine Corps discharged 5,120 for a total of 313,456.

The Coast Guard discharged 3,339 for a total of 121,285.

Army discharges topped the 7,000,000 mark on April 22.

munitions of war, the Army came to the end of hostilities with more chapels than will be needed in peacetime. Now the War Department is taking steps to dispose of chapels which are surplus to the needs of the postwar Army.

The Chief of Chaplains has been directed to consult with religious groups concerning the equitable distribution of excess Army chapels in the United States. Many religious bodies already have expressed interest in acquiring chapels.

First consideration will be given to the use of chapels as shrines or memorials, and second preference will be given to buyers who want to use them as houses of worship. No chapel will be disposed of without the approval of the Chief of Chaplains.

Agents of the War Department and the War Assets Administration have instructions to advertise for sale locally these surplus chapels, and at the same time notify local churches. Prospective purchasers are requested to make application for specific chapels with the agency having charge of disposal. Purchasers will be responsible for their dismantling and removal.

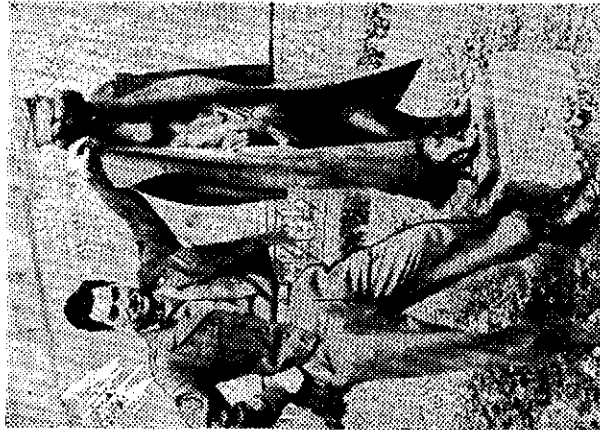
In most cases, Bibles, pulpits, organs and other equipment will not be sold but will be turned over to permanent Army stations needing them.

Only Quadruple Amputee Drives Own Car

The only American to lose parts of all four limbs in combat is now able to drive a specially equipped automobile.

The quadruple amputee, M/Sgt. Fred-eric Hensel, Corbin, Ky., was given the car at the Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., where he was taken for treatment after stepping on a Japanese mine on Okinawa last June. Hensel recently left the hospital on a furlough for a trip in his car to the Southwest to look after a chicken ranch on which to live after he is discharged from the hospital.

Zurich Zad Zack



The photographer captioned this "CHIV-ALRY" and described it as an unidentified GI "enjoying" a leave in Zurich, Switzerland, by covering a shapely Swiss female statue. The editors demur. Anyone who knows his GIs knows that the sergeant is not "enjoying" his leave and that he is simply a sad sack who got there too late. (Acme Photo)

Army Issues Rules For GI Editors

A War Department circular on Army newspapers established a policy designed to curb personal attacks on Army and Government leaders similar to the sharp criticisms of military and public officials printed in service publications during the time troops were conducting demonstrations against being retained overseas.

Army editors will be held responsible for the lack of good taste, objectivity and

Lichfield Trial Opens Anew

The transfer of the Lichfield guard-house brutality cases from England to Germany, with a promise by Gen. Joseph McNarney that no charges would be white-washed, failed to quiet the Army lawyers engaged in the courts-martial proceedings.

When the case against Lt. Leonard W. Ennis, Peekskill, N. Y., was called this week, his attorney, Col. Edward Chayes, moved for a 60-day continuance, charging that, instead of trying to white-wash "the brass," an attempt is being made by "high Army authorities" to try the cases with such speed that the accused fear they will not receive a fair trial because defense counsel will not have sufficient time for proper preparation. He added that "the American public is demanding that someone be made the goat."

Col. Chayes, in arguing for a continuance, said that he had been unable to obtain 35 files of necessary documents, including Lichfield records which he said would prove that some of the prosecution witnesses were not at Lichfield when offenses involving Lt. Ennis occurred.

Lt. Ennis was the first officer scheduled for trial. Another officer, Lt. Granville Cubage, Oklahoma City, was to face a court-martial this week. Col. James A. Kilian, former Lichfield commander, three other officers and eight enlisted men are awaiting trial.

In the Lichfield scandal, the old Army custom of passing the buck from the top downward has been reversed. The defendants have tried to place responsibility on superiors. The testimony of Col. Kilian, who was a reluctant witness in the first Lichfield trial, will be indicative of the possible trend of other defenses when he takes the stand in his own behalf. While Kilian had little to say during his testimony as a witness

Schools To Train Merchant Officers

The War Shipping Administration has announced that the U. S. Maritime Service Officers' Upgrade Schools are offering license preparation training to men with sea experience in both the naval and merchant services in order to relieve an acute shortage of deck and engineer officers on merchant ships.

Men who have served in commissioned or enlisted status in the Navy or Coast Guard, or as licensed or unlicensed personnel in the Merchant Marine, may make their applications at any Enrolling Office of the Maritime Service, to the Commandant, U. S. Maritime Service, Washington 25, D. C., or at any office of the Recruiting and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration.

The accepted applicants will not be entitled to any compensation or allowance during the training course, since they will not be enrolled or recalled to active duty in the Maritime Service. Graduates who obtain licenses and serve six months at sea will be eligible to apply for enrollment in the Maritime Service.

Upgrade schools are located in Baltimore, Boston, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans. Enrolling officers are in Boston, New York, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Navy Removes Bar On Reenlistment

Lagging enlistments in the Naval Reserve have prompted the Navy to remove the 90-day limitation for reenlistment at the same rating held at time of discharge. Enlisted men now may reenlist in the Reserve without loss of rating regardless of the time lapse after discharge.

Army Criticized On Food Waste

The War Department was criticized this week by a civilian committee, appointed by Secretary of War Patterson to investigate food-handling by the Army, which reported that the Army had hoarded and wasted huge amounts of foodstuffs including thousands of tons of critical items such as flour, sugar, butter and meat.

The War Department released the committee's report with the explanation that any mishandling of food "occurred largely because of sudden manpower shifts at the peak of demobilization," and added that the Army had "ordered action taken to prevent recurrences of these instances."

The committee, headed by John L. Hennessy, executive vice-president of the Statler Hotels, Inc., said the Army has forced release of sugar, flour, and canned goods because Army regional depots had become overloaded. The Army had grocery stocks greatly in excess of the 45-day minimum authorized, and this over-supply caused a tremendous loss of food by deterioration, the committee charged. Requisition and distribution methods, faulty inspection, improper storage, and the "inefficient and wasteful" preparation and handling of food in Army messes also were blamed for a large amount of wastage.

The committee was critical of "definitely substandard" sanitary conditions, which it said was due to inferior food-handling personnel and to unsatisfactory rank and pay for food-handlers. It also claimed there was a lack of thorough inspections and proper supervision.

The committee offered recommendations to improve the situation. These included: adequate training of all officers in food-handling; a food service corps of 60,000 officers and enlisted men for each million soldiers; permanent

truth of their papers' contents. The circular added, however, that publications should not be mouthpieces of the Army, a command or of any individual or group. The policy bars "featuring, in the guise of news, inflammatory material not justified by the facts," as well as "editorial views based on incomplete evidence or personal prejudice."

Commanders and editors are warned against "capitulos or ill-formed criticism of U. S. Government policy or of individuals in the Government or military service," although the circular goes on to say: "Well-informed and temperate expression of opinion about improvement of practices of the military establishments has a place in Army newspapers." Commanding officers are directed to "make certain that newspapers under their supervision are staffed with qualified personnel."

Writer Challenges 'Big Navy' Idea

Asserting that the U. S. Navy is the only real Navy in existence today and that a postwar Navy of the size planned would place a "mortgage on every pay check of every taxpayer," W. Barton Leach denounces top Navy Department officials for their planning in an article entitled "The Stupidity of a Big Navy" in the current issue of the American Mercury.

Leach, a former Harvard law professor and Chief of the Operations Analysis Division, U. S. Army Air Forces, between 1942 and 1945, commends the admirals for literally working themselves out of a job by destroying Italian, German and Japanese seapower.

He charges, however that "gratitude is no basis" for doubling the size of the Navy and belittles the Navy Department claim that "we" need a "tax-eating behemoth" of more than 650,000 men. Leach overlooks the fact that legislation was necessary to provide for such a Navy and Congress has given its stamp of approval in the form of Public Law 347.

In the trial of the convicted Sgt. Judson Smith, and he has remained silent since, some reports from Europe indicate that the former commander will make an effort to shift the major part of the responsibility for brutal treatment of GI prisoners to some superior officer.

McNarney Clamps Down on GIs

In Army psychology, such things as drill, reveille and retreat formations, calisthenics and inspections have long been considered effective in building esprit de corps, maintaining discipline, instilling military courtesy and improving the appearance of soldiers.

These old methods were among those put into effect this week by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European commander-in-chief, to halt the breakdown in discipline of American occupation troops. Gen. McNarney declared that the morale and discipline of U. S. soldiers in Europe have deteriorated seriously in recent months, and the venereal disease rate has shot up.

Charges were made that soldiers have participated in black-market activities, drunkenness has increased, more men have been AWOL, auto accidents have become more frequent, soldiers have become lax concerning their personal appearance and in observance of military courtesies, and there is a marked tendency to complain against constituted military authority.

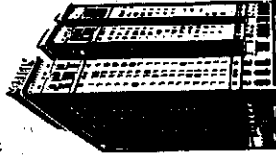
Included in Gen. McNarney's corrective measures are: (1) New training programs to leave soldiers less free time and surplus energy for getting into trouble; (2) strict control of weapons with courts-martial for men who carry firearms illegally; (3) more intensive control of venereal disease; (4) swift punishment of lawlessness for offenses against civilians; (5) 11 p.m. curfew for all GIs except those who by their good conduct are entitled to special passes.

Kitchen police with extra pay for KP duty, and shorter hours for men working in the kitchen.

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direction of Rear Admiral J. E. Gingrich, calls for the formation of an Organized Reserve which includes 177,000 enlisted men and a volunteer force of 780,000 enlisted men.

Former enlisted Regulars who desire to reenlist in the Regular Navy within 90 days after discharge may also do so and regain their old rates. If more than 90 days have elapsed, however, a former Regular can get his old rate only when such rates are open in his classification.

Former enlisted Reserves who reenlist in the Regular Navy within or beyond 90 days of their date of discharge are given no assurance of regaining their high rates. This practice was discontinued on March 7 when the strength of the Regular Navy mounted to within 100,000 of the planned postwar strength and new budget limitations were imposed.

The total strength of the Regular Navy on April 23 was 497,581, including 457,536 enlisted men and 40,045 officers. Public Law 347, signed by President Truman on April 18, authorizes a postwar Navy of 500,000 enlisted men and 44,350 officers.

Were Those Trips Necessary?

It required 29,670 extra trains, composed of 400,000 cars, for the Pennsylvania Railroad to handle strictly military movements of 17,507,647 soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guardsmen in the period between January, 1941, and December 1, 1945. All this was exclusive of millions of military personnel traveling privately on furloughs.

Classified Advertisement

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Editorials

atomic bomb can land on any bit of earth because the bomb has no geographic or political prejudices. The Army and Navy are contributing competent military and politico-economic intelligence of a broad strategic nature. The State Department should not be deprived of the four million dollars for intelligence and analysis work which the House of Representatives has just stricken from their appropriations. But Admiral Souters' outfit or some similar agency would be far more effective if it were given charge of intelligence in fields of more limited application but nevertheless equally important to the planning of political, economic and military moves.

Congress Reconverts

AT THE TIME the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, the Congress of the United States was a divided body, composed of various blocs working at cross purposes. While many farsighted and informed Americans felt that the United States inevitably would be drawn into the war, a large number of Congressmen preferred to believe that this country could, somehow, stay out of the conflict, and they were concerned mainly with matters which seemed trivial and inconsequential after the Japs' sneak attack.

Once the United States went to war, Congress put on an outward face of seeming unity. Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, isolationists and internationalists, with few exceptions, shelved their differences and joined labor, management and others on the home front in an all-out effort to assist the war leaders and the men on the fighting fronts.

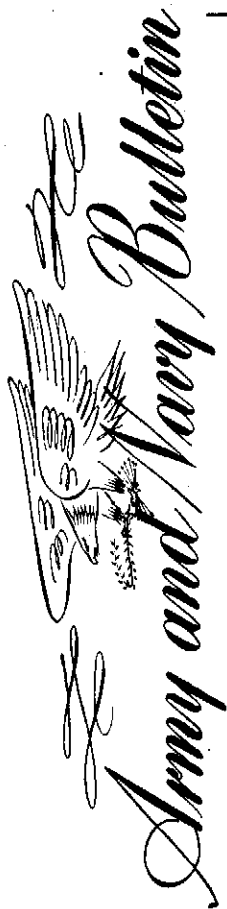
WHATSOEVER might have caused this, it was Congress at its best. There is divided opinion as to whether this was a sudden upsurge of statesmanship or as many prefer to believe, it was an abdication of legislative responsibility to the executive. The cause is immaterial. The end result was good.

That prevailing wartime attitude unfortunately did not survive the war. Congress was just as anxious as business, labor and everyone else to go back to the ways of peace. So Congress reconverted as soon as the victory was won. Petty partisan politics and expediency once more gained their pre-war ascendancy in the halls of Congress.

The lawmakers, besieged by constituents, put on the pressure to speed demobilization. A Pearl Harbor investigation developed into a bitter political controversy. Congressional committees held lengthy hearings on Universal Military Training and unification of the armed services, then pigeonholed the matters in a fashion which indicated that neither will be voted on in this election year. Congress has neglected to provide legislation which would assist Army and Navy leaders in going ahead with plans for peacetime military establishments, and the confusion and uncertainty resulting from this state of affairs has tied the hands of the War and Navy Departments.

FINALLY, the House passed a draft extension bill which was worse than no legislation at all because it defeats the very purpose for which a draft bill is needed. The House plunged on into its reconversion by dealing a lethal blow to OPA, which will make it more difficult for veterans to reconvert and readjust themselves to civilian life. Now the legislators, with tongue in cheek and eyes on the clock, are impatient to adjourn and take off for the election wars.

With Congress it is once more business—and politics—as usual. Gone is the pretense of unity which helped the winning of victory. Pressure groups and lobbyists



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Intelligence: A Vital Need

THERE is one weapon in the arsenal of war that can never be outmoded by the atomic bomb. Instead, with each new scientific discovery, the vital need for intelligence—both instantaneous and comprehensive in scope—becomes more urgent.

The National Intelligence Authority which consists of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Navy and Admiral Leahy, the present Chief of Staff, with Rear Admiral Souters as Executive Secretary of the N.I.A. and Managing Director of the Central Intelligence Group, is a start—but no more than a start—in the right direction. NIA and CIG are concerned primarily with the broad fields of Strategic Intelligence. Much, but by no means all, of this work in wartime was performed by the Office of Strategic Services. For the Army and Navy made notable contributions.

AFTER the beginning of 1943, there was established under the Joint Chiefs of Staff

groups who control votes. The enlightened order of the war years was only temporary. Congress is back to normalcy.

Editorial of The Week

(Editors Note — The following editorial is reprinted from the BELVOIR CASTLE, official publication of Ft. Belvoir, Va. The BULLETIN regards it as interesting, first because it appears in a publication edited and published by military personnel under military supervision, and, second, because it expresses some views on the so-called "caste system," by men most directly affected by the exercise of officer discipline.)

It seems that everyone in the Army, out of the Army, or in the Boy Scouts, has something to say about the so-called "caste" system and general relationship between officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces. The "bitch session" in Washington is only a highly-publicized version of what is going on throughout the entire Army.

Any combat soldier, or any soldier "in the know" is thankful if there is a high degree of discipline in his particular unit. It is easy to use the hackneyed phrase, "an Army without discipline becomes a mob," but this doesn't necessarily apply. However, a combat soldier appreciates the fact that lack of this extremely important factor of organization may well cost him his life in battle.

But there is a wide-open chasm between discipline and chicken. Chicken, as such, does not anger the average soldier—it merely annoys him. The boys "bitch" a little about some seemingly important restriction of their independence and then fall back into the usual routine.

A large portion of so-called chicken is purely imaginary on the soldier's part, and has a definite place in the pattern of the unit. Men with reasonable length of service behind them just do what they're told, shrug, and go about their business.

The comparatively new boys, particularly the young ones fresh from school, coddled at home, and never having had a lot of responsibility, wail far into the night and lull themselves to sleep

the conception and development of the Joint Army and Navy studies which have turned the result of prodigious and effective work of personnel in all of the intelligence services of the War and Navy Departments, the State Department and such independent agencies as O.S.S. and the Board of Economic Warfare. This wartime work is now under the synthesizing control of Rear Admiral Souters. It is his responsibility to keep the President abreast of just how fast Russia is withdrawing from Iran; to what extent German scientists are researching with atomic explosives in Spain and the Argentine; just how much political control Russia has over Poland and how independent of Russian influence are the Balkan states.

This is a tremendously important part of intelligence. But, it is only the top level portion for the use of the grand strategists. For it is still true—regrettably—that if Admiral Souters or anyone else in NIA wishes to know the Air power of State "X," he must go to the files of G-2, A-2 and ONI. As long as harmonious relations exist between the several intelligence services this is not an intolerable situation. Unfortunately in the war years that we have just passed through, there was not always that thorough coordination of the several intelligence services which made for complete harmony and efficiency. Relations are better today than in the past but this is the result of the determination of the present incumbents to effect coordination. Personalities still control the situation and a change of personnel at the top can undo the cooperative spirit presently obtaining.

THE Congressional Committee that investigated Pearl Harbor brought out many instances of the failure of the Army and Navy to trust one another in those tragic days that led up to December 7, 1941. It was unfortunate that so much discussion was necessary about the Army's and Navy's top secret techniques but certainly there was illustrated here the fatal defect of disunity. And certainly if this sort of information were to be kept in a super-secret category it would have been more effective had the nation's limited resources of this type of genius been pooled into one organization. The ARMY AND NAVY BULLETIN does not feel that either the Army's merger plan or the Navy's plan of coordination completely meets the needs of national security. In a matter of the gravest import such as national security, it is vital that no step be taken that will be unwise. However, the Navy's plan for a Central Intelligence Group seems to have been adopted on the strategic level. It is only necessary to broaden the base and the interpretation of intelligence.

Certainly the Army and Navy should have their separate intelligence services. But above all of this, the Central Intelligence Group should become the central nerve system reservoir and pool of evaluated technical and tactical intelligence as much as it should be the final source for strategic intelligence. One of the chief troubles with military and naval intelligence has always been the compartmentation into politico-geographic units. This was the old classic organization of the State Department and the military intelligence services created foreign branches along the same outmoded line.

DURING the war, just ended, the Division of Naval Intelligence for example had a British Empire Section and a Japanese Section. Presumably as an ally we could receive any information we needed from the British. The situation was entirely reversed with reference to enemy countries. Nevertheless, until V-J Day and after, Naval Intelligence had its separate British, German and Japanese sections, theatres and branches.

SOMEWHERE along the line there must be created an overall Intelligence Service which is concerned with the processing of intelligence itself. This evaluating, synthesizing, producing and disseminating unit cannot be bound by geographic confines. As a functional organization, it would know the exact location of uranium deposits no matter what flag flew over the soil. It would know that the

with a feeling that they're being treated like cattle.

What angers the enlisted man, deflates his ambition and enthusiasm, and particularly his respect and regard for the officer, is the manner in which discipline is sometimes administered.

Soldiers above all are human, and should be treated as such. There is nothing that degrades a soldier more than to have an officer take advantage of his military rank to berate a man publicly, or before a gathering of his companions and co-workers.

This does not imply that the platoon leader should call a soldier aside and whisper for him to get into step, or to tell him to please wipe that smile off his face. But military admonitions and reprimands can be administered in such a manner that the soldier is not actually degraded.

Old soldiers understand this, and can immediately spot an officer for whom they will work cheerfully.

Nearly every soldier will willingly and cheerfully do a reasonable day's work if he is treated like a man. There is, of course, the inevitable scattering of eight-balls, but these malcontents are found in any organization, and are not considered here.

Separate rationing and quartermaster, and separate social activity probably will remain with the Army forever, but more humane relationship between officers and enlisted men would go far towards making this a more democratic and smooth-working organization.

Speak Up

Is This a Private Fight Or Can Anybody Get In?

(EDITORS NOTE—This could go on forever, but here is where it stops. The controversy over "caste system" abuses in the Marine Corps was kicked off by a letter from ex-Marine Rowhac Hamilton in the April 13 issue of the BULLETIN. Hamilton's charges were refuted by Doyle R. Walker, Captain, USMCR, in the April 20 issue. Comes now ex-Marine F. K. (Dick) Dashiell, who sends the BULLETIN a copy of his letter to Walker in rebuttal of the latter's defense of the Marine officer system. It has been edited.)

This is something of an answer to your rather frantic letter in the ARMY AND NAVY BULLETIN of April 20, 1946.

Down here in the fourth paragraph you point out that "records of Marine Corps Headquarters reveal that Mr. Hamilton did not join" 3rd MarDiv until May 7, 1945. I fail to see your point, if you have one. Are you trying to imply that simply because Mr. Hamilton did not join the division until that date that he could, therefore, be incapable of knowing conditions as they existed before that date? Surely you do not contend that simply because one is not present at all events of this life he is not fit to comment on those of which he has been appraised.

Next paragraph: here you start out "Another very important fact is that no veterans of the bloody slaughter of Iwo Jima (neither enlisted or officers, that is) had yet returned to the island of Guam, and, if my memory serves me correctly, did not return for a period of seven to ten days." Other than being

This page belongs to you, the reader. Here, it is your privilege to "Speak Up"—to speak your mind on any or all matters relating to the U. S. armed forces. Letters for this page must bear the name and address of the writer, but pen names or initials may be used with the published text if the writer desires. The Editor reserves the right to cut any letter exceeding 200 words and to reject any that are not fit to print. Confidence of the writer will be protected at all times.

bacon? Or fresh vegetables, especially corn on the cob? Also, how much better cooked was it? Walker, I do not know of a fellow officer of yours in the 21st Marines who will back you up on that remark.

By the way, just how did you get to see Mr. Hamilton's record at Marine Corps Headquarters? I thought records were confidential. I assume the Commandant will now permit Hamilton to look up your file—or will be interested in how you came to look up his.

I shall send this to the ARMY AND NAVY BULLETIN. The editor probably will throw it away quicker than Col. Griffith threw out the case of the Lieutenant in Charlie Co. of the 21st Marines who had an accident with a jeep while driving drunk despite the fact that the good Colonel would have brigged an enlisted man for God-I'd-hate-to-think-how-

ing editorial of its issue of April 20, it associates Nelson and Von Steuben with "an odor which flares the nostrils of free men and citizens." Has the BULLETIN dedicated itself to shedding the most unfavorable light on the Services, and to a muck-raking policy which will achieve for it chiefly a "cockroach value?"

E. E. HERRMANN
CAPT., USN.

(Editor's Note—The BULLETIN made no editorial interpretation of the official picture, caption and citation which constituted the reference to Col. Kilian. The Editors suggest that the best answer to Correspondent Herrmann may be found in the letter of Correspondent Dietrich which follows.)

Wants No Whitewash

To the Editor:

I agree wholeheartedly with the opinions expressed by the editors of the ARMY AND NAVY BULLETIN, with regard to Sec. of War Patterson's treatment and handling of the Lichfield case and from his apparent handling of the challenged "caste" system.

I believe that most of the critics of these subjects, like myself, are deeply concerned with improving the services so as to encourage greater numbers of American youth in joining. To erase and remove the blot which has caused great numbers of veterans to reject even consideration of re-joining, which again affects (indirectly) the quotas of volunteers (new material).

I'm sure I'm speaking for the bulk of veterans when I say its present critics are not seeking preferential treatment of the enlisted man over the commissioned officer. As to the wartime inequality and

business and made arrangements for it to be carried on during my absence.

I had five years active duty from 1917-1922. During the years between 1922 and 1940 I took the annual training duty when such duty was authorized, often taking more training duty than the minimum requirements, and for twelve years was Commanding Officer of a Fleet Division. In addition to my duties with the Fleet Division, I was the representative of the District Commandant and boarded all foreign man-of-war visiting the port. I also acted as liaison officer between the Commandant and the visiting ships of our own service. I travelled many miles at my own expense to interview applicants for commissions in the Naval Reserve who lived within a 50-60 mile radius of my home in order to recommend to the Commandant the action I deemed proper to take in each case.

Up to the present writing I have had over five years active duty for World War II and will complete thirty years as an officer in July, 1947, active and inactive service.

There are undoubtedly many officers who have equivalent time and service and the current bill leaves them out in the cold. In my particular case, my civilian business was mismanaged by the man left in charge and I was compelled to sell out in order to conserve what was left of my assets. I now face the prospect of starting all over again at the age of 53.

This letter is only being sent to bring to your attention the unfairness of the Reserve Retirement Bill which apparently favors those officers who were (1) former regulars and who resigned from the Navy and who came back via the Reserve and (2) those Reserve Officers who have been on permanent active duty in the Navy Department and Naval Dis-

Third Division Society

To the Editor:

The Society of the Third Division will greatly appreciate your kindness in assisting us to spread the word to former Third Division men all over the United States of the forthcoming convention of the Third Division Society to be held in Washington on July 11, 12 and 13 at the Hotel Hamilton.

Among those to be present at the convention are Lt. Audie L. Murphy, Capt. Maurice L. Britt, Sgt. Truman Olson, Pfc. Alton W. Knappenberger, and Lt. Col. Keith Ware, all Medal of Honor winners and members of the Society of the Third Infantry Division. Maj. Gen. Mike O'Daniel, who commanded the Division at Munich, Nuremberg, and Berchtesgaden, will be present as honorary president of the Society. It is expected that Generals Clark and Eisenhower, former Third Division men, will accept invitations to attend.

This Society is in no way a political or power-seeking group striving for publicity to achieve some dubious objective. It is merely a meeting facility for one of the most effective groups of fighting men that this war produced. The convention is expected to produce a vote of confidence from the 12,000 Society members for General Mark Clark, in whose army the Third Division served from Salerno to Cassino. Otherwise, the Third Division convention will have as its prime objective the renewing of old friendships and the making of new ones.

Charles McCarthy, a Colonel in the 30th Infantry, Third Division, in World War I, is National President of the Third Division Society. Lt. Col. Eugene Salet, who commanded the 2nd Bn. of the 15th Infantry, Third Division, in World War II, is Washington Branch President.

JOHN S. OPPENHEIMER
Captain, F. A.
Public Relations Officer
Third Division Society

preferential treatment of the officer over the enlisted man, there can be no argument. It existed—and has existed for over a century. What is of paramount concern right now is whether it's good or bad.

We don't want any whitewash investigations, fanfares which give people publicity . . . and result with merely minor changes. We want a democratized Army, Navy and Air Corps. We want this kind of military environment for our sons and daughters who may be asked to fight the next war. We want to remove the bad label of the peace time Army. We seek to have it accepted by the general public as necessary, important and likewise educational. We seek to remove the aristocratic differences between enlisted men and officers. We propose to point out clearly that it wasn't the will of Congress to classify "the have and have-nots" in the manner our military leaders have flouted the reasons for and the reasons why we have officers and enlisted men. When we clear that point, we will have removed most of the evils of our military system.

T. C. DIETRICH

Objects to Features of The Reserve Retirement Bill

To the Editor:

Your article in the issue of 13 April in reference to the Reserve retirement bill was read with great interest. I happen to be one of that old time Reserve officers who served during World War I and World War II.

Some time during 1939, a circular letter was sent out by the Navy Department addressed to all Reserve Officers informing them that resignations would be accepted for any officer who felt that they could not be available for a call to active duty. Realizing that there was something in the wind and knowing that in case of trouble the Navy would need every bit of experience available, I did not resign and eventually was ordered to active duty in 1941. I had my own

Love and kisses,
F. K. (Dick) DASHIELL.

A Dissenting Voice

To the Editor:

I agree in general with the stand the BULLETTIN has taken with respect to the Lichfield trials, and I believe that the BULLETTIN'S voice, added to the many others that have been raised on this issue, will assist in ensuring a full disclosure of the wrongs that may have been committed at Lichfield.

But what worthy objective is served by publishing in your issue of April 27, under glaring and sarcastic headlines, the picture of Colonel Kilian being decorated with the Legion of Merit? Just what do you make of the coincidence that, for services rendered from November, 1942, to April, 1944, this officer was in October, 1944, decorated at a place then under his command and where it subsequently developed things were not as they should be? Do you advocate that some form of clairvoyance should be applied in connection with the determination of awards to ensure that an award may not be made for meritorious service in the past where unmeritorious service may occur in the future? Usually one regards meritorious conduct in the past as having a mitigating influence on punishment which may be assessed for subsequent derelictions. A record of meritorious performance may even tip the scales in favor of an individual where a question arises as to that individual's culpability for misdoings.

What, then, is the BULLETTIN'S object in making such a conspicuous display of that presentation ceremony on its front page? Is it an insinuation against the genuineness of awards in general—a sort of indictment against the Services in this regard? What can the BULLETTIN expect to accomplish by this sort of thing except an insidious undermining of public faith in the honesty of the Services? In my opinion the BULLETTIN offends rather frequently against good taste—as, for example, when, in the lead-

ingrammatical, the messman has a period of "seven to ten days" from when?

You state you know of no instances where enlisted men sat on their haunches and ate cold C-rations. Which, of course, doesn't mean that none did. I, for one, did that very thing right in H&S Co. because of the lack of eating space at various times. I also did it once or twice at Headquarters Bn.

Here's a beauty. You say each enlisted man and officer had ice cream at least once weekly. Yeah, that's a real beauty. I can name you several men who used to sneak over to the 3rd Marines and to the 12th Marines on Sunday so they could eat ice cream which they did not have at the 21st Marines. Sure we had some—about the time of V-J Day. However, I know for a fact that two ice cream freezers were "gung-ho'd" by cooks and were not, as you say, procured through the efforts of Col. Griffith. Stick to the facts. It always helps.

Now, really, Walker, how many enlisted men cared to avail themselves of the "monthly and many times bi-monthly or weekly interviews" with Col. Griffith? Anyway, I don't remember his scheduling any such interviews. Tell me about them. They must have been damned interesting.

You deny that Col. Griffith demanded subservience from the members of his command. Well what do you call it when a regimental CO gets a messman out of his sack around midnight to serve him and officers from another division with food and liquor until 2 or 3 a.m., knowing perfectly well that the messman has to arise for regular duty at 5:30? The messman's name was Pfc. Earl Day and he lived in my tent.

I must agree with Mr. Hamilton about the C-rations. We did eat C-rations for three weeks in a row. I believe it was last July or August.

And I must say you are ignorant of the facts when you say the enlisted men ate the very same food as the officers. How many times did the officers have fresh eggs and we didn't? Or steak? Or

Official Digest

Army:

Historian Selected For War Volumes

Dr. Kent Roberts Greenfield, former professor of history at John Hopkins University, has been appointed chief historian of the War Department. After his discharge from the Army next September, he will become the professional adviser to the historical division of the War Department special staff, which is charged with publishing a comprehensive history of the U. S. Army in World War II.

The first volume, written during the war by Dr. Greenfield and Dr. Robert R. Palmer, Princeton University, has been sent to the printer. It is called "Origins of the Army Ground Forces: GHQ, U.S.A., 1940-42." The complete history will require about 100 volumes, and will cover the administration of the War Department and Army as well as military operations that the Army has published after a war. Much of the work has already been done by a corps of historians in uniform who worked in every major command of the Army during the war. Nine were killed or wounded.

Uniforms That Fit Are Sought For Soldiers

During the war a common complaint among inductees was that the clothing issued to them by the Army was either too large or too small. In the early days of the draft, particularly, soldiers went about in ill-fitting uniforms.

The War Department now is trying

But There Was Never A Bar for Barracks Police

GIs used 600 million pounds of soap during the war to keep themselves well scrubbed and to clean their clothing, equipment and barracks, the War Department reported.

During the latter part of the war, the Quartermaster Corps developed and issued in limited quantities an all-purpose soap with the imposing nomenclature: "Soap, toilet, soft-hard and sea-water." Two-ounce bars included in the 10-in-1 ration packages became premium items among overseas soldiers who used it for shaving and almost all kinds of cleansing purpose.

But the old standby was the well-known standard "GI soap," the big yellow bar which actually was also an all-purpose cleanser. Among enlisted men, this powerful detergent had the reputation of being able to remove dirt, hide or hair or building paint.

Fifth Infantry To Show Weapons to Mexicans

Three picked teams of the Fifth Infantry Division, stationed at Camp Campbell, Ky., will demonstrate Army Ground Forces weapons at Mexican Army maneuvers during May. Recoiless rifles, rocket launchers and flame-throwers are among the devices which will be explained to Mexican Army personnel. High-ranking U. S. Army officers will attend one day of the maneuvers upon invitation of the Mexican government. Gen. J. L. Devers, AGF commanding general, and Gen. Carl Spaatz, AAF head, are among those who will be present.

How About Spam?

Navy:

NEVADA To Become Main Atom Target

The battleship NEVADA, resurrected from the Jap destruction of Pearl Harbor and later heavily damaged by a suicide plane off Okinawa, will be the bullseye ship for the atomic bombardier during the forthcoming tests at Bikini. Painted a bright orange-red, the 30-year-old dreadnaught will feel the full force of the bomb when it is exploded several hundred feet overhead.

Between the time it was blasted at Pearl Harbor and damaged off Okinawa, the NEVADA took part in 52 bombardment missions. It was on patrol duty in the North Atlantic during World War I.

Eligible For Annapolis Prep

Navy enlisted men who have agreed to remain on active duty until March 1, 1947, are eligible for nomination to the preparatory schools maintained by the Navy at Bainbridge, Md., and Camp Peary, Va., to prepare enlisted men for the Naval Academy.

Qualified enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps on active duty on or before April 1, 1946, are eligible for nomination. Nominations must be made prior to May 17.

Ask Renewal of Pearl Quiz

The Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigation Committee may be asked to

Bronze Star Awarded McVay For Okinawa Action

Captain Charles B. McVay, who was court-martialed as a result of the sinking of the cruiser Indianapolis with a loss of more than 900 lives, has been cited and decorated with the Bronze Star medal for "outstanding leadership and courage" for the part his ship played in support of the Okinawa campaign.

McVay was convicted of failing to zig-zag his ship in enemy waters and sentenced to be dropped 100 numbers in seniority. The sentence later was re-mitted as an indirect result of public disapproval of the court martial and because of McVay's otherwise brilliant Navy record.

During recent months, McVay has been attached to the Potomac River Command but soon will assume his new duties as chief of staff and aide to Rear Adm. Aaron S. Merrill, Commandant of the Eighth Naval District.

Navy Research Objectives

"No one can predict what a Navy will look like 10 years from now but we shall make every attempt to produce as rapidly as possible a Navy in which full consideration has been given to the possibilities of atomic energy, jet propulsion, gas turbines, guided missiles and pilotless aircraft," according to Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen, Chief of the Navy Office of Research and Invention.

Baggage of Dependents

Dependents of naval personnel proceeding to or from overseas areas by Government transport will be allowed

to correct this situation and will attempt to outfit the future GI with better-fitting, neater clothing. A survey is being made to determine the most prevalent clothing sizes so that the designing of uniforms can be done in a less haphazard, more scientific manner. The study is expected to provide trimmer uniforms and at the same time produce new techniques in styling with a saving of millions of yards of Army uniform material, and also provide guides for civilian clothing manufacturers.

The War Department now is making 60 measurements of Wacs and Army nurses, and soon will study and measure 100,000 men at six separation centers throughout the country.

Beware of Captured Weapons

Many persons have been accidentally killed or injured in the United States during the past year by captured enemy weapons and explosives, despite warnings against their use. The Army Ordnance Department again has cautioned owners of foreign guns and ammunition that they should be considered only as souvenirs, and no one should attempt to use them except gun and explosives experts.

Foreign weapons have numerous and intricate working parts and a large percentage of those captured have imperfect or weak parts. The ammunition also is defective and usually was made for a specific type of gun. No captured gun should be fired until it is checked by an expert. Hand and rifle grenades have caused the greatest number of accidents so far.

Flags for Memorial Day

The Secretary of War would be authorized to furnish without charge American flags to mark the graves of veterans on Memorial Day, 1946, under provision of S. 2072 introduced by Senator Green (D., R. I.). The flags would be sent from existing Army supplies to the adjutants general of the various states.

The average battle-wise GI prefers rations like meat, pork and beans, coffee, crackers and chocolate bars to sustain him in combat, a War Department study has revealed. And the soldier also wants cigarettes in his kit. Most of the combat veterans polled wanted no part of meat loaf, bouillon powder and lemon powder, all of which were included in the K-ration. They also gave approval to a new bandoleer designed by the Quartermaster Corps to carry rations packed in sardine-type cans. Experiments with the chow which the Army trencherman says he prefers will be carried on in an effort to give soldiers the kind of food they want.

Army Equipment

A four-day exhibition and demonstration of Army engineer equipment, material and scientific developments was held last week at Fort Belvoir, Va. The 250 items exhibited had been kept secret and were displayed to the public for the first time.

The highlight of the show was the latest American and foreign developments in Infra-Red and Photogrammetric equipment. Captured enemy equipment unveiled included a Japanese internal combustion pile driver, Jap "Ishii" and German "Katadyu" water equipment, plastic block and tackle, vehicular magnetic compasses, and highly technical radiation and electronic equipment.

Quartermaster Develops Knife

A new multi-purpose pocketknife which will resist rust and corrosion and will retain a keen edge has been developed by the Quartermaster Corps. The knife, which is 3.75 inches long when closed, has four high-carbon cutlery steel blades: a large cutting blade, spear pattern; a leather punch; a can-opener, and a combination cap-lifter and screwdriver with a stud. The can-opener makes a safe edge, and may be used on any metal container from a five-gallon can to a box of sardines.

re-open its public hearings. Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) said that further testimony may be needed after he receives replies to questions submitted to key witnesses, including former War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State.

Air Travel Limitations

Navy Alnav 190-46 modifies Alnav 96-46 to the extent that commercial air travel within the United States for dependents is authorized only when necessary to make a steamer connection for overseas. Under any other conditions, air travel must be at personal expense.

Navy Seeks Applicants

The Navy is seeking applications from a limited number of officers for a four week course of indoctrination in conduct of the Navy's overall fitness, athletic, welfare, recreation and special services programs. Classes will convene at Bainbridge, Md., June 1.

Enemy Vessels Destroyed

A recapitulation of Navy statistics discloses that a total of 1,272 German and Italian vessels were destroyed from all causes in World War II. In addition, 204 German and 49 Italian vessels surrendered.

Dentists To Fill Vacancies

The Navy has urged Reserve dental officers who seek commissions in the Regular Navy to submit their applications immediately in order that existing vacancies in the Dental Corps may be filled promptly.

Bids For LCTs

The Maritime Commission has invited competitive sealed bids on 67 surplus LCT landing craft and 53 other similar craft.

350 pounds of personal baggage for each person 12 years of age or older and 175 pounds for each child 5 to 12 years old. This conforms with allowances of rail lines within the United States and commercial steamers in overseas travel.

Merit Award to Zacharias

Captain Ellis M. Zacharias, leader of the psychological warfare program against Japan as liaison officer between the Office of Naval Intelligence and the OSS, has been awarded the Legion of Merit and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit for outstanding services.

Medals Delayed

American Defense and Victory Medals will not be ready for distribution until the end of the year and requests for such medals should not be submitted until notification that supplies are available, according to Alnav 177.

Postwar Strength

Senate bill 1907, fixing the postwar strength of the Navy and Marine Corps and providing for permanent appointment to the Regulars, shall be known as Public Law 347.

Small Boats to Sea Scouts

A number of obsolete Navy boats under 100 feet in length are being made available to the Sea Scouts of America for training purposes.

Marines Come Home

Nearly 1,500 Marines are scheduled to arrive from the Pacific at San Diego, Calif., between now and May 20.

Navy Enlistment Totals

Enlistments, reenlistments and extensions in the Regular Navy totaled 203,539 between VJ-Day and April 21.

Official Digest

New Navy Reserve Ribbon Authorized

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve who commanded an organized battalion or squadron of the Reserve for four years and had at least 10 years service between January 1, 1930, and December 7, 1941, have been authorized by Army 180-46 to wear a Reserve Special Commendation Ribbon.

Since the designation Fleet Reserve was changed to Organized Reserve as of July 1, 1936, officers who held four year commands under either designation qualify.

The Navy cautioned that it does not want applications for the ribbon from individuals unless at a later date it is apparent that some have been overlooked.

Future awards will be made on high standards under such qualifications as the Secretary of the Navy may establish.

The ribbon will be the same as the Naval Reserve Ribbon except for the addition of a vertical stripe of myrtle green in the center.

Coast Guard Memorial

The Coast Guard has contracted for the building of a World War II Memorial and has selected Chief Specialist Norman Thomas, now a member of the Coast Guard, as sculptor.

Although it may be two or more years before the memorial can be erected on the assigned site, due to present uncertainties connected with New York City's reconstruction of Battery Park, work on the \$18,000 project already is under way.

Legislative:

Plans To Return War Dead Complete

The War Department has worked out plans to bring back American war dead who now lie in graves scattered all over the world. The planning was started some time ago in anticipation of congressional authority for exhuming the bodies and returning them to the United States for reinterment.

Congressional approval is expected soon. The Senate Military Affairs Committee has made a favorable report on a measure (H. R. 3936), passed by the House three months ago, which provides for the evacuation and repatriation of the remains of certain U. S. citizens buried outside the continental limits since Sept. 3, 1939. The dead included in the provisions of the resolution are: (1) Members of the U. S. armed forces who died in the service; (2) U. S. citizens who died while serving in the armed forces of any government at war with Germany, Italy or Japan; (3) Civilian officers and employees of the United States; (4) U. S. citizens whose homes are in fact in the United States and whose death outside the continental limits can be attributed directly to the war; or who died while employed or otherwise engaged in activities contributing to the prosecution of the war; (5) such other U. S. citizens, the repatriation of whose remains would, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, serve the public interest.

Remove Ban on Employment Of Retired Personnel

A bill (H.R. 6206) has been introduced by Representative Lyle (D., Tex.) to remove restrictions on the holding of certain civilian offices and positions by retired service personnel. This measure would amend an old law which prohibited the appointment to any other office with pay of a person holding an office with compensation amounting to \$2,500 annually.

The Lyle proposal would exempt the following from provisions of this law: (1) Retired enlisted men, warrant officers, nurses or commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, or Coast and Geodetic Survey; (2) emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I who are on the emergency officers' retired list; (3) persons eligible for or receiving retired or retirement pay based on service in the armed forces of the United States whether for disability or otherwise.

Reserve Chaplains

A bill (H.R. 6091) introduced by Representative Shafer (R., Mich.) would authorize the appointment as chaplain in the Regular Army of any member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, without regard to age, who has served on active duty as a chaplain in the Army of the United States "for a period not less than five years, and who, during such period, rendered especially meritorious service." Appointment would be in the grade in which he is serving on active duty at the time of appointment or, if he has been relieved from active duty, in the grade in which he was serving on the date of relief from active duty.

GI Benefits Asked For Members of WAAC

The benefits and privileges of the GI Bill of Rights would be extended to members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps under the provisions of a bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

The bill, H. R. 6117, would extend to members of the WAAC the same privileges that are enjoyed by members of the WAC.

Inasmuch as the WAAC was auxiliary to the Army and not part of the Army its members are not considered veterans for purposes of the GI Bill. Those who stayed in the service when it became the Women's Army Corps are eligible to veterans benefits.

As yet the House veterans committee has slated no action on the measure.

Purple Heart Pay

Members of the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard who sustained injuries for which they were awarded the Purple Heart will be given an increase in pay if a bill (S. 1820) pending action before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee becomes law.

Senator William Langer (D., N. D.), who introduced the bill, proposes that persons still on active duty who fall into this category receive the pay of the next highest rank. Retirement pay for veterans who qualify would be computed on the same basis, but no back pay or allowances would be affected by enactment of the bill.

WACS, WAVES and Women Marines on active duty would have the same family burial rights in national cemeteries as do other members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps under provisions of a bill (HR 6199) now before the House Military Affairs Committee.

War Shipping Losses

The United States and her allies lost 4,773 ships as a result of enemy action and an additional 1,603 vessels in maritime disasters during World War II. On the other side of the ledger, the Axis lost 2,945 merchant ships through Allied action.

Kyushu Evacuation

The 20,000th Marine to be sent home from Kyushu, Japan since the Second Marine Division began occupation of that island on September 22, 1945, recently arrived at San Diego, Calif.

Marine Transfers

Names of 231 additional Marine Reserve officers selected for transfer to the Regular Marine Corps are listed on Alnav 192-46.

Major Generals Retired

Marine Major Generals John Marston and Philip H. Torrey were retired from active duty this week.

Nurse Corps Anniversary

The Navy Nurse Corps will observe the 38th anniversary of its establishment Monday, May 13.

Maybe

From the "Did You Happen to See?" column in the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier: "Sailor intently reading the marine recruiting sign in front of the post office."

If next of kin desire, the dead will be left where they lie, except in isolated instances where no plans have been made for military cemeteries. From 18 months to two years is expected to be required for completion of the project and the estimated cost is 500 million dollars. The Army plans to use civilian employees extensively in the cemetery work.

Report To Cite War's Administrative Errors

The costly administrative mistakes of World War II will be pointed out in the final report of the Senate War Investigating Committee now being drafted. The report will stress the waste and duplication during the early days of mobilization and the conversion of industry to war production.

The committee will recommend general procedures to bring about greater efficiency, more speed and increased economy in wartime to prevent manpower and materiel shortages and save time.

Summer Sewall to Germany

Summer Sewall, president of American Overseas Airlines and ace airman of World War I, has been named assistant to Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor of Germany, U. S. Zone. He will leave for Germany early in May to take charge of public health and welfare activities. Eventually, Mr. Sewall is slated to become director of military government for one of the three German states in the U. S. Zone. He has been engaged in air transport for about 20 years. He served two terms as governor of Maine.

Repatriation of Americans

A bill (S. 2073) would authorize assistance to repatriated American citizens who were stranded abroad during the war, and would also provide for the returning of persons evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii.

Increased Burial Funds

Burial allowances for deceased veterans would be boosted from the present \$100 to \$200 under the provisions of legislation now pending in the House of Representatives.

The bill, H. R. 6156, has been referred to the Committee on Veterans Legislation and would apply retroactively to any claim for burial allowance pending before the Veterans Administration at the time of its enactment.

Credit for Hospital Service

A bill (H. R. 6175) introduced by Representative Lane (D., Mass.) would credit active and retired officers of the Army Medical Department with all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on a civilian-employee basis. The credit would be given for purposes of promotion, longevity pay and retirement.

Signal Corps Surplus

Signal Corps equipment which cost more than \$484,000,000 has been declared surplus since May 1, 1945, the War Department announced. Almost half of this surplus already has been sold by the War Assets Administration. During the war the Signal Corps procured 250,000 types of equipment.

POW Promotion

The Senate has passed a bill (S. 1805) authorizing the promotion of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who were prisoners of war, without regard for the needs of the service.

Uniform Gratuity

The House Naval Affairs Committee has under consideration a bill (1959) authorizing the payment of additional uniform gratuity to Reserve officers commissioned from the status of aviation cadets. It already has passed the House.

Men who served in the armed forces of any of the United Nations after Sept. 1, 1939, would be allowed to enlist in the U. S. armed services under provisions of a bill (H. R. 6142) offered by Representative Lesinski (D., Mich.). Enlistment regulations would be prescribed jointly by the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy.

Chinese Naval Aid

A bill (S. 5356) to provide assistance to China in augmenting and maintaining a strong navy has been approved by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. An identical bill (HR. 5356) passed the House March 12.

Surplus To Pay Claims

Under S. 2081, introduced by Senator Hoey (D., N. C.) the War Department would be authorized to settle and adjust claims for war damages in foreign countries by transferring surplus property equal to the amount of such settlements.

Foreign Service Appointments

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has under consideration a bill (HR5224) authorizing the President to appoint an additional 250 persons to classified grades in the foreign service. The bill passed the House April 12.

Transp. Corps Board Moves

The Transportation Corps Board will be transferred from Fort Monroe, Va., to the New York Port of Embarkation by May 31, Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leavey, chief of transportation announced.

Annapolis Academic Dean

A bill (S. 1854) establishing the civilian position of Academic Dean of the Naval Academy Postgraduate School has passed the Senate and is now in the House Naval Affairs Committee.

JOHN CHALCOCONDYLIS

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January 24, 1948.

America, a noble and powerful forerunner of Freedom and Civilization, has once again stood up by the side of Suffering Greece. We have again heard from across the ocean the powerful voice of the glorious Marshall. America has once again guaranteed the integrity and independence of Greece. She will defend them at all costs. These assurances by Marshall were heard by the Greek people with a sense of gratitude and they have inspired it with new force, courage and endurance.

In his letter to the Greek Government, which came as a complement of these statements, the American Secretary expresses his desire to coordinate Greek-American action. Marshall writes that all action by America will be applied only after an understanding with the Greek Government. "In parallel, continues Marshall, we warmly wish that the Greek Government before taking any action in facing the difficult circumstances, will afford the American Government the occasion of discussing and exchanging views." Greece wishes for nothing better. So far all Greece's just requests having been discussed with America, the Guard's strength with very correct judgment. The Army's and National approved, most necessary to withhold the drachma. Greek gold in America has been released. Special amounts have been disposed of for reinforcing the Army. One can say that Marshall's desire to coordinate Greek-American action on a large scale is a new aid on the part of America to Greece. Naturally some matters are urgent and discussions between Athens and Washington cannot be carried out at a fast pace. This disadvantage, however, is counter-balanced thanks to the mixed American Mission in Athens, which intervening between Athens and Washington, is headed by Governor Griswold, General Lively, Mr. Clay, men with sharp brains and quick in taking action. However one considers Marshall's desire to coordinate Greek-American action, it is useful to Greece. The Greek Government which, like every Government, is apt to commit some errors, is nevertheless inspired by the natural desire to see an end to the daily massacre of the Greek people as soon as possible. Unfortunately, however, Greece's affair is not a self-contained one. It is a part, in fact the main part, of the whole post-war world problem, the solutions of which America holds. This time light comes from the West. It is there that the modern Oracle of Delphi is. Let us ask as often as possible for its oracles and let us give them, when at first sight they may appear incomprehensible, the only possible practical interpretation, that it is difficult for Peace and Freedom to exist for Greece if Peace and Freedom for the whole world does not and impossible for world Peace and Freedom to exist without America.

□ □ □

The British Foreign Minister with his strong speech of last Friday advised Greece's northern neighbours and their counsellors in Moscow to keep their hands off Greece. In order that serious consequences may not ensue, Mr. Bevin's speech resounded as the last danger signal, a warning against a third war. Unforunately what is characteristic of adventurers and renders them dangerous and consequently the northern neighbours of Greece, is that they neither listen to advice nor to danger signals.

Interview by M. C. Tsaldaris to the United Press Special

THE ECONOMIC FRONT

We have pleasure in re-publishing the following article under the above title by M. Michael Chr. Ailianos, former Minister and Deputy of Athens, which appeared in the "Oikonomologos" of the 17th January 1948.

Governor Griswold's statements and indifferent to the fact that this attitude of the Greeks is disadvantage, and not only to that of the Greek Governments, have imbibed a certain section of American responsible factors in the and administration are corrupted. That they support a capitalist clique, that they squander exchange indolently for luxury imports, that they do not enforce a control on prices, that they scandalously support industrialists and merchants to the disadvantage of the social and so forth.

In the face of such an atmosphere of slander against the country, and its very effort, created since long ago, we should not only not be surprised for the doubts manifested by Americans and their reserves both toward our Governments and administrations, but we should be surprised because they help us even under a higher injunction in the pursuit to ensure international peace, and under the light of our bloody defence in the safe-guarding of our freedom.

(Continued on page 3)

shington to M. S. Veniselos, who replied in the manner his patriotism and just indignation dictated to him.

2) That the Greek people is not taxed and this because the Governments do not wish to affect the profits of persons at the head of enterprises.

3) That the Greek Government's and administration are corrupted. That they support a capitalist clique, that they squander exchange indolently for luxury imports, that they do not enforce a control on prices, that they scandalously support industrialists and merchants to the disadvantage of the social and so forth.

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(Continued on page 3)

French Woman Journalist On Greece, France and the World

M. Caragatsis, one of the Greek veteran journalists, was interviewed by Mme Tabouis a French journalist.

M. Caragatsis says that these interviews, which consist of putting a series of questions, reminds him of a trial in a criminal Court... and he says — this exhaustive "third

therefore, as logic and common sense continued to rule the context of our race they could not but sometime be manifested and win. We can say that the French people has definitely overcome its internal crisis. It did so during the recent large political strike, which the Communist party of France or-

Embassy of the Republic of China

In connection with a relevant news item on p. 3 of this issue, we herewith give the full texts of the Chinese Ambassadors address to H.M. the King and King's reply.

Your Majesty

I bring to Your Majesty and the people of this renowned and ancient land, the greetings of the Chinese people.

My countrymen have the very greatest admiration for the brave and splendid fight the Greek people put up against aggression during the dark days of the latter part of 1940 and the beginning of 1941. The Chinese people firmly believe that such courage and patriotism afford the best guarantee for the peace and prosperity of Greece.

Both our two countries are the inheritors of a glorious past. Their destinies lies in creating out of the difficult present a more glorious future.

Speaking personally for myself, I feel highly honoured to have been chosen by President Chiang Kai-shek and my Government as first Chinese ambassador to Greece. It has long been my desire to come here, the cradle of western civilization. During my stay in this country, I am sure I shall find much to learn, much more to admire, and still more to love and cherish.

To Your Majesty I wish good health and long life, and to the Greek people peace and prosperity.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

It is with the greatest pleasure that I have received from Your Excellency the letters by which the President of the Republic of China accredits you to Me in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. I wish to tell you how happy I am in observing that the President's choice has fallen upon your person, whose distinguished qualities are not unknown to us, and I thank you for the very friendly expressions you have used in speaking of the Greek Nation.

Despite the distance which separates Greece from China the Greek people who, as you have so aptly remarked is, like the Chinese people, the heir of a glorious Past and of a civilisation dating back thousands of years, the Greek people has followed with fervent admiration and particular sympathy China's efforts for her freedom for Peace and rejoices with her prosperity. It is quite natural that we look to your arrival in Greece with pleasure. It cannot but benefit Our two countries' relations and will contribute to strengthen even more the ties of friendship which so happily exist between Greece and China.

I can assure you Mr. Ambassador that you already have my personal support and that you will receive from the Greek Government the most willing assistance in carrying out your mission.

'Vradini's' Correspondent Interviewed by Sir Alexander Cadogan

Correspondent Mr Inrapp

Athens, January 21st, 1949

1) Question: What is the general military situation?

Answer: The general military situation is daily improving. The natural efficiency of the Greek Army becomes more and more effective as it is more adequately armed through the assistance of our Allies, after a careful study of its requirements over the last six months.

2) Question: Do you agree with Gen. Livesay's prediction that a guerilla campaign could be ended by late spring? When do you think the "war" will be over?

Answer: General Livesay's prediction that the guerilla campaign could be ended by late spring is correct. The guerilla campaign is being ended by late spring. The "war" will be over by late spring.

3) Question: Is Greece getting enough arms and munitions? What is more needed?

Answer: a) Under the circumstances nothing is enough. Enough would be to provide the Greek Army with such munitions and provisions as were found to be necessary to after a thorough examination of the situation by our Allies, and to make such munitions available in time before greater needs emerge.

b) A further requirement is that Greece be given the possibility of raising an army equal to the one that has enabled Greece, in the years 1940-41, to face successfully, for 7 continuous months, the two great totalitarian Empires. Italy and Germany.

4) Question: Where is Markos and his "government"? How is he reinforced? When is it likely that the next campaign will begin?

Answer: a) Your question is significant and is a proof in itself that Markos' government is homeless.

b) Markos is reinforced especially through Albania. As Albania is neither a member of the UNO, nor has she restored relations with Greece since the last war, she has been considered as the most suitable jumping board of the incendiaries (arsonists) of peace in the Balkans, who are especially fond of camouflaging their activities and exploiting forms in the pursuit of their real aims. Thus they embark upon war activities and create a state of war, without being involved in a declared war.

5) Question: What would Greece's reaction be to recognition of Markos by the countries to the north?

Answer: The reaction of Greece should be the same that of every peace-loving member of the UNO.

6) Question: Does Greece want American troops in Greece?

Answer: What Greece requires is a decision of UNO which can effectively check further aggressions.

7) Question: What is the general economic situation of the country?

Answer: Greece's economy would already have been restored if the aggression from our northern neighbours had not intervened, creating daily new unsurmountable economic and financial obstacles.

8) Question: The interim aid program calls for Doll. 186,000,000 for the 15 months beginning April 1st. Is this enough?

Answer: In view of the destruction and problems caused by the undeclared war, one of which is the 500,000 refugees, victims of the communists who had been foreseen as been necessary to the recovery of Greece should be re-examined in the light of such needs as have been created by the Communist aggression.

9) Question: Would you be satisfied to see the Greece aid program incorporated in the ERP?

Answer: The aim and extent of the aid-program for Greece are different from those of the ERP.

10) Question: What is your reaction to the release of gold?

Answer: Through the release of the gold we will be able to implement (Continued on page 4)

U.S. examination over U.S. courts the truth. Usually the journalist granted an interview manages to pump out of his victim what he wants or what the victim is disposed to admit if it were left free to say what it wanted.

M. Caragatzis says that he too — as a veteran journalist — has tried this system, not without a certain amount of success. He has tried it on persons which he did not like very much, in order to get the desired replies from them, the replies which the journalistic soul relishes in.

He has no reason, however, for not liking Mme Tabouis. On the contrary her long and honourable journalistic career creates respect. When he was introduced to her she was deep in discussion with a Deputy, so he waited for about ten minutes for his turn. This allowed him to study her personality. A personality struck with time, lips that do not droop, forehead, small of build, full of fire despite her seventy years. Her words come slowly but are well weighed.

"No — said M. Caragatzis to himself — not questions, I will not be able to get anything out of her by questioning. A psychanalysis or spiritual analysis will be better. Let her speak for herself."

That is just what happened. When his turn came to speak with Mme Tabouis all he said was:

"I am not going to ask you questions. I only ask you to speak to me on three subjects, France, Greece and the World."

This is what Mme Tabouis said: FRANCE.

In France the situation has been clarified. We are already in the diplomatic sphere of the United States of America. For nearly three years after the war, France wanted to maintain a kind of dietetic equilibrium between East and West. The policy of a tightrope dancer, who is trying to walk on the chasm which divides two worlds which cannot come to a compromise. A policy without any basis which was the fatal result of internal political confusion. This situation could not go on for ever, because if it did, it would mean that the French people deviated from its biological and historical cradle toward a psychosynthesis and a mentality foreign to the racial idiosyncrasy of the Latin race. Such biological revolutions, however, could not be effected. The main characteristics on the French — which have given them their appropriate position in history — are logic and common sense. As long

sanized. It would be superfluous to imagine that the strike was suppressed by Government measures. In democracies, the Government cannot surpass the level of public opinion and will. The strike was suppressed by the French people itself. By the common sense of the French people which was awakened and clarified things which were not clear until then and of quite an un-Latin character. The French people has again found its course, the course of its Life, its Nation, its State, its History. In a few words it became true to itself. That does not mean that the internal problem has been definitely solved. Of course we will still have trouble with the communists, but trouble without any special significance. The Communist party of France is definitely on the downhill. That will be proven by the future elections.

GREECE.

Now let us talk about Greece — went on Mme Tabouis. The Greek adventure is absolutely connected with the international one — about which we will speak later. From a narrow Greek point of view your adventure cannot be solved without the necessary material means which will allow you to close your frontiers to the north. During the few days that I have been here, I have seen and have sensed your tragedy very deeply, but I have admired the courage which allows you to face — and finally overcome — the infernal aggression of a great power. Yes, you will overcome your difficulties even if they are restricted to your geographical space during the period of the supposed peace of today.

What, however, will your special fate be in the storm which will break out, I do not know. That depends on what military forces America will be able to concentrate in Europe.

THE WORLD.

You can understand from these words that I consider a war unavoidable. Perhaps only one instance may prevent it, the election of a fanatic isolator as President of the United States. That, however, is unlikely. A isolating President would have to face some time the aggression of a Slav occupied Europe against the American continent. The enormous technical progress of our century has made the world very small, so small that every separation of its general total is now impossible. The world will be merged fatally in a political, moral and social system. Which, however? Now, two opposed worlds with opposite world theories are fighting

size the atom bomb. On the 14th June 1947, however, the Russians tried the first atom bomb on Lake Baikal. The trial proved that the Russians did not yet dispose of sufficient plutonium; they will, however, in two years. Consequently the Americans are obliged to clarify the situation before then. They will do nothing, however, in 1948, because first the presidential elections must be held in December and perhaps not before the establishment of the new President in March 1949.

Until then, however, many things may happen. Especially local developments in Russia. In totalitarian regimes the person of the dictator is a great political factor. If Stalin dies, Russia will lose a personality of exceptional power. Unfortunately he will be succeeded by Molotov, who is still more irreconcilable. The question, however, arises whether Molotov's irreconcilability is accompanied by the power and moral imposition of Stalin.

Those were the views expressed by Mme G-nevieve Tabouis. They more — says M. Caragatzis — far have got out of her with detailed questioning.

BORDER TEAM LEAVES FOR KOZANI

It is reported from Salonica that the second border team of UNSCOB left for Kozani on Thursday morning. The team will control the region west of the water falls of the mountain chain Grammos-Pindus along the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier and east of mounts Kaimak-talan and Vermion.

Weather conditions still being unfavourable for air travel the Netherlands and British members of the Jannina team left on Thursday by car for Agrinion, Patras and thence to Athens from where they proceeded to Salonica. They brought with them the report of the Sagiades events.

Colonel Thomas (U.S.A.) arrived in Jannina on Thursday. His duties will be liaison with the 8th Division.

Refugee Sub-Committee.

The 3rd Refugee and Minority Sub-Committee of UNSCOB is now in Athens and visited on Wednesday the Laurium refugee camp having communicated with Yugoslav, Bulgarian and Albanian political fugitives. On Thursday the Sub-Committee examined Northern Epirottes and Greeks from Bulgaria. On Friday it examined political fugitives from the three neighbouring countries confined in a camp in Piraeus.

"Pravda" correspondent in New York was granted an interview on Thursday evening by Sir Alexander Cadogan. British delegate with UNO, who made the following statements in reply to a question by the Greek correspondent and in regard to proofs of Russia's betrayal and dishonourable ideology during the first years of the war.

"All remember — said Sir Alexander Cadogan — that some months ago during the usual accusations by M. Vishinski, at the Political Committee of the General Assembly of UNO, against Great Britain and America, Mr Mac Neil, British Foreign Under-Secretary made a characteristic interruption by saying: "Do not say too much M. Vishinski, because we have more against you". M. Vishinski hastened to reply: "Say what you like" but he appeared very perturbed".

Sir Alexander went on to explain that General Marshall held this weapon which few knew of and that now was the opportune moment for it to be used. "Everyone can realize its significance". Besides, continued the British delegate, Sena or Austin, head of the American delegation at Lake Success, stressed that there is an old American saying that when one's house is made of glass, it is not wise to throw stones at one's neighbours' houses.

Meanwhile the State Department left it to be understood that the contents of the White Paper published do not exhaust the proofs of guilt of Russian policy, which are comprised in many volumes.

A responsible personality — said Sir Alexander — informed him on that very morning that after the German attack against Russia and two years later Russia's attitude toward her natural allies was clearly coercive and did not draw the line even at slander.

It is known that the Soviet newspaper's "Pravda" issue of the 17th January 1944 mentioned that two British personalities met with Hitler's representatives in Spain and discussed the possibility of concluding a separate peace.

That item which the "Pravda" published in the form of a telegram from its Cairo correspond-

respondent in Cairo, obliged President Roosevelt to immediately deny this fantastic news and this is only a small example of Russian methods applied.

The "news item" of the "Pravda" coincided with an authoritative news item by the "Sunday Times" of the following day, according to which negotiations were in progress between Hitler and Stalin through Ankara, Lisbon and Stockholm.

That "news item" was published in accordance with the beloved tactics of Soviet diplomacy to throw Russia's crimes on her opponents whereas actually at that time weird things were happening in Stockholm and extraordinary developments were in progress.

A fact proven absolutely by the disclosures in question is that the threat of a separate peace between Stalin and Hitler had become the daily nightmare of the Western Allies.

Proofs exist according to which the Russians in July 1941, submitted proposals for a separate peace through the Japanese Naval Attaché to Ribbentrop the Nazi Foreign Minister at the time, which were rejected by Germany. There exist likewise other important proofs on what Stalin was secretly planning before the Teheran Conference.

Sir Alexander Cadogan ended by stating that communists there are very perturbed by the publication of these proofs of Soviet foul play and double crossing. The "Daily Worker" — he said — their official agent, after using violent language owing to the publication of these disclosures, writes that the data contained therein prove how difficult any understanding between Stalin and Hitler was.

TWO CITIZENS RECRUITED BY FORCE GIVE THEIR STORY

Two men arrived in Volo on Thursday. They are from the village Soupi of the province of Amyros, near Volo. They stated that they had been recruited by force and that after undecipherable adventures they were taken to Albania by the rebels, whence they succeeded in escaping and reporting to the 73rd Brigade.

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Two Replies to Communist Propaganda In London

The Times in its issue of the 5th inst. published a letter by a Greek Communist in London named Doganis. This letter is contained in this issue of the Athens Gazette. The Greek Communist in London is a well-known figure in the Greek Communist Party. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Party. He is a well-known figure in the Greek Communist Party. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Party.

The Times in its issue of the 8th inst. published two other letters, in reply to the above, which speak for themselves and can be compared as the lashes of a whip. We sincerely hope that Doganis' thick skin will be able to withstand the blows of the results.

Lord Vansittart writes as follows: "These days are too critical for any but the plainest speaking. The correspondence in your columns captioned 'Troubled Greece' is diverging from the real question on which the peace of Europe depends. Concentration of thought is urgently necessary.

The Greek issue is twofold and perfectly simple. 1) Is Greece to be dismembered and forced into the Communist bloc? 2) Is Communism to overrun Europe? We were faced with just the same questions in 1938 by another totalitarian expansionist. Then we had in our midst a course of Nazi journalists and their friends; now we have Mr. Doganis and his.

The entire substance of Mr. Doganis' letter in your issue of January 5 can be heard any day on any radio or read in any press, of the Communist bloc. That wearisome theme has prevailed for two years. Must we also have it here? For Mr. Doganis wants another Munich; he urges the withdrawal of British troops, which would give the Communists a walk-over. He has even the temerity to draw a parallel between British troops in Greece and the alien-driven disructions of the north. British troops are not engaged in the systematic ruin of Greece. That is the difference and Mr. Doganis seeks to obscure it. All this divagation, these suppressions of the true and suggestions of the false, are old totalitarian routine.

Yours obediently
GILBERT MURRAY"

Professor Gilbert Murray writes as follows: "One simple answer to Mr. Doganis' questions and insinuations is to be found in the reports of three international commissions on Greek affairs; one on the conduct of the General Election of 1946 and two sent specially by the United Nations to investigate the mischief on the northern frontier. More simple still would be the reflection on the difference between intervention to provide food and help to a starved and suffering people and intervention to increase the starvation and suffering, in order to promote the great ideal of Communism through misery.

Yours obediently
GILBERT MURRAY"

Reconstruction

...The following data supplied by ...

250,000 Gold Sovereigns to be Sent Immediately

The agreement was announced between the Government and the American Mission for the deblocking of Greek gold mortgaged at the Federal Reserve Bank of a value of 1,200,000 gold sovereigns and the immediate despatch to Greece of 250,000 gold sovereigns (the equivalent of 2 million dollars) for the continuation of the Government's intervention policy in the gold market.

The Greek Government had since long ago taken action both toward the American Mission and the American Government in this respect. Last Sunday A.M.A.G. Chief Dwight P. Griswold asked to be received by the Prime Minister and the D.P.M. and Foreign Minister. A conference was held, attended by M.M. Stephanopoulos, Helm's and Varvoutis and Mr. Clay, Economic Counsellor of the Missions.

Griswold announced the American Government's reply to the action taken by the Greek Government for the deblocking of Greek gold. The announcement was made by a brief verbal statement issued by Governor Griswold. On the same evening AMAG Chief issued a lengthier statement for publication, the text of which is as follows: "This morning I informed the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the economic Ministers of the Government that the American Mission for Aid to Greece has arranged through the State Department for the release of the gold pledged by Greece to secure a loan with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Agreement has been reached for the immediate conversion of 2,000,000 of this gold into sovereigns and for its immediate shipment to Greece. This represents the amount of the loan already repaid. The remainder of the 10,800,000 of gold on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank will be released and con-

...to ensure...

Statements by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister

M. Sophoulis said in regard to the above statement that this is the first decisive step forward for the creation of a stable economic situation which the Government considered indispensable for the effective application of the economic programme which has been set up in agreement with the American Mission for Aid to Greece.

M. Tsaldaris stated that the mortgaged gold reserve is being returned to us. Thus the Bank of Greece will have the means to exercise its regulatory policy to ensure currency stability during the transient period until the economic programme yields. The means placed at the disposal of the Bank of Greece, if one takes into account that the transient period will not exceed 4 months, are more than sufficient to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

Greek Gold Released

Requirements of the Greek people. Gold will help stabilize prices but it cannot replace the needed imports of food and other essential supplies which must be obtained with Greece's own resources, supplemented by American aid. Immediate steps will therefore be taken to expedite and expand Greek exports.

"I likewise explained to the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister that political crises brought about by party jockeying for position can also cause, both at home and abroad, a lack of public confidence in the stability of Greece and can themselves create inflationary pressures. I expressed the view that all loyal Greeks must work together for Greece, sinking their personal and party differences and ambitions for the sake of the country."

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

American Interest In Greece

Message from Gen. Marshall

Government sources confirm the news in regard to the American-Successful facing of rebellion, the leadership of which — Markos — to the Greek Government.

According to his information a long cable has been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from M. Dendramis, Greek Ambassador to the United States, announcing what Gen. Marshall told him during their talk of last Monday when the American Secretary of State spoke with warm interest and sympathy about Greece.

Gen. Marshall assured the Greek Ambassador once again that the Government of the United States is following closely the development of the situation in the Balkans and has studied all eventualities, so that any surprise even's may be excluded. Firm decisions have been taken on the measures for the successful facing of any threat against Greece and the ensuring of her integrity, which the United States have guaranteed.

The Army's Supply. Gen. Marshall added that he has personally seen to matters referring to the organization of the Greek Army, and that he will continue doing what is necessary in order that all the necessary justifications of American interest.

A Written Reply.

Gen. Marshall at the end of the talk handed the Greek Ambassador a written statement containing a summary of what he had said and giving a reply to the memorandum sent him by M. Dendramis some days ago on the Greek question and explaining the views of the Greek Government on various points.

Government circles expressed their satisfaction for these manifestations of American interest.

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

...to ensure...

Greek Women and the Orgies of the EAM

The principal women's associations addressed to all the women's organizations abroad a protest drawing their attention on the terrible orgies of the EAM against the women of Epirus.

Likewise the Association of Women Scientists sent to the "free women of all the world" the following protest to all the scientific associations and the women of note abroad. "To you free women of the whole world, whose sons, husbands and brothers have fought for the ideals...

...unity of...
...of the reconstruction...
...made in the section of...
...roads and ports...
...Greece was liberated...
...21 locomotives...
...passenger and baggage cars...
...168 freight cars available for...
...use. Approx. 1,600 miles of...
...railroad were rendered useless...
...because of demolition of bridges...
...and tunnels and neglect and des...
...truction of tracks...
...Largely with the help of...
...UNRRA and ML and the stre...
...nuous efforts of the Greek Go...
...vernment the railroad system has...
...been considerably improved since...
...liberation and to-day Greece has...
...33 per cent of the locomotives, 22...
...per cent of the passenger and...
...baggage cars, and 40 per cent of...
...the freight cars she had before...
...the war. It should be also stres...
...sed that a considerable amount of...
...work is still required before the...
...railroads become adequate to meet...
...minimum transportation needs...
...The reconstructive work of the...
...railway net of S.E.K. (State Rail...
...ways) and S.P.A.P. (Peloponnese...
...Railways) has been financed by a)...
...State allotments amounting to...
...5,722,000 dollars, b) by self-owned...
...credits, amounting to 1,517,700...
...dollars, c) by material and equip...
...ment granted by ML and UNR...
...RA, estimated at 16,187 tons, of a...
...total value of 6,298,000 dollars...
...and other material imported by...
...the 25,000,000 dollars loan of the...
...American Import-Export Bank...
...amounting to 1,239,800 dollars...
...The total expenditure through the...
...above resources — until the end...
...of September 1947 — amounted to...
...16,378,000 dollars. Unfortunately...
...the reconstructive progress of the...
...railway net has been much hin...
...dered by the rebels' activity. They...
...have repeatedly blown up bridges...
...and blocked tunnels, burnt station...
...buildings and trains and have...
...generally caused considerable da...
...mage estimated at approximately...
...258,000 dollars.

...Greek loan is reduced...
...I explained that the release...
...and conversion of the gold into...
...sovereigns has been approved by...
...Washington officials on the basis...
...of recommendations which I made...
...some time ago. Action was defer...
...red until agreement was recently...
...reached between the Greek Go...
...vernment and the Mission on a...
...DENIAL ON RUMOURS ABOUT...
...GREEK-TURKISH ALLIANCE...
...Rumours had circulated on Tues...
...day that Turkey has proposed...
...Greece to establish an alliance...
...against sessions by Greece to Tur...
...key in E. Thrace and the island of...
...Lemnos. These rumours have been...
...denied by official circles. Likewise...
...that United States have categoric...
...ly denied having made any such...
...propositions to Turkey or of having...
...sounded the Greek Government in...
...this respect...
...These ungrounded rumours — ac...
...cording to Government statements —...
...were broadly circulated by the So...
...viet broadcasting station and are...
...due to a misunderstanding by a fo...
...reign correspondent who misinter...
...preted the night visit of the Ame...
...rican Ambassador at Ankara to the...
...President of the Turkish Republic...
...As explained, this visit aimed at in...
...forming Turkey that the convening...
...of a conference of 16 European Na...
...tions — not in America — interest...
...in the Marshall Plan, is not consti...
...tuted an opportunity yet by the United...
...States, as long as Congress is dis...
...cussing the Marshall Plan...
...A similar explanation was given...
...to the Greek Government.

...the stability of our national...
...currency...
...In regard to the manner of set...
...ting the balance of our due of...
...8,800,000 dollars to the Federal...
...Reserve Bank, M. Tsaldaris said...
...that three solutions are being stu...
...died which have been proposed...
...by the Greek Government to the...
...UNSCOB OBSERVER TEAM...
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...tack against this town on Friday...
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...day to Philates where it examined...
...three witnesses from SagiaDES...
...They said that the rebels entered...
...Greek territory from Albania and...
...returned there after the attack...
...These witnesses stated further that...
...the rebels were wearing black uni...
...forms with a feather on their cap...
...that they were armed with Bulgar...
...ian arms and that they spoke Bul...
...garian...
...The Team then proceeded to Cor...
...fu where other witnesses, who had...
...been wounded during the raid on...
...SagiaDES and had been brought...
...there, were examined. They too...
...stated that the rebels entered Gree...
...ce from Albania...
...It is stated that the Team has as...
...certained for the second time with...
...in a fortnight that Albania, aware...
...of the fact that UNSCOB's Obser...
...ver Team was near the Greek-Al...
...banian frontier, assisted the rebels...
...in a provocative manner and affor...
...ded them her territory as a step...
...ping off stone for their raids.

...to the debt. A quantity of oil not...
...less than 8,000 tons would be suf...
...ficient for this purpose. The above...
...is one of the indicated solutions...
...and probably the one which will...
...be accepted by the American Go...
...vernment...
...DIPLOMATS IN MILITARY...
...UNIFORM...
...A draft Law has been set up by...
...the Ministers for War and Foreign...
...Affairs which has been introduced...
...to Parliament and by which senior...
...officials of the Ministry of Foreign...
...Affairs can receive the temporary...
...rank of Major-General, when they...
...are on special missions in countries...
...occupied by the Allies...
...The reason of this temporary...
...commission is, as was stressed, for...
...Greek interests to be followed with...
...a military appearance by diplomats...
...in former enemy countries occupied...
...by the Allies, with which a peace...
...treaty has not yet been signed and...
...with which diplomatic relations...
...have not yet been re-established...
...According to information, so far...
...general officers were appointed for...
...such missions. These, however, apart...
...from not being cognizant with di...
...plomatic questions, are to-day in...
...dispensable in the country...
...PLANE OVER PROHIBITED ZONE...
...Last Monday morning a four en...
...gined passenger plane flew over the...
...prohibited zone of the Arsenal. As...
...has been announced in the press...
...quite recently any plane flying...
...over this zone will be fired at...
...Consequently the anti-aircraft bat...
...teries opened fire on the plane in...
...question and forced to land. It was...
...ascertained that it was a British...
...passenger plane, the captain of...
...which assured the authorities that...
...he did not know he was flying over...
...a prohibited area...
...GENDARMERIE...
...RECEIVES MENTION...
...FOR BRAVERY...
...The Minister of Public Order sent...
...a message of praise to the Gendar...
...merie Command of Patras for the...
...bravery and splendid action of the...
...sections that took part in the fight...
...ing in the Arachova and Platanos...
...areas and issued instructions for...
...the settling of the pensions of the...
...relatives of those who fell on the...
...field in performing their duty to...
...their country.

...Greek women scientists denounce...
...themselves to you requesting your...
...strong protest for this insult by the...
...rebels of the EAM and of the Slavs...
...not only against Greek women but...
...also against WOMAN in general...
...NEW ITALIAN MINISTER...
...ON SINCERE COLLABORATION...
...M. S. P. Ricotti, the new Italian...
...Minister who handed his creden...
...tials to H.M. the King on Wed...
...nesday, stated to the press that he...
...is deeply touched at starting his...
...task after the unfortunate paren...
...thesis instigated by persons who...
...can only be considered insane. He...
...said that he is fully aware of the...
...great responsibilities he is should...
...ering. He then went on to say that...
...he is convinced that the future...
...prosperity of Greece and Italy, who...
...live in the same sea, cannot but be...
...based on firm intellectual and eco...
...nomic bonds...
...NO GREEK OFFICER...
...GOES TO ANKARA...
...The Ministry of War announced...
...that news published in the Ruma...
...nian newspapers *Tempul* and *Uni...
...versul* to the effect that the Depu...
...ty Chief of Staff of the Greek Gen...
...eral Military Staff went to Ankara...
...is inaccurate...
...Neither the Deputy Chief of Staff...
...Greek Army has left for Turkey...
...The only Greek officer in Turkey...
...is the Greek Military Attaché at the...
...Greek Embassy...
...ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN...
...ADMIRAL...
...Admiral Bieri arrived on Wednes...
...day morning at Piraeus on the cru...
...ser *Dyess*...
...The Mayor and Harbour Master...
...of Piraeus visited the Admiral on...
...board on the morning of his arrival...
...The American Admiral was also vi...
...sited later by Admiral Snackenber...
...Naval Attaché to the American Em...
...bassy and the Chief of the British...
...Naval Mission...
...At noon Admiral Bieri visited the...
...Prime Minister and the Deputy Pri...
...me Minister as well as the Chair...
...man of the Chamber...
...Mr. CLAY LEAVES...
...FOR WASHINGTON...
...Mr. Clay, Economic Counsellor of...
...AMAG will leave tomorrow for...
...Washington in order to report to...
...the Government of the United Sta...
...tes on the economic measures to be...
...taken by the Greek Government...
...ECONOMIC COMMITTEE...
...ON STABILIZATION...
...The Economic Committee was...
...convened on Thursday at noon and...
...was presided by M. Tsaldaris. A...
...lengthy discussion ensued at this...
...conference, which was attended by...
...Mr. Clay, AMAG Economic Coun...
...sellor and other AMAG officials, on...
...the question of stabilization of the...
...currency. The manner of the Bank's...
...of Greece intervention in the gold...
...market was also discussed...
...MERCHANTS ON...
...ECONOMIC MEASURES...
...According to information the ad...
...ministrations of the Commercial...
...Associations Athens-Piraeus have...
...made a demarche to the Govern...
...ment requesting the lifting of the...
...economic measures taken recently...
...which, as they support, paralyse...
...trade to the detriment of National...
...Economy...
...Specifically the reps of the com...
...mercial world of both towns sup...
...port that until the recent economic...
...measures were taken the deposit of...
...an amount equal to 200% of the va...
...lue of the merchandise was neces...
...sary to open the relevant credit...
...whereas to-day the deposit of the...
...exchange certificates is necessita...
...ted at the same time. Thus, an...
...amount reaching 100% of the va...
...lue of the merchandise to be im...
...ported is necessary. This fact in...
...fluences prices to a large extent...
...and will have a considerable coun...
...ter-effect on the increase of the...
...coefficient, they say...
...Likewise the administrations of...
...the Commercial Associations sup...
...port that the income tax and re...
...trospective taxation on imports...
...contributes to the increase of the...
...cost of living...
...LUNCH IN HONOUR...
...OF AMERICAN ADMIRAL...
...Admiral Sakellariou, Minister for...
...Marine, gave a lunch at the Yacht...
...Club of Greece on Thursday in...
...honour of Admiral Bieri, Comman...
...der of the Mediterranean Fleet...
...The lunch was attended by the Ad...
...miral of the Greek Fleet, Admiral...
...Constas, the Chief of the Naval...
...Staff, Admiral Mezevris, the Ame...
...rican Admiral's Staff and other se...
...nior American and Greek officers.

...the stability of our national...
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...in a fortnight that Albania, aware...
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...ver Team was near the Greek-Al...
...banian frontier, assisted the rebels...
...in a provocative manner and affor...
...ded them her territory as a step...
...ping off stone for their raids.

The Diplomacy of Acts

We have pleasure in quoting the following leading article under the above title, which appeared in the morning daily Embassy of the 16th January 1948 and which we think is most appropriate with the present situation in Southern Europe.

General attention is reasonably attracted since yesterday by the official announcement of the establishment of an American Air Base at Mellah of Tripoli. It is a manifestation of exceptional significance. The first meaning of the event that is seized by common sense is the complete coordination of British and American policy, so complete that it allows the cession of territory under British administration for the use of the United States and especially of a military character. Certain other symptoms recently made this cooperation apparent, but the cession of the Tripoli Air Base under their presence greatly felt in one of the most critical strategic sectors of the globe in which trouble is already brewing.

Every reserve is undoubtedly indispensable in these new events. The impression, however, cannot be put aside easily that the transatlantic Hercules hat taken his decision and that his presence in the Mediterranean is definite.

The sequence of events will show what it is actually about. The Greek people, however, which is being cruelly tormented by an unprovoked aggression wants to believe that its hopes are well-grounded. Because it is only the firm decision of the United States to oppose their might to those whom Mr. Attlee with his calm professor-like precision, kindled by the indignation of an honest conscience, termed tyrants disguising a vile violence under the mask of democracy!

Only this decision that can ensure peace. Because peace and freedom belongs only to those who are ready and appear ready to defend it with their sword or with a bomb in their hands. V.

Killer of Calamata Arrested

Security agents discovered and arrested George Dallas aged 43 in Athens, a member of the Central Committee of the KKE from Calamata. He is a lawyer who has never exercised his profession and one of the bloodthirstiest communists as well as the perpetrator of a conspiracy.

THE ECONOMIC FRONT

at a slow pace owing to prejudices and incredulity, on the questions of our needs. This helped immensely that the Missions advised their Governments, with insistent success on the correct views of the Greek Governments, on which at the start they did not even accept discussions. Did the Chief of the British Economic Mission in 1946, General Clark, insistently refuse to agree on the continuation of the regular intervention of the Bank of Greece and the reinforcement of its reserve in gold sovereigns? And yet, thanks to the inflexible insistence of the Government at the time, it examined matters with more care and ardently supported this claim at the British Treasury, and he supported it with the result that the sovereigns were given us.

The same has again occurred today with the question of the gold sovereign.

The Gold Sovereign

Let us, however, examine the three categories successively: into gold sovereigns. Then our reserve will be approximately one and a half million gold sovereigns and the maintenance of the gold sovereign at a stable rate of 195 to 200,000 drs will be ensured without the necessity of selling large sums, as long as this reinforcement of our reserve is accomplished in time. Because the greater the reserve the greater the fear of the market and the lesser the amounts necessary to the purpose.

TAXATION

Likewise the accusation that the Greek people, and especially the wealthier classes, are not sufficiently taxed, is unjust. The Greek people and its productive classes is taxed as much as few peoples of the world. The recent taxation, added to those already existing, have formed a tax on burden, which in our opinion, affects productive sources, which sad results for the development of the productive yield of the country and consequently

Statements by M. Tsaldaris to London "Observer"

M. Tsaldaris' statements to the correspondent of the London OBSERVER, Mr Donovan, were announced. He stresses in these statements that, according to his views, the solution of the abnormal situation in Greece could be achieved within the framework of the United Nations even if a basic agreement was not ensured between the Eastern and Western Powers.

"If an agreement is reached — he said — peace will be immediate. If not, the United Nations as a sovereign body have the power to entrust to as many and to any of its members it considers necessary the duties of police supervision of the frontiers. They should close the frontiers, which is a military problem. This would necessitate a strong police zone in N. Greece and there would be no necessity of enemy action against our Northern neighbours."

M. Tsaldaris was asked if he considers that the people of the United States would accept their troops being involved in war operations again. He replied: "The people of the United States attaches such great importance to its political factors."

U.N. Official Cites Obstacles To Greek-Balkan Peace

According to messages from Lake Success U.N. Assistant Secretary General Ivan Kerno of Czechoslovakia, who is head of U.N. Greek Border Committee, to a press conference yesterday that Greece's three northern neighbours had prevented the Committee from carrying out all the tasks assigned to it by the United Nations. He also reported that the Balkan situation has deteriorated greatly in recent weeks.

The Committee was instructed to conciliate and observe, but, because of opposition it has been limited to observation alone, and only on the Greek side of the

be sold. (Note by A.G.: This article was published on the 17th inst. i.e. two days before the announcement of the deblocking of our gold reserve by the F.R.B.)

Therefore these stupid accusations are out of place. The Greek people no idolatry. Intelligent and not suffer from psychoses, like the psychoses of gold mania. As Governor Giscard said, the demand is due mainly to the "lack of security". And when security is lacking, not especially in Greece, but in any country, if gold sovereigns were not in demand, dollars would be. In any case, there would be a demand for a currency which is stable. The savings of a toiling people would be invested in this currency and not those of the "sharks", a people that would be ready and willing, despite its many misfortunes, to have faith in the national currency, if rebellion had not intervened. It will again have faith as soon as it acquires, even comparatively, the sense of security. Until this occurs, and we hope that it will shortly, it is necessary that the Bank of Greece should have a sufficient gold reserve in order to prevail over the market, and maintain a comparative stability, reinforcing national currency and frustrating the dangers of rises of prices and remunerations, with all the terrible results of inflation. We Greeks believe in our cause and our currency. In order to protect its value at a critical hour, the sacrifice of a few gold sovereigns which are economic weapons, is worth the purpose.

We are happy for the official ascertainment, which is the best reply to those who proclaim their faith only in taxation and not in the firm economic truth, that it is mainly the assistance and development of production which forms the basis of economic recovery and the prerequisite of financial and currency order. The truth, that in order to have taxation there must exist income and

Dallas' criminal activities date back to 1935, when as a member of the Communist Agrarian party he roused the current producing population of Messina to commit illegal acts. During the Metaxas Government regime Dailas suspended his subversive activities. During the enemy occupation, however, he re-started his unpatriotic and criminal activities on a large scale. In the capacity of a KKE rep and a "countdown" of the "Mountain Government" of that time (P.E.E.A.), he urged the swarm of evil-doers that followed him to commit murders and other crimes.

When the German troops withdrew from Peloponnese he came down from the mountains and followed by a group of rebels he traveled Calamata on horseback and delivered a revolutionary speech to the people. He ordered the inhabitants to arm themselves and follow him in massacring the "traitors" of Calamata. There followed the barbarous execution of the Prefect of

NEW BOOKS

The **History of Greek Industry 1840-1940** by M. George A. Anastasiopoulos in three volumes, consisting of 1700 pages and 540,000 words as well as statistical tables and detailed indexes.

The author, who was born in Patras in 1911, is a son of one of the late and well known industrialists of Greece. Anastasiopoulos himself, an industrialist himself, who resigned from activities in this line after the German occupation of Greece in 1941, in order to devote himself to and complete this valuable work, which he had started since 1936.

The translation of this book into English and also other languages should be effected as soon as possible, because we are convinced that it will also be of interest and will serve as a guide not only to the foreign missions in this country but also abroad, so that our Great Allies and other friends may form a true picture of this small country tucked away in the extreme South of Europe, which is to-day not only playing the part of the vanguard of world peace, freedom, civilization and democracy, but is also shedding its blood daily to that end, convinced that it will finally win the cause of the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

M. George A. Anastasiopoulos in publishing this work has offered a valuable service to his country and the civilized world.

Nauplia. He was released after the law on decongestion of the prisons. He first went to the region of Corinth where he again started his conspiring activities and was elected a member of the KKE Central Committee. He indulged in violent recruiting and other subversive activities.

He was finally arrested this week in one of the suburbs of Athens and will now be sent up for trial at the Special Court Martial.

FIFTY LIBERTY SHIPS TO GREECE

Prime Minister Th. Sophoulis received a telegram last Monday from New York from M. S. Veniselos, Deputy-Leader of the Liberal party, announcing that the question of the 50 Liberty ships has been successfully solved.

M. Veniselos states in his telegram that, following action taken by him at the Department of State and the President of the Shipping Committee, Admiral Smith, the consent of the American Government and of the Shipping Committee has been given for 50 Liberty ships to be allotted to Greece.

The telegram in question does not clearly under what conditions the allotment was decided.

The Merchant Marine Minister after stressing that he had never any doubts that the United States Government would allot these ships, explained that it has not yet been clarified whether these ships will be donated to the Greek Government or whether they will be sold or chartered to Greek ship-owners.

* *

The Prime Minister confirmed on Tuesday morning the information that he had requested M. Veniselos to prolong his stay in the United States in order to follow, apart from other matters, that of the allocation of military equipment to Greece.

CONFERENCE ON GREEK-TURKISH QUESTIONS

The permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs M. Pinielis received on Monday morning the Director of the Turkish Foreign Ministry M. Ertzin, who was in Athens and cooperated with him on various questions referring to Greek and Turkish interests.

approval of and in cooperation with the Allied Economic Missions.

Under such conditions the accusation that sovereigns are sold "in order that the sharks may become rich" is at least base and is directed not only against all the Governments, as from the Tsouderos Government, henceforth, but also against the Allied Economic Missions.

The phenomenon of the gold sovereign demand has periodically presented special acuteness. A similar relapse was manifested recently, a relapse of considerable intensity. It is not due to the "necessity" for Greeks to consume more gold and to invest in gold, as Governor Griswold mentioned in his statements of the 9th inst.

On the contrary, as Governor Griswold stressed further when making these same statements, "the demand of gold is mainly due to the lack of a sense of security". That is the truth. When the country is threatened by so many dangers, when allied reaction does not balance in its "one throat" against our country from the North and the coups d'état in Europe, when the initiative for troubling international peace is in the hands of the Slavs, without the initiative for its safeguarding being in the hands of the Allies, Governor Griswold's statements are fully explained.

"The demand of gold is due to a lack of a sense of security" and this statement prevails over all his other statements, made at the same time, on the difficulty of persuading Congress that "the Greeks want to consume more gold and invest in gold" and, in continuation that "it is not permissible for any country to create inflationary situations and then to ask for gold from another country in order to face them".

After his first statement the other two, made at the same time, are cancelled and we believe that they definitely weighed on the convincing arguments of the Greek Government, so that with the approval of the American Mission we may hope shortly that the 316,000 ounces of our gold mortgaged at the Federal Reserve Bank will be released and devoted to us after being turned

a decrease of the taxable matter. Now, Governor Griswold by his statements proclaims a great truth which when repeated last year in the United States was the cause of an attack on the part of the country's accusers. Governor Griswold said on the 9th inst. that "new taxation is not included in anti-inflation measures, because such a measure could have both

on this point were a silencing reply to the country's accusers and satisfied the people which is groaning under the yoke of unproductive and heavy taxation.

ENTERPRISES

It is wondered what the various Greek Governments have done in a biased manner in favour of commerce, industry, enterprises of all kinds, so that they and their administrations should be accused by these doubtful circles as corrupted? It is not a case of defaming Greek businessmen. Every just citizen, however, when his Governments are called corrupt, has the right to ask from the accusers to mention at least one or a specific instance of the favouritism manifested. As long as no such specific accusation is formulated, he likewise has the right to consider such characterizations as common slander. We cannot contribute with our silence to the general slander of all our productive branches. Nor is it possible, owing to the activities of a few who are an exception, to launch an anathema against the totality of these productive classes. Nor can we eradicate from the country's assets, the attitude of Greek industrialists, who during the enemy occupation, refused, almost as a whole to collaborate in any manner with the enemy, while they continued to pay all their personnel, both working and administrative, with the exclusive intention not to create unemployment, so that the invaders could make use of the unemployed in their countries. Thanks to this patriotic attitude of Greek industry, as is proven by a responsible and official report by M. Paviakis, General Director of the Ministry of Labour, it was possible to restrict the transfer of workers to Germany to the number of 15,000 approximately, of whom no one was specialized, because this percentage belonged to the lazy class indulging in doubtful occupations, to

such an extent that the invaders found great difficulties in getting rid of them. How was this bias manifested by the State? Was it by the retrogressive and unheard of taxation of importers? Or was it by the terribly high interest and commissions that increase prices and at the same time eliminate every potentiality of profit? Was it by the delay in the import of raw materials, which troubles the sequence of productive effort? Or by the credit policy which the State followed, since liquid capital of individuals and enterprises evaporated during the enemy occupation and the granting of credits was the only manner to move production? What the State has done to the disadvantage of enterprises and transactions and not in favour of them, especially in a biased manner can form an endless chain of examples. We repeat that we are not referring to the few exceptions, but to the whole, which interests us. In this respect the State is responsible not for favouritism but, on the contrary for having behaved hardly and anti-economically toward all the branches of enterprising activity and this under the fear of local and foreign cheap and sly demagoguery.

But where did we squander our exchange before the American Mission appeared on the scene? It has been proven with official figures in Parliament that an insignificant amount, in comparison to the total of imports, was disposed of for commodities which were not of prime necessity. Facts and figures materially dissolve a slander. Despite this, however, a mist remains in the wake of it, an unmeasured increase in duty. It is against these factors

that the yield of taxation increases as long as production is assisted and increased and the circle of transactions is broadened.

Governor Griswold's statements on this point were a silencing reply to the country's accusers and satisfied the people which is groaning under the yoke of unproductive and heavy taxation.

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to the Committee.

order. M. Kerino said that seven field teams have been organized to work in Greece, but seven similar teams to work on the northern side of the border were not that our Governments fought and are fighting, trying with justice and figures in hand to establish an atmosphere of confidence on the part of the Allies toward the Slavic, the people and our effort. The Allied Cause in this corner of the earth is a common one with ours. We have no other pursuits, but only one: to put out the fire which has broken out here in order that it may not extend over the globe. Thanks to this common effort, our sons are shedding their blood at the front, which our neighbours have formed, our neighbours who believe in other gods. We here, Government and Allies, have a sacred duty to maintain our economic front solid, a front on which the security of the frontiers and rear lines depends so much, if there is one point on which we do not agree with Governor Griswold, it is his statement that "America is paying for the expenses of this war and that Greek economy is burdened very little". He acknowledges in the same statements that there is no limit for further taxation, which means that Greek economy is at least contributing the maximum of its potentialities. Apart from hard cash, Greece is contributing in this war with the blood of her sons. We are certain that Governor Griswold examining these things under this light, will agree that this phrase of his needed explanation.

It is high time we abandoned endless discussions and conferences and that we should each believe each other, closing our ears to the accusers and agreeing with facts and figures. Together, as soldiers of the common effort for the restoration of peace in the Balkans, for the sake of general peace, we should establish an economic front here without delay, an invincible one as invincible as we should render the country's war front, by closing the gates of the Northern Greek frontiers to the underminers of world peace.

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to the Committee.

neighbours. M. Kerino said, however, that the Balkans Committee is making no proposal for an international military force in Greece, and will ask for a Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly only as a last resort.

The Committee now in Greece comprises representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Poland and the Soviet Union also were selected but they have thus far failed to participate.

NEW AMBASSADORS HAND CREDENTIALS

On Wednesday at 12.00 the Chinese Ambassador, M. Wen Yan Ning, presented his credentials to H.M. the King in the presence of the Foreign Minister M. Tsafaris. Later and at 12.40 the Italian Ambassador M. Riboldi likewise presented his credentials.

MEASURES FOR CLOSING UP FRONTIERS SPEEDED UP

It is reported from Salonica that the Observer Sub-Committee of UNSCOB is making preparations for the closing of the Northern frontiers of Greece. Thus, apart from the Jannina Observer Team, another one has been established for the Kozani region which will save early next week.

More observers are expected to arrive shortly, as well as wireless operators and equipment for the teams being organized. Circles connected with UNSCOB attach special importance to the closing of the Northern frontiers of Greece.

The Greek delegation has forwarded documents to the Committee denouncing statements made by official Yugoslavs, according to which Yugoslavia is assisting and will continue to assist Markos. Likewise an article by the Yugoslav newspaper "Politika" was forwarded to the Committee. It is mentioned in this article that during the inauguration of the official broadcasting station, it was stated that one of the objects of the Yugoslav radio is to help countries which are struggling for their freedom, like Greece, Indonesia and others. Similar documents about Bulgaria and other Communist countries were likewise forwarded to the Committee.

MICHAEL ALLIANOS

JOHN CHALCOCONDYLIS

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TELEPHONE: 20.744

January 24, 1948.

America, a noble and powerful forerunner of Freedom and Civilization, has once again stood up by the side of Suffering Greece. We have again heard from across the ocean the powerful voice of the glorious Marshall. America has once again guaranteed the integrity and independence of Greece. She will defend them at all costs. These assurances by Marshall were heard by the Greek people with a sense of gratitude and they have inspired it with new force, courage and endurance.

In his letter to the Greek Government, which came as a completion of these Statements, the American Secretary expresses his desire to coordinate Greek-American action. Marshall writes that all action by America will be applied only after an understanding with the Greek Government. "In parallel, continues Marshall, we warmly wish that the Greek Government before taking any action in facing the difficult circumstances, will afford the American Government the occasion of discussing and exchanging views". Greece wishes for nothing better. So far all Greece's just requests having been discussed with America, were accepted with very correct judgement. The Army's and National Guard's strength was increased. The sale of gold sovereigns has been approved, most necessary to withhold the drachma, Greek gold in America has been released. Special amounts have been disposed of for reinforcing the Army. One can say that Marshall's desire to coordinate Greek-American action on a large scale is a new aid on the part of America to Greece. Naturally sometimes matters are urgent and discussions between Athens and Washington cannot be carried out at a fast pace. This disadvantage, however, is counter-balanced thanks to the mixed American Mission in Athens, which intervening between Athens and Washington, is headed by Governor Griswold, General Lj-vesay, Mr. Clay, men with sharp brains and quick in taking action. However one considers Marshall's desire to coordinate Greek-American action, it is useful to Greece. The Greek Government which, like every Government, is apt to commit some errors, is nevertheless inspired by the natural desire to see an end to the daily massacre of the Greek people as soon as possible. Unfortunately, however, Greece's affair is not a self-contained one. It is a part, in fact the main part, of the whole post-war world problem, the solutions of which America holds. This time light comes from the West. It is there that the modern Oracle of Delphi is. Let us ask as often as possible for its oracles and let us give them, when at first sight they may appear incomprehensible, the only possible practical interpretation, that it is difficult for Peace and Freedom to exist for Greece if Peace and Freedom for the whole world does not and impossible for world Peace and Freedom to exist without America.

□ □ □

The British Foreign Minister with his strong speech of last Friday advised Greece's northern neighbours and their counsellors in Moscow to keep their hands off Greece, in order that serious consequences may not ensue. Mr. Bevin's speech resounded as the last danger signal, a warning against a third war. Unfor tunately what is characteristic of adventurers and renders them dangerous and consequently the northern neighbours of Greece, is that they neither listen to advice nor to danger signals.

Interview by M. C. Tsaldaris to the United Press Special

THE ECONOMIC FRONT

We have pleasure in re-publishing the following article under the above title by M. Michael Chr. Afianos, former Minister and Deputy of Athens, which appeared in the "Oikonomologos" of the 17th January 1948.

Governor Griswold's statements are indifferent to the fact that this attitude of the Greeks is to their advantage, and not only to that of the Greek Governments, have imbibed a certain section of American responsible factors in the and administration are corrupted, that they support a capitalist clique, that they squander exchange indolently for luxury imports, that they do not enforce a control on prices, that they scandalously support industrialists and merchants to the disadvantage of the social total and so forth.

In the face of such an atmosphere of slander against the country, and its very effort, created since long ago, we should not only not be surprised for the doubts manifested by Americans and their reserves both toward our Governments and administrations, but we should be surprised because they help us even under a higher injunction in the pursuit to ensure international peace, and under the light of our bloody defence in the safe-guarding of our freedom.

(Continued on page 3)

shington to M. S. Veniselos, who replied in the manner his patriotism and just indignation dictated to him.

2) That the Greek people is not taxed and this because the Governments do not wish to affect the profits of persons at the head of enterprises.

3) That the Greek Government's and administration are corrupted, that they support a capitalist clique, that they squander exchange indolently for luxury imports, that they do not enforce a control on prices, that they scandalously support industrialists and merchants to the disadvantage of the social total and so forth.

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(Continued on page 3)

French Woman Journalist On Greece, France and the World

M. Caragatsis, one of the Greek veteran journalists, was interviewed by Mme Tabouis a French journalist.

M. Caragatsis says that these interviews, which consist of putting a series of questions, reminds him of a trial in a criminal Court... and he says — this exhaustive third

therefore, as logic and common sense continued to rule the context of our race they could not but sometime be manifested and win. We can say that the French people has definitely overcome its internal crisis. It did so during the recent large political strike, which the Communist party of France or-

Embassy of the Republic of China

In connection with a relevant news item on p. 3 of this issue, we herewith give the full texts of the Chinese Ambassadors address to H.M. the King and King's reply.

Your Majesty I bring to Your Majesty and the people of this renowned and ancient land, the greetings of the Chinese people.

My countrymen have the very greatest admiration for the brave and splendid fight the Greek people put up against aggression during the dark days of the latter part of 1940 and the beginning of 1941. The Chinese people firmly believe that such courage and patriotism afford the best guarantee for the peace and prosperity of Greece.

Both our two countries are the inheritors of a glorious past. Their destiny lies in creating out of the difficult present a more glorious future.

Speaking personally for myself, I feel highly honoured to have been chosen by President Chiang Kai-shek and my Government as first Chinese ambassador to Greece. It has long been my desire to come here, the cradle of western civilization. During my stay in this country, I am sure I shall find much to learn, much more to admire, and still more to love and cherish.

To Your Majesty I wish good health and long life, and to the Greek people peace and prosperity.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, It is with the greatest pleasure that I have received from Your Excellency the letters by which the President of the Republic of China accredited you to Me in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. I wish to tell you how happy I am in observing that the President's choice has fallen upon your person whose distinguished qualities are not unknown to us, and I thank you for the very friendly expressions you have used in speaking of the Greek Nation.

Despite the distance which separates Greece from China the Greek people who as you have so aptly remarked is, like the Chinese people, the heir of a glorious Past and of a civilisation dating back thousands of years, the Greek people has followed with fervent admiration and particular sympathy China's efforts for her freedom for Peace, and rejoices with her prosperity. It is quite natural that we look to your arrival in Greece with pleasure. It cannot but benefit Our two countries' relations and will contribute to strengthen even more the ties of friendship which so happily exist between Greece and China.

I can assure you Mr. Ambassador that you already have my personal support and that you will receive from the Greek Government the most willing assistance in carrying out your mission.

'Vradini's' Correspondent Interviewed by Sir Alexander Cadogan

Weekly International Review

By former Minister Plenipotentiary, B. P. Papadakis

When some time ago we read that even Walter Lippmann, who was not entirely in agreement with the idea of aid to Europe, threatened Tito that, if he went any further, America would find a shorter route than by the mountain passes to Belgrade, we realized that the whole of American public opinion had started to wake up. There followed since important news items on the question, the most significant of which was the information that the American Ambassador in Belgrade stressed to the Yugoslav Foreign Minister that an eventual violation of Greek integrity would have as a consequence immediate military intervention for the defence of Greece, which would be effected on Yugoslav territory.

We often wrote in these columns on the thoughtfulness with which the leading Power of the democratic world, the United States, is facing Soviet aggression against peace. The special Soviet methods of propaganda, for which communism has invented the special term "agitation", based on the distortion of truth and events, present every American move to safe-guard peace as a "provocative" as an "imperialistic and capitalistic" action.

However much the world has awakened to these methods, care should be given in order that not the slightest grounds be afforded. Obviously that is why American policy has so far been conservative and wise, to a point that our opinion in Greece, on whose body the undeclared war between the democratic and totalitarian world is being waged, sometimes complained and not unjustly from its point of view.

If, however, America on no account wishes to afford Soviet Russia the slightest pretext that she (Soviet Russia) is facing American provocations, this does not mean that America will for ever accept suggestions from others, especially from the communist threat as by Mr. Atlee on January 3, Mr. Morrison on January 11, Mr. Mayhew on January 18, Mr. Mackenzie King on January 22 and finally the strong speech by Mr. Bevin on Soviet methods on January 22.

Fourth: The awakening of the democratic countries' press characterized in the Observer's article "Student of Europe" on January 4 and Lord Van Hart's and Professor Gilbert Murray's letters to the Times (full text in this issue p. 2).

Fifth: The courageous and warm support of the Marshall Plan at Senate's Foreign Committee to by Mr. Forresal on January 15, by Mr. Baruch on January 19 and by Mr. John Foster Dulles on January 20.

Sixth: The announcement that the Yugoslav gold in the United States will not be released, whereas the Greek gold was not only released, but it has been made known that it has been decided on principle, that allocations to Greece and Austria, according to the Marshall Plan, will be given not in the form of a loan but as a donation.

This is yet another recognition of the past and present important part Greece is playing in safeguarding peace and humanity's freedom.

To all this comes as an addition Secretary Marshall's letter to the Greek Government, mentioning once again the maintenance of Greece's territorial integrity and political independence.

The week ended has been of special significance for the hard struggle waged by the Greek people. Events occurred, which on the whole were encouraging for the struggle and worthy of the efforts made.

First of all a full clarification of the internal political situation was effected. It was confirmed at a meeting between the two political leaders who have shouldered the responsibilities of government during this historical period for Greece, that the collaboration between the two parties, Liberal and Populist, achieved on September 7, 1947, remains firm.

M.M. Sophoulis and Tsaldaris stressed in statements made to the press, the full solidarity of the members of both parties participating in the Government. They assured the good will and firm decision of these two parties to bring the task they have undertaken to a successful end.

Second comes the new victory of the National Army in its battle against rebellion. The War Minister in statements made in Parliament on Friday, characterized the battle given by the Greek Army at Platanos of the province of Nafpaktia, as more important, from a tactical point of view, than the battle of Konitsa.

Actually the three-day battle of Platanos, which ended in the crushing defeat of the main body of the rebel groups of Rumeli and which foiled the plans of the rebels' command to cut off the road net in the rear line of the front formed in Epirus, have proved their two battalions cannot reorganize. Their chiefs, apart from putting anyone to death only on a simple suspicion that they intend deserting, tell them that the Government forces will cut off any rebels that come into their hands and then display their heads in the various villages.

The following is disclosed from the statements made by these rebels' two battalions cannot reorganize. Their chiefs, apart from putting anyone to death only on a simple suspicion that they intend deserting, tell them that the Government forces will cut off any rebels that come into their hands and then display their heads in the various villages.

Information has been received here by the Military Authorities confirming that in the Ardea region the rebels have suffered heavy casualties. In the Nestorion region where mopping up operations were in progress, the rebels are putting up a stiffer resistance. Operations by the Army have taken a broader term against positions occupied by

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WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW

da by its agents in the rear line. Other events apart from local ones, however, have encouraged and lifted the morale of the struggling Greek people.

We have Secretary Marshall's letter of January 19 to the Greek Government, sent through Ambassador Dendramis in Washington, in reply to his memorandum of the January 2.

Secretary Marshall before handing this letter to the Greek Ambassador in Washington had a long talk with President Truman on the Greek question. He proclaimed in it the active American solidarity toward Greece in the event of the Markos "Government" being recognized of in the event of further assistance to the Markos "gang".

Another manifestation was the categorical statements in the House of Commons by the British Foreign Minister Mr. Bevin last Thursday and also those by the British Premier Mr. Atlee on Friday, which were supported on the side of the Opposition by Mr. Churchill.

These statements give a picture of the firmness with which British policy is facing the Soviet threat and a proof of the existence of an agreement with the United States for a joint political counter-action with the first manifestation of this threat in connection with the Greek question.

All these important events have as already stated — an encouraging influence on the Greek people during this hard struggle it is waging and at a time when it is entering its most tragic and decisive stage.

A cable was received on Wednesday by the Government from the committee of Greek economic and commercial experts, now in Germany, to the effect that it has commenced negotiations with the local Allied occupation authorities on question relevant to the export of Greek products to Germany. Similar negotiations are in progress with the French occupation authorities at Baden-Baden.

M. DA CUNHA Makes Statements to Press

M. Vasco da Cunha, Chairman of the Sub-Committee III of UNSCOB received Greek and foreign correspondents on Friday evening and spoke on the task of the Sub-Committee as follows:

"The aim — he said — of the work of Sub-Committee III is to prepare the data and study the problem arising from the presence of international refugees in Greece as well as in the other states of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in order that the full Committee may assist these four governments in solving these problems according to the recommendations made to them by the General Assembly on 21 October 1947. This recommendation is that they cooperate in the settlement of the problems arising out of the presence of refugees in the four States through voluntary repatriation on whatever possible, and that they take effective measures to prevent the participation of such refugees in political or military activity."

One of the full Committee's task is to assist these governments in carrying out these recommendations. According to that, the Sub-Committee has felt it necessary not only to issue questionnaires to be answered by the refugees themselves and enable it to collect the necessary data but also to visit the camps and ascertain for itself whether these refugees are being kept apart from any political or military activity, and also to ascertain what their wishes would be as regards the eventual return to their countries of origin or settlement in other parts of the world.

In this work, the Sub-Committee would have been very much helped if Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had not refused to cooperate with the General Assembly Resolution. Unfortunately their refusal to do so makes the Sub-Committee's task not only difficult but one-sided because it can only encompass half the picture by looking into the problem in Greece. It is, however, the Sub-Committee's earnest hope that the work it is now doing will in the not too distant future help these unfortunate refugees to find a new home.

The Sub-Committee has also interviewed representatives of Greek international refugees — that is, Greeks who have fled or been expelled from Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. In hearing these refugees in Salonika and Athens, the Sub-Committee has sought information which might aid the Governments concerned in the solution of this problem.

Of the 2000 political fugitives in Greece, 321 are in Piraeus. They are 268 Albanians, 12 Bulgarians and 16 Yugoslavs. 744 are in Lavrion and consist of 291 Albanians, 122 Bulgarians and 331 Yugoslavs. 90 are in Syra, namely 4 Albanians, 51 Bulgarians and 35 Yugoslavs. 40 are in Salonika.

REBEL ACTIVITIES

Information has been received here by the Military Authorities confirming that in the Ardea region the rebels have suffered heavy casualties. In the Nestorion region where mopping up operations were in progress, the rebels are putting up a stiffer resistance. Operations by the Army have taken a broader term against positions occupied by

EXPORT OF GREEK PRODUCTS TO GERMANY

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Interview by M. C. Tsaldaris

to Mr Thrapp

(Continued from page 1)

ment the same policy which was successful two years ago and gave very good results in the stabilization of prices and wages.

11) Question: What is the general political situation? Are any changes in the government planned? Of what nature?

Answer: The present government which was formed at my initiative fulfills all the conditions of democratic administration.

12) Question: Is there anything in general to be said about Greco-American British cooperation, or the outlook in the immediate future for a solution to Greece's problems? Answer: We fought together with

Great Britain and the United States of America for the liberties of the nations and now continue a close cooperation with them in facing the great problem of insuring the free and democratic principles which pervade our policies.

13) Question: Is there any truth to reports from abroad that a Greco-Turkish alliance has been proposed by either state or by the United States? And if so, of what nature would it be?

Answer: Since 1930 we have maintained with Turkey close relations of friendship, which are becoming more and more practical and useful every day. Consequently there has been no need of further moves.

AMAG Completes Construction Of First All-Weather Airfield

The Reconstruction Division of the American Mission announced yesterday that the construction of an all weather airport at Kozani was completed on January 20.

The Kozani airport is the first of the five AMAG airports projected to be completed. At Larissa and Sedes, airport projects are about half finished. At Kavalla and Hassani, work is about twenty per cent complete. American engineers now are making a survey at Yannaia with a view to including the construction of an all-weather airport there in the AMAG reconstruction program.

At Kozani, the airport improvement work cost Doj 230,180 of AMAG funds and 1,250,000,000 drachmae from the AMAG consumer goods fund. Nearly all the dollar cost went for the purchase of pierced steel planking for runways. The drachmae charges were principally for labor.

Although the existing contract for improvements to the Kozani airport has been completed, A.A. Dobson, Director of the AMAG Reconstruction Division, said a new contract may be let for such further improvements there as widening of the runways.

The AMAG Reconstruction Division announced yesterday that the first shipment of lumber purchased by the American Mission left Piraeus on Friday for Samos.

AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

Mr. Karl L. Rankin, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States Embassy, yesterday categorically denied Athens newspaper reports that diplomatic representatives of the United States in Greece had been ordered to inform American citizens here to be ready for departure in the event of an emergency.

The reports were carried in two Athens morning newspapers yesterday.

VICE ADMIRAL BIERI TO LEAVE FOR SALONIKA TODAY

Vice Admiral B. H. Bieri, commander of United States Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, who has been visiting in Athens since Wednesday, left for Salonika on Saturday aboard the USS Portsmouth. The destroyer USS Dyess left Piraeus on Friday for Samos.

Motor vehicle transport seems to be active along the border and trucks reach the Mertzani bridge. It should be noted that such intense movement of Albanian troops has not been noted so far.

The situation in general in Epirus seems to be more or less stable. Apart from artillery duels in the Konitsa region, the laying of mines and the cutting of telegraph poles, as well as looting and pillaging, no operations worthy of note are taking place. In the Parnassus region, however, rebel movements are noted indicative of an attack on Phthias being prepared. The Division stationed there has taken the necessary measures.

Agrarians who have escaped from villages of the mount Gramios region under rebel control, say that the rebels are in a wretched condition, tired out and in rags and also that they are suffering from cold and hunger. Their condition has deteriorated after their defeat at Konitsa. It appears that they are wandering about in the snow and are waiting to be saved by the Army. Measures taken by their leaders being exceptionally strict, they cannot desert. The same agrarians state that medical treatment is only suffering from frost bite and lack of vitamins are obliged to remain with their units. Those of them who are seriously sick are handed over to rebels of confidence, who instead of taking them to hospital, execute them secretly and then throw their corpses into ravines.

It is reported from Salonica that on the 22nd inst. the Special Court Martial of Drama condemned to death the Bulgar Georgi Kapriev charged with espionage. Likewise three collaborators of his — Greek rebels — were condemned to death.

The wife of the communist former Polytechnic School professor Kitskis, Beata, who was arrested with other communists in a shop in Scoufa street, while conspiring, has been imprisoned with her co-laborers, among whom a Russian named Goudrikov. The gang will be shortly brought for trial at the Special Court Martial.

rebels who have surrendered. The mounts Parnassus-Etikou groups fell into four successive ambushes at Pelesi bridge and at Vrachnati, Mana and Agorani. Four days after the operations less than 1/3 of their force was present. These surrendered rebels stated among other things that two wounded rebels, after the Agorani ambush, were executed by their chief with a knife in order that the others should not hear the shots if the arms were used for the purpose. One rebel section — said the witnesses — was entirely annihilated except for one who lost a leg. He was put to death in order not to be a burden to another unit.

All surrendered rebels state that the Parnassus groups have suffered such havoc that they will not attempt any further activity worth speaking of.

Meanwhile, owing to this havoc, the peasants' morale has been raised and they are now asking for arms in order to defend themselves against future aggression.

Another characteristic fact of the rebels' condition in this area is that one of them appeared carrying a bulky suit case containing the archives of the Parnassus groups. These contained a "signal" from Markos to a rebel chief named Diamantis, in which he (Markos) called Diamantis a liar, because he transmitted false information and fantastic numbers concerning his strength. It appears that Diamantis had reported to Markos that his strength was 1500 and that he had considerable success in operations against the Government forces. Among the papers contained in the archives was a block of receipts proving that the rebel chiefs receive large amounts per month. The smallest amount is 5 million drs.

Messages from Larissa dated the 22nd inst. state that rebels succeeded in infiltrating in the region of Kos-anochori (Epirus) and captured a height north of Damaskia. Units of the 2nd Division moved against the rebels who were approximately 300 and after hard fighting succeeded in dispersing them from the heights. They fled in panic and suffered heavy casualties.

According to authoritative information an unusual movement is noted in the border regions Leskoviki, Skordil, and Mertzani (Epirus). This movement appears to be of Albanian troops which have reinforced the outposts of these regions with two battalions.

Messages from Kalavryta state that as from noon on Wednesday a five hour battle was fought under heavy snow fall at Mazelka between the Gendarmerie and a rebel band of 300. The Government forces finally succeeded in driving off the rebels who took toward north. Signs of blood on the snow in the course fleeing rebels took are indicative of heavy casualties.

Wounded from the battle of Pliatas have been evacuated to Parnassus and put in the various military hospitals for treatment.

According to a message received by the Ministry of Public Order a motor-bus and a truck hit mines on the road from Amyntaion to Ptolemais. Both cars were destroyed, 3 passengers were killed and 9 wounded.

Messages from Jannina state that owing to bad weather conditions the continuation of serious operations was not possible.

Information from private sources meantime mentions that the Government forces occupying the heights of Pevlacion, Nikanorion and Exochi were harassed by artillery and heavy mortar fire by the rebels.

According to other information received by the Military Authorities of Jannina, rebel forces entered the area of East Zagoria, Grevition, Flamouriarion and Trisitenon and proceeded to looting and pillaging. Another rebel band coming from Frastana and Vissani entered the village Geroplatanos and abducted 8 villagers, after looting food supplies and clothing. Another band entered the villages Pevlacion, Asfaka and Vravesi and recruited 50 persons by force.

According to information supplied by villagers, the part of the Phlilias region which is occupied by terrorism by the Salvo-communists. Executions for setting an example are a common event. Young girls are systematically abducted and sent to the Grammos region. Nothing is ever heard of them since. All women of burden in the region are used as beasts of burden and are compelled to carry the looted supplies into Albanian territory.

According to authoritative information, the Government will, in the course of the next few days, determine its position toward the Labour and more generally the Trade Union movement in the country.

The Government had, two months ago, proposed the passing of a law on the temporary suspension of strikes while rebellion still exists. It stressed that this temporary measure, which was only a suspension of the right of workers to go on strike, does not mean that they are deprived of it. The Government proceeded to this measure for another reason, namely because the General Confederation of Workers and Trade Unions are not governed during this period of re-organization by administrations which have been elected by the workers and employees.

Now that the General Confederation will have its new administration in two months which will be elected in a democratic manner and which will express the will of the working class, the Government has taken the decision, following a proposition by D.P.M. M. Tsaldaris, to lift the measures on temporary suspension of the right to go on strike.

WATER SUPPLY CUT

New restrictions have been imposed on water supply as from Friday. Thus, water will be supplied as usual, but only for two hours daily on one day and three hours the next day alternately.

These restrictions were necessary owing to the continued lack of rain and the fall of the water level at the Marathon Dam.

A CORRECTION

Athens, 23rd January, 1948. In our last issue of January 16th, Mr. Gardner was identified, by inadvertence, as Director of the Agriculture Division, and a senior member of the American Mission For Aid To Greece. It gives us pleasure to elucidate that this is completely inaccurate and that Mr. Gardner has never had any connection with the Agriculture Division of the Mission, nor has he been a senior member of the Mission. Mr. Gardner, we are informed, was only a junior member of the Mission.

cially when Soviet Russia wants her satellites in the front line, whose insolence toward the great democratic Powers of the world has surpassed all limits. That is why we recently observe that the policy of these Powers is clearly directed against the satellites and especially against the most provocative of them, Jugoslavia.

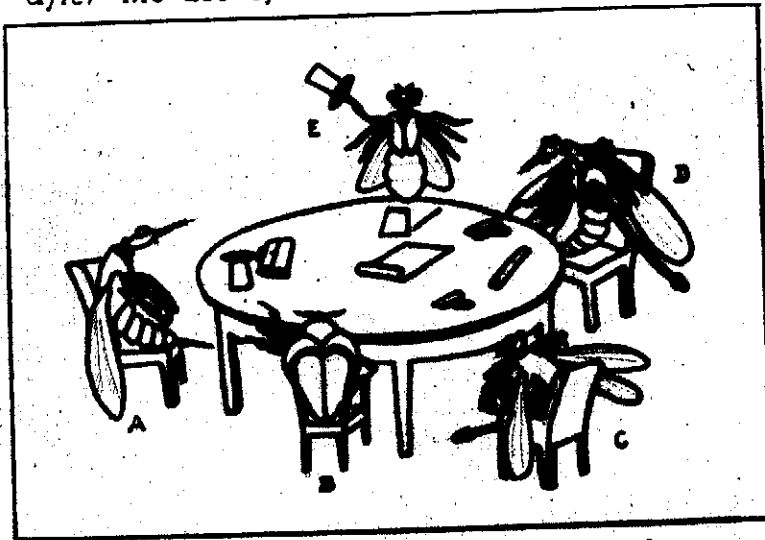
We are warning you in time. Do not tell us tomorrow that we attacked you without provocation. We are warning you that a continuation of your action against Greece is a provocation against us. Consequently, any action against you will not be an unprovoked attack but a justified defence. It remains with the satellites to make their deductions from these warnings. If — either because they have no logic left, or because they are so servile toward their great patrons, inasmuch that they are slaves of their desires — they do not conform, the responsibility, both toward the family of nations and their own peoples, will entirely rest with them. We are of opinion that the repeated and clear warnings by America and Great Britain, have this meaning.

Apart, however, from the above information on so strong a language to the Government of Belgrade, let us briefly examine what other events clearly indicate that the democratic Powers have set up such a policy that the totalitarian Powers should pay special attention to it.

First: The military measures by the democratic Powers. The sending of marines to Malta, exercises by the American Fleet, establishment of a base at Melahah, detachment of American officers to Greek units, reinforcement of the Greek Army.

Second: The intense enlightenment of public opinion. Publication of Admiral Nimitz's report on American air superiority, publication of the first report of the Balkan Committee, proving the guilt of Greece's northern neighbours, publication of the full text of the communists' plan "M" on the torpedoing of the Marshal Plan, publication of the documents found in Hitler's Foreign Ministry proving his close collaboration with Soviet Russia. Third: Plain speaking against

*A special conference of the chiefs
after the use of the new atomic bomb D.D.T.*



- B. My opinion is for unconditional surrender.*
C. Yes, but we are considered as war criminals and our head.
D. Then what is to be done?
A. To go far-away to new places where no one knows us.
E. What do you mean?
A. We must change planet, where Colonel Wright's crew are not around.

Special Invasion
Edition Published
For United States
Armed Forces in
The Cairo Area.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

MIDDLE EAST

EXTRA

FREE

Tuesday, June 6th, 1944

CAIRO

INVASION

Allies Unleash Air, Sea and Land Forces At Hitler's Coastal Wall

German Radio Gave First Flash of Allied Invasion

London, June 6 -- An official communique states: "Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

9:02 Reuters. Flash... The German News Agency says the invasion has begun and that Le Havre is being shelled.

This communique was issued by Supreme Headquarters Allied

says that German Naval Forces have engaged Allied landing craft. 9:05 Flash... The German News Agency says that the invasion began with a landing of parachutists at the mouth of the Seine.

LONDON — The German News Agency said today: "Early this morning numerous landing craft and light warships were observed in the area between the mouth of the Seine and the Eastern coast of Normandy."

At the same time, paratroops were dropped from numerous aircraft on the northern tip of the Normandy peninsula. It is believed that these paratroops have been given the task of capturing airfields in order to facilitate the landing of further paratroops. The harbor of Le Havre is at the moment being bombarded. German Naval Forces have engaged enemy landing craft.

"The long-expected invasion appears to have begun."

LONDON — 9:36 a.m. — The German News Agency said: "Simultaneously with the landing of airborne troops in the area of the Seine estuary, strong Allied bomber formations attacked in the areas of Calais and Dunkirk. The German air defenses went into action at once. So far, no enemy troops have been landed at these points."

LONDON — Before the assault troops embarked each man was handed a stirring order of the day from Gen. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander. It stated:

"You are about to embark upon the great crusade towards which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you."

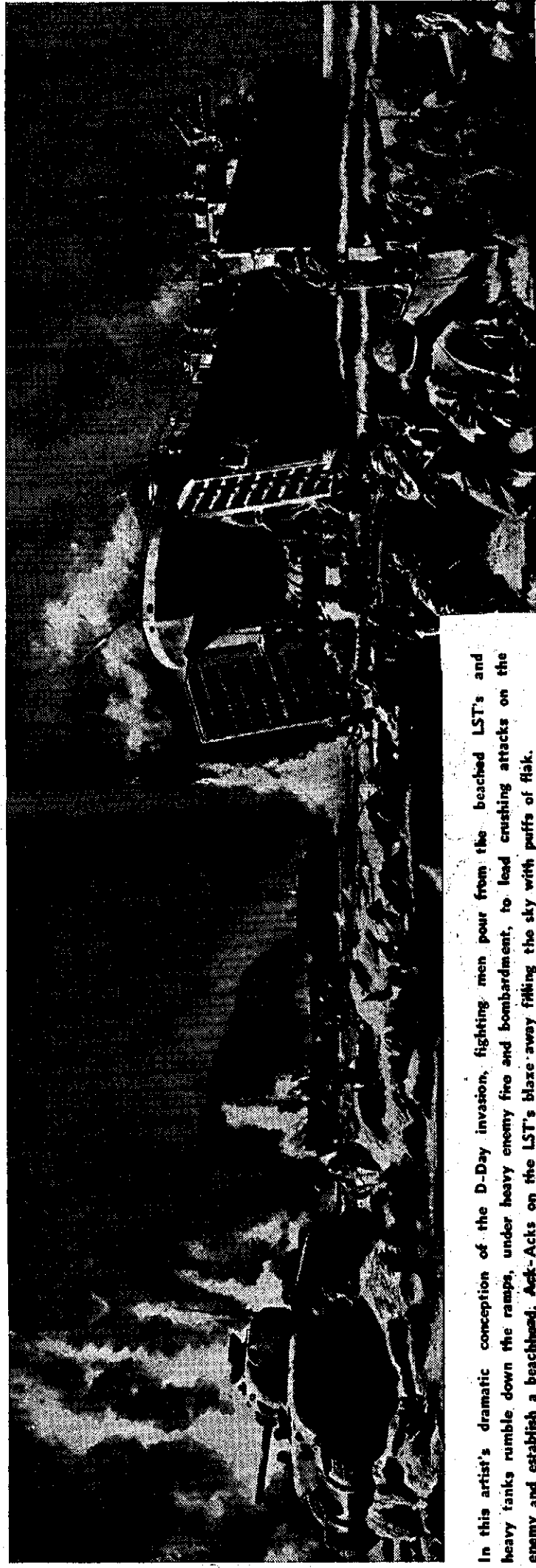
LONDON — The German News Agency said, at 11:39 Cairo time, that the Allied air and seaborne troops, which landed on the coast of the Seine bay early this morning, have already been reinforced.

SUPREME ALLIED HQ: Gen. Montgomery is in command of the army group carrying out the assault, it is announced. This group includes British, Canadian and United States forces.

LONDON — The German news agency says: "About 12 miles southwest of Le Havre the Allies this morning dropped parachute troops and at the same time landed troops from the sea in the coastal sector between the mouths of the Orne and Vire."

"Strong enemy naval formations are now approaching this coastal stretch, while their naval escort is lying west of Boulogne. Fierce fighting is in progress against invasion forces in the area of Caen."

NEW YORK — The German announcement of the invasion, which came just a few minutes before most of the radio networks usually go off the air, was received soberly in the United States. There was little excitement in New York, where most people were already in bed but crowds collected in Times Square in the heart of the city.



In this artist's dramatic conception of the D-Day invasion, fighting men pour from the beached LST's and heavy tanks rumble down the ramps, under heavy enemy fire and bombardment, to lead crushing attacks on the enemy and establish a beachhead. Ack-Acks on the LST's blaze away filling the sky with puffs of flak.

Outbreak Herald

2ND YEAR, No 28

ATHENS, MONDAY, JUNE 24th 1946

PRICE: 200 DRACHMAS

RENEWED HOPE

All the important events of the past week have been dwarfed by the knowledge that in the smoky conference room of the Luxembourg Palace, in Paris, the whole destiny of a generation is being decided. Each day during this week the whole world has waited hopefully and impatiently to know what will be the final outcome of this conference of the Four Powers. Every word and indication of opinion coming from Paris has been eagerly awaited by a world which knows full well that failure to reach agreement at this conference means the resumption of an age of fear and uncertainty which in the end can mean only the final destruction of all that civilised man still values. It is difficult to forget the recent words of Great Britain's Foreign Secretary when he spoke of the only alternative to total war being total peace. The truth of this observation is becoming more and more obvious, and as a consequence it becomes more and more vital that the Paris Conference should at least come to a compromise on the most urgent world problems.

It is too early yet to judge what will be the final outcome of the Conference, but as the four men representing the Four Powers face each other in session to find common ground on which to rebuild a war-torn world, there is every reason to look forward with renewed hope to some understanding being achieved. Certainly the Conference started off in a friendly and business-like way, when Mr. Molotov smiled and said: «Very good idea». That and the determined way in which the discussion started seem to show that this time the Four Powers are determined to reach at least some understanding. And surely mere humanity and logic demand that the present impossible deadlock must be removed before even the hope of building a new world is possible. Nothing can be achieved until the barrier between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon Powers is removed, and this can only be done by compromise. There may be more compromise and understanding at the Paris Conference than most of us thought possible a week ago.

The problems facing Mr. Bevin, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bidault at the Paris Conference are perhaps in the main seven in number. The first problem of the seven is that of the Iron Curtain, which stretches across Europe at the moment from Stettin to Albania. At the recent British Labour Party Conference Mr. Bevin made a desperate appeal to Marshal Stalin to break down this wall of misunderstanding and suspicion and thus keep Europe in one piece. He detests, he says, and most of the

hearts can we go on striving against the tremendous odds confronting us. If we give in now and cynically bow our heads in silence before inevitable disaster, whole generations may have reason to hate us for our lack of faith and determination. More than ever before this is a time for renewed hope. Whilst the fate of Europe and perhaps the whole world is being decided by four representatives in the Luxembourg Palace, we can only hope and pray that reason and understanding will prevail. Perhaps there may be more compromise this time than we have ever dared to imagine before. We can only hope and pray that there will be.

IMPORTANT DECLARATIONS BY THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE Mr. GEORGE PARAVANTIS

The distinguished politician Mr. George Paravantis, who now holds the position of Under Secretary of State, is a native of Argos. One of the most remarkable personalities in the government, the reason no doubt for which he was chosen to fulfil the particularly delicate duties attached to the political office of the premier, he is also one of the most eminent scientists of the Piraeus and President of the Lawyers' Association of that city. He is moreover one of the foremost figures of the Popular Party, being continu-



The Smile of Victory



Great Allied Leader Visits Athens

Field Marshal MONTGOMERY in ATHENS

One of the great architects of Allied Victory, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, arrived in Athens Saturday afternoon. He was met by the Greek authorities and by representatives of Great Britain in Athens. From the aerodrome at Hassani he was conducted to the British Embassy, where he is staying during his visit to our city. Yesterday the Field-Marshal had a programme of an unofficial nature. At 9 o'clock to-day he will go to the British Headquarters and, will work there until 11.15. After which he will speak at a reunion of all the British Officers in Greece. At

UNRRA Chief Categorically Denies Charges of Misuse in Distribution of UNRRA Clothing

THIS GREECE

«Other countries may offer you discoveries in manners or lore or landscape: Greece offers you something harder—the discovery of yourself». Lawrence Durrell, in his «Prospero's Cell» Faber & Faber: London

12.45 he will lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and then take part in an official luncheon given in his honour by the British Embassy.

This afternoon, Monday, Field-Marshal Montgomery will visit H.B. the Regent, then the President of the Council, Mr. Tsaldaris. Later he will visit the Greek Officers School. In the evening a dinner will be given in his honour by the Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in Greece, in his villa at Psychico.

Posts for Six Professors.

Daily Telegraph Rep. The British Council seeks to fill chairs at the Universities of Palermo, Padua, Warsaw, Athens, Budapest and Debreczin, Hungary. The Council also announces two vacancies for lecturers at Istanbul and Beyruth.

There is an increasing demand in Continental countries, it is stated, for expert tutorage on British ways and culture. The professors are offered basic salaries of L.700 L.850 with free board and accommodation.

The University of Athens offers a salary of not less than L.1,000 with free board and accommodation. The lecturers carry a basic salary of L.450 L.600 per annum, with allowances.

The Reparations Which Greece Claims from Italy

A dispatch from Paris to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the under-secretary of state Mr. Dragounis has submitted to the Conference of the Four Ministers a long memorandum on the reparations.

On this subject it is explained elsewhere that the figures quoted by the Reuter agency in a dispatch published in the papers are derived from an old memorandum which had been submitted by the Hellenic Delegation at the Reparations Conference reunited at Paris in the beginning of this year. The figures contained in Mr. Dragounis' new memorandum are on a more practical basis, and the objection raised by the Reparations Conference have been taken into account.

NO RUSSIAN COLONEL

An enquiry has established that there is no truth in the information published by certain newspapers that a Russian colonel is involved in the seditious movement of armed bands in Northern Greece.

A YUGO-SLAV PILOT DESERTS TO GREECE

Fifteen days ago, a Yugo-Slav military aeroplane landed at Langada, Macedonia. It had aboard a pilot and a soldier of the Yugo-Slav army. The latter, having asked to be repatriated, were conducted immediately to the frontier and handed over to the Yugo-Slav authorities. But the pilot, having run away purposely, refused persistently to be repatriated and remained in Greek territory.

The Yugo-Slav government has since demanded that the Greek government should conduct this pilot to the frontier. But the Hellenic government has replied that deserters cannot be forced against their will to go back to their own country.

Since there does not exist between the two states at the moment a convention of extradition. And it has added that it is prepared to begin the preliminary talks for the conclusion of such a convention.

as we all must do, that behind such a barrier there will eventually be fortifications on either side. With such a situation it is all too painfully clear that war would be in the end inevitable. We all know now that in the event of another war what little remains of civilisation as we know and value it, must be swept away. With such a loss at stake, the solution of the problem of this iron curtain between the Powers must be solved at this conference, or at least some compromise must be arrived at upon which together the Powers can begin to build the world which we all dreamed of in those dark days when the words «Alamein», «Stalingrad» and «Second Front» were the lamps of hope lighting the way to a better and more peaceful future. This barrier between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon Powers MUST be broken down if there is ever to be the slightest hope of peace or a better life on earth. As Mr Truman said to State Secretary Byrnes in a final message before the latter left to go to Paris, «The conference must not fail». Besides the main problem of the Iron Curtain there are the other six problems of the future of Germany, the problem of the Ruhr, the very vexed question of the Italian Border, the dispute over the Italian Colonies, the future of the Danube region, and the question of the Allied troops in Austria. But surely if once the main question, that of the distrust, the open antagonism and the misunderstanding at present existing between the Powers, can be solved, the other secondary disputes can be settled in a new atmosphere of compromise and co-operation. We should never forget in this hour of decision that if this barrier is not broken down, if no compromise is reached at the Paris Conference, there can be neither hope for peace nor for building the better world we all desire. If no compromise can be reached now, the world will see the shadows of war grow darker, will see the clouds of fear and hate grow into a world storm from which there will be no escape. If the Paris Conference achieves at least a spirit of compromise and understanding it will have done the greatest service possible for the future of humanity and saved a whole generation from what Mr. Bevin calls, with a typical English characteristic for understatement «another struggle».

But at such a time, when the outcome of the Conference is still undecided, surely there is no reason for despondency and cynicism. In fact such an attitude is both defeatist and dangerous, for never before has mankind been in more need of positive, constructive and realistically-optimistic thinking. It we fail now to be understanding and positive in our thinking we may never have another chance to reach the compromise which is so vital for the future of all humanity. Our leaders, the Four Great Powers and their wise and able statesmen, must not fail us now, neither must we fail to go on hoping and believing in the eventual agreement and understanding between all nations. Only with hope and belief in our

ally elected M. P. for Argolido-cornithia since 1932. To a special correspondent of our paper he has made the declarations which we publish below. On account of his position, and his personal intimacy with the president of the government, with whom he works in the closest collaboration, we give a special importance to these declarations, especially inasmuch as they concern the direction of the policy of our government in relation to international affairs.

«Certainly», declared Mr. Paravantis «Greece, a small country which only regained her political existence a century ago after a dramatic and heroic struggle against a very

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and for the security of the ideal of liberty against the dark powers of violence on the other, will constitute, a starting-point in the evolution of Anglo-Greek relations and will reaffirm the political dogma that our country is always destined to play an important part in the maintenance of peace in this area of the Mediterranean and consequently in the world. The hearty support of the just national aspirations of Greece by all the English nation will contribute to the eternalization of the friendship between our two peoples and will be a crown to the fraternal progress of our two nations hand in hand for the benefit of humanity».

The King's Birthday

Exchange of Telegrams between H. M. King George VI and H. B. Archbishop Damaskinos

On the occasion of the birthday of H.M. King George VI, a congratulatory telegram was sent to His Majesty by the Regent, of which the text is as follows:

«On the recurrence of Your Majesty's birthday I beg to express on behalf of the Greek people and myself the most sincere good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Your Majesty and the Royal Family. The Greek people who are bound to the British Commonwealth by a long tradition of friendship, sacrifices, and common struggles against the forces of tyranny, are confident that the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire, under Your Majesty's guidance, will promote among the nations with the same faith as always, good will and peace founded on free institutions and true justice.»

To this telegram His Majesty replied by the following:

His Beatitude Archbishop Damaskinos Regent of the Kingdom of Greece, ATHENS

It has given me great pleasure to receive your Beatitude's kind greetings on the celebration of my birthday and I thank you most sincerely for your good wishes which you have expressed in your own name and in that of the Greek nation, with whom my people will ever

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investigation ordered by UNRRA's Chief of Mission into charges of alleged irregularities and misuse in the distribution of clothing by an UNRRA employee in the Levadhia area, as reported recently in certain Athenian newspapers, Mission Chief Buell F. Maben, announcing the completion of the investigation, states categorically that none of the charges or allegations are substantiated.

The allegations were to the effect that foreign nationals in UNRRA's employ had been «arrested red-handed supplying clothing, food-stuffs and drugs to Communist Party bands». The newspaper story further alleged that «this detestable conspiracy against the State caused the general indignation of the Levadhia population...» and that Mr. Maben had «suspended the guilty employees».

Mr. Maben summarises the findings of the investigation in the following eight points:

1. Part of the clothing in question was used for clothing donated from Army sources to the charitable organisation represented by Mr. Harold Brown whose voluntary services are under UNRRA supervision.
2. The balance of the clothing was part of donated supplies brought into Greece by UNRRA. The donated clothing is sorted before its distribution, and that which is in a bad state of repair is rejected by the distribution committees. The rejected items were allocated to Mr. Brown in the usual manner with the request that he try to arrange to have the clothing repaired and then let it be donated to the needy citizens of Greece.
3. Mr. Brown arranged with the Women's Association of Levadhia to provide voluntary workers to repair and clean the clothing so that it could be given to the needy of Levadhia.
4. Mr. Brown took the clothing from the warehouse where he had stored, to the office of the Women's Association, at which point the clothing was confiscated by the police.
5. The clothing will be

at the big variety of articles displayed in our windows.

9/10 of these are creations of ability and good taste, the work of Greek hands and only Greek hands.

This is one more proof of the invincible vitality of our race in these days after tremendous catastrophe.

LAMBROPOULOS BROTHERS

Bread: Russia Ends Rationing

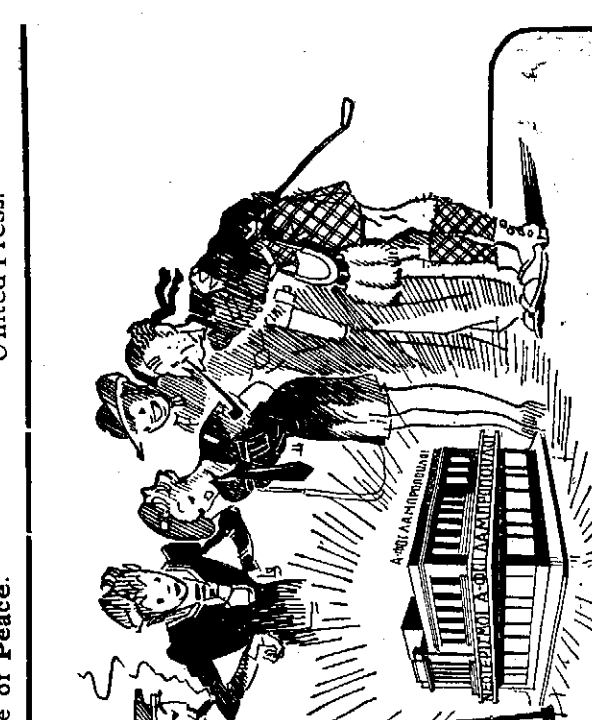
The Russian Government has decided to abolish bread, flour and macaroni rationing, with effect some time between July and September this year, Moscow Radio has announced.

A number of new bread shops are to be opened. Existing bread, flour, barley and other shops and depots will be repaired and reconditioned by September.—British United Press.

Warning to Politicians

By Patric Dickinson

The bells proclaim the immediate joy,
 The terror and the killing cease;
 They drag within the walls of Troy
 The wooden horse of Peace.



OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS MUST NOT BE SURPRISED

LAMBROPOULOS BROTHERS

EXCURSION IN AEGINA

Under the Auspices of the "Ellamdra,"

An attractive excursion to Aegina has been organized by the «Ellamdra» organization, and is to leave from Piraeus on Saturday, June 29th, returning on Sunday, June 30th. Tickets are obtainable at the offices of the American Express, Constitution Square, at the offices of the organization, 3, Aristidou-st., and at the offices of the President Mr. John Panagouloupoulos, better known to the Greeks

Commander TWelfth Fleet
Aboard USS MISSOURI
14 April 1946

Dear Sirs:
I wish to thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of the officers and men of the USS MISSOURI for the impressive and beautiful gift which you presented to me for the ship. I have entrusted it to the Captain of the MISSOURI so that it will remain permanently on board as a memento of our visit to Athens.

We were very glad to see the group of girl members of your organization in their colorful costumes. Thank them for me for coming on board and bringing the many attractive Greek flowers.

I should like to express my appreciation of the excellent aims and work of your activity and to wish you continued success.

Sincerely yours,
ADMIRAL H. H. HEWITT
Admiral, U.S. Navy

«Ellamdra»
Hellenic-American Activity
Aristidou Street No. 3
Athens, Greece



Facsimile of the letter sent by Admiral Hewitt to ELLAMBDRA

hardship and difficulty and assured beforehand, that would be involved in these circumstances it in the journey without seems certain that these his help. Beds, meals, remarkable excursions are transport, all are arranged, sure to be a great success.



Admiral Hewitt receives Mr. Panagouloupoulos on board the «Missouri»

23. Admiral Nieodemou-st., both of the mother country in this connection it is and of the U.S.A. His re-interesting to recall the remarkable organizing capacity will in this way save Mr. Panagouloupoulos organized in honour of the visit of the «Missouri» to Greece a couple of months ago, for which Admiral Hewitt congratulated him in a letter which we have the pleasure of reproducing. Dressed in the picturesque national costumes of the Greek peasantry a pageant of young Greek girls chosen for their beauty, went on board the «Missouri» and danced and sang the beautiful popular songs of Greece before the American admiral and his officers and crew.

ŒDIPUS IN PARIS

A Great Greek Classic for the First Time on the French Stage

On the 3rd of May the new forward for solving the riddle of the sphinx. What animal goes on four legs in the morning, two at midday, and three in the evening? and thus saving Thebes from the devastating monster. But the murderer and incest he had committed called down the vengeance of heaven, and a fearful plague was the result. An oracle whom Œdipus, now king of Thebes, caused to be consulted, gave the reply «Thebes feeds the plague that slays her, nourishing within her walls the slayer of her king.»

Œdipus now made extensive enquiries to find the criminal, and the fatal truth being revealed, put out his own eyes in horror at his involuntary crimes, while Jocasta hanged herself.

An Exile's Resting-Place

It is in the «Œdipus at Colonus» that we see Œdipus, now a blind and homeless outcast, arrive at Athens. Led by his devoted daughter Antigone, a peerless type of pure and perfect womanhood, capable for devotion and heroic patience and self-sacrifice only to the Madonna, he comes at last to the grove of Colonus, destined to be his last resting-place. To quote M. Menotti: «The whole of «Œdipus at Colonus» is in fact a hymn to the glory of Athens. The scene is laid not far from the Acropolis, in the enchanting spot where the poet's own early youth and infancy was passed. Led by Antigone, Œdipus arrives at Colonus, in the sacred forest of the Eumenides. It is there that this wanderer, this criminal who put out his own eyes, must reach the end of his miserable life and find in death a wonderful repose. But an oracle has foretold that that people which possesses the bones of Œdipus will conquer all its enemies. Creon and Polyneices, to turn the oracle to their own advantage, one after the other entreat Œdipus to return to Thebes. Were it not for the intervention of the generous Theseus, king of Athens, Creon would not have hesitated to employ force to compel the wanderer to return. But in spite of his threats, the body of the unhappy exile is to find a grave in the soil of Attica, and the relics of Œdipus are to be forever Athens the safeguard of her felicity.»

The initiative of our French friends in producing this great work in one of the first theatres of Paris is a timely reminder to the Greeks of to

Colleague of Pericles

Sophocles, the second in order of time of the great tragic trio Eschylus Sophocles-Euripides, was not only a poet but also a general, and a statesman. He commanded the Athenian armies, sharing the supreme command in many battles with Pericles, and fulfilled the duties of archon with honour and ability. It was only in his fifty-fifth year that this great poet, destined to leave so illustrious a name in the literature of Greece and the world, turned to the poetical art. A yearly prize for tragedy had been instituted to commemorate the conquest of Skyros by the Athenians, and Sophocles, then aged fifty-five, carried off the prize. Encouraged by this success, he composed in all a hundred and twenty tragedies and obtained the poetical prize on twenty successive occasions.

A Poet's Defence

Very well known is the episode told of him, how in his last years, when his son Iophon endeavoured to deprive him of the administration of his property on account of his extreme age, he contented himself with reading to the judges the marvellous passage from «Œdipus at Colonus» beginning «Welcome, friend, to the fairest land of the earth, to bright Colonus» and asking them if it were possible for the author of such a passage to be suffering from senility. Needless to say, the case was dismissed amid thunderous applause, and the ungrateful Iophon covered with shame and ridicule.

The Riddle of the Sphinx

«Œdipus at Colonus», together with its companion tragedies «King Œdipus» and «Antigone», deals with the vicissitudes of Œdipus, son of Laius, king of Thebes, who, according to an oracle, was destined to be the murderer of his father, and to commit

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POEM

*Pallas Athene, in her arch,
is woebegone. No wonder when
the tides lap up and taste her feet
and sprinkle every scupoured toe
with brine and cast their coloured shells
in inches round her ankle bone.*

*Pallas Athene, such disdain
is snaf in the morning's light,
when shadows pass between your legs
and vanish till the evening come.*

*Pallas Athene, in her arch,
will smile again. The tides will sag
like borrowed socks upon a boy
whose name is known to everyone.*

JOHN ATKINS

Note on the poet. — John Atkins is one of the better younger English poets; has also written considerable prose. Was for a time literary editor of the TRIBUNE. Has appeared in most literary magazines, periodicals and many anthologies.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Editor invites contributions for future issues of the ATHENS HERALD, in the form of articles on Greek life, culture, art, as they are to-day. Also poems and stories of high quality. All contributions will be returned if a stamp is enclosed when submitted.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

COLOSSUS OF MAROUSSI

Dear Sir,
I am most delighted to see that you are giving Henry Miller's wonderful COLOSSUS OF MAROUSSI a wider publicity than it has yet received in Athens. I have tried in vain to get a copy for a friend of mine in Athens, and even in London it is apparently out of print. Now with your weekly instalments of this beautiful and profound book, not only my friend, but many Greeks unacquainted with the book before, will be able to enjoy its great wisdom and superb writing.
Yours etc.
Nick Papageorgiou

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Air travel.—A direct air service from New York to Brussels, Prague and Vienna via London was started by Pan-American World Airways yesterday.

German Internal Trade.—Military Government officials from the United States and Russian zones in Germany will meet in Berlin tomorrow to stimulate inter-zone trade.

Field - Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein is to be presented with the freedom of the Fletchers' Company on July 12th.

Life Sentence for Killing German.—Staff Sgt John S. Melia, United States Army, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a civilian by beating him over the head with a pistol.

Prince is Pilot.—COPENHAGEN, Tuesday.—Denmark's twenty-four-year-old Prince Jacques has been appointed a pilot on the Danish Airlines Express, New Services.

The ATHENS HERALD is written in absolutely correct English. Our Greek readers who may have any difficulty with the correct English idioms employed in the paper are invited to write to the Editor, who will answer all queries in future issues.

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MR. CHURCHILL
Mr. Churchill has informally accepted an invitation extended to him by Gen. Smuts to visit South Africa. His engagements are so heavy that it is improbable that he will be able to make the trip for some considerable time.

Boys Held After Russian was Shot
BUCHAREST, Tuesday.—Shots fired seven minutes after Premier Grozu's car had passed through the main street of Bucharest on Sunday, killed a Russian officer in the street. No arms were found but 12 schoolboys were arrested.—A.P.

World News in Brief
V-Casualties.—St. John Ambulance Brigade treated 5,016 cases in London on Victory Day.

German Resistance Movement.—At Luneburg 35 young members of the first "German Resistance Movement" were charged by a British Military Court, which referred many of the cases to higher tribunals.

to avert the prophecy, caused the child to be exposed, but he was saved by some sheep herds and carried to Polybus, king of Corinth, who, being childless, adopted him and brought him up as his son. However, destiny, implacable, journey he fell in with two unknown men, who picked a quarrel with him, and both of whom he killed in the fight which ensued. These two were Laius and his servant. Thus the first part of the prophecy was inadvertently fulfilled. Proceeding to Thebes, Oedipus now obtained the hand of his mother Queen Jocasta as a

WORLD JOTTINGS

Lake Vanishes
Recent earthquakes in Switzerland have caused the small lake of Cher in the Sion district to disappear.

Jewish Ship Held
A ship which attempted to land illegal Jewish immigrants at Asecalon, Palestine, was taken into custody by British Navy units during the week-end.

800 'Quake Deaths
Eastern Turkey's earthquake early this month killed 833 people, injured 349, and destroyed 1,991 houses.

Choice
Americans may have to choose between cars and homes. The government has ordered priority diversions of steel and iron for emergency houses.

Gen. Guillaume
Gen. Maurice Guillaume, one of Marshal Petain's supporters, has been arrested on charges of intelligence with the enemy. Reuter reports from Paris.

Wanted man all over France is U.S. Private George Pytlak, said to have led a gang of deserters which terrorized even tough Montmartre. Paris.

World Famous Nuremberg toys are expected to be on the market again for Christmas, according to German officials in Bavaria.

A «Foreign Sweetheart» bill to facilitate the entry into America of foreign born fiancées or fiancés of the Forces, has been passed by the U.S. Senate.

The Soviet zone of Germany is exchanging 19,000 tons of potash for 30,000 tons of pyrites and 30,000 barrels of herrings from Norway.

for in the history of art, its pure, and humanity. The modern Greek can rarely read the divine language of his fathers, which is yet so like his own, and the marvelous world of poetry of drama of romance, of fascination, of glory, which is comprised in the term ancient Greece, is for the most part a closed book to him. All honour they fore to those who help to draw back the curtain of time, to open the door of the treasure-house, and to reveal their too often forgotten deeds to the wonder-world of the ancient Greeks.

electric power stations.

Two new Soviet ministries have been set up—of Medical Industry and Geology.

QUEER WORLD!

Youth of 18 weds widow aged 79

A youth of 18 married a 79-year-old grandmother at Louisville, Kentucky, last week. They were Delber Sprouse and Mrs. Mattie Lyons Large, a widow with seven living children and 49 grandchildren. Sprouse, who was at first refused a marriage license, later obtained his parents' consent. The couple did not kiss after the ceremony.

Workers want Rationing
More than 50,000 New York restaurant and hotel-workers are demanding full rationing of basic foods in U.S.

Dogged
When his wife obtained a court order barring him from their home, Harold Andrews, of Waterloo, Iowa, moved to the largest dog kennel at the back of the house «to be near his spaniels».

Downbeat
A wife has obtained divorce in Boston, U.S., because her husband beat her in tune to the radio.

He steals Panties
Stated to have developed a craze for stealing panties, which he used for cleaning horses' harness, a soldier was charged at Canterbury (Kent) with stealing a pair.

Unmarried Mother stays as School Head
After six months' battle with the authorities, Miss Inger Nordentoft, 41-year-old headmistress of a Copenhagen school who had a baby and said she had no intention of marrying the father, has won permission to retain her post.

She applied for leave in December because she was going to have the baby. It was born on March 30. Parents who oppose her views may transfer their children to other schools, and members of her teaching staff are also allowed to change

indeed a most remarkable organizer. The «Ellamdra», founded by him to promote closer collaboration and deeper understanding between Greece and the U. S. A., has made remarkable progress and promises to become one of the foremost organizations of its kind. Among the various promoters are: Miss. Lella Panagiotou, Miss. Daisy Pantazi, Miss. Despo Theophanopoulou, Miss. Lalia Pantaleon, Miss. Thalia Georgakopoulou, Miss. Helen Tetradji, Miss. Nantia Theofilatou, Miss. Emma Koutsoudaki, Miss. Katie Kascaveli, Miss. Fifi Pantaleon, Miss. Kiki Lizardou, Miss. Rita Lizardou, Miss. Rizza Lizardou, Miss. Fifi Pantaleon, Miss. Nantia Theofilatou.

U. S. AND EGYPT SIGN AIR, SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY AGREEMENTS

WASHINGTON.—The United States and Egypt have concluded a bilateral air transport agreement and also an agreement covering the purchase by the Egyptian Government of surplus U.S. property now in Egypt, the State Department announced Saturday.

The agreement, signed in Cairo by Mr. Pinkley Tuck U. S. Minister to Egypt, and the Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials, also included provisions for the operation of United States military aircraft within Egypt and arrangements for maintenance, operation and use of the John Payne Air Field at Cairo.

Under the agreement, the Egyptian Government has purchased remaining surplus property of the United States Army and Navy in Egypt. Proceeds from the sale, conducted through the United States Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commission, total approximately \$10,000,000. The agreement provides that up to 50 per cent of the price may be used in acquiring property for the American Legation and consulates, and that the balance will be paid in Egyptian currency, to be used for such purposes as the two governments find mutually satisfactory. Previous sale of United States surplus property in Egypt have totalled about \$11,000,000.

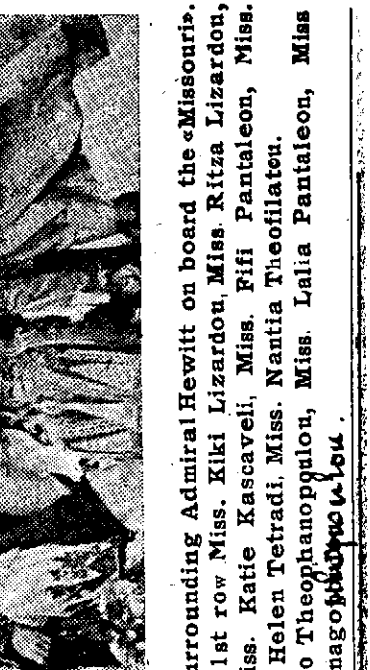
SHORTAGE OF ENGLISH CLASSICS BEST SELLERS

ALTHOUGH more English classics—still the best sellers—are being printed than at any time during the war London booksellers are unable to meet the big demand for serious books.

Yesterday a survey of a dozen London bookshops established these facts:
1. Classics sell out more rapidly than most books by contemporary writers.
2. A new translation of Homer's «Odyssey»—an edition of 78,000—was sold outright. It is now reprinting.
3. Translations of Guy de Maupassant, Ibsen and Sophocles are on their way. Orders are pouring into bookshops already.
4. There is a very big demand for serious books of philosophy, Elizabethan playwrights, and eighteenth and nineteenth century English novelists.

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A bevy of Greek beauties surrounding Admiral Hewitt on board the «Missouri». They are left to right in the 1st row Miss. Kiki Lizardou, Miss. Rizza Lizardou, Miss. Emma Koutsoudaki, Miss. Katie Kascaveli, Miss. Fifi Pantaleon, Miss. Thalia Georgakopoulou, Miss. Helen Tetradji, Miss. Nantia Theofilatou. In the 2nd row: Miss. Despo Theophanopoulou, Miss. Lalia Pantaleon, Miss. Daisy Pantazi, Miss. Lella Panagiotou.

KING FAROUK RECEIVES THE GREEK AMBASSADOR

The new Greek ambassador to Egypt Mr. George Triantaphyllidis, was received on June 17th in audience by H. M. King Farouk of Egypt to whom he submitted his credentials.

The King who was wearing the highest Greek order, chatted with the Greek minister in most cordial terms.

Political Notes

The President of the Government Mr. K. Tsaldaris is about to leave for Paris and London, where he will meet political personalities and plead the cause of the Greek national claims. The government has laid before Parliament the project of the law concerning consultation of the people. This law does not throw doubt on the choice of a system of government, but calls on the people to decide freely by secret vote whether or not King George II is to return to Greece to exercise personally the powers accorded him by the existing Constitution. This consultation is fixed for Sunday September 1st.

The opposition intends to oppose the above-mentioned law on the grounds that it is not opportune (1) before the settling of the national claims, which question comes first on the referendum; (2) before the re-establishment of the

No «Colossus»

Owing to lack of space we regret that we are unable to print an installment of Henry Miller's wonderful book on Greece COLOSSUS OF MARCOUS ROUSSI, this week. Next week, however, ATHENS HERALD will consist of four pages, so that we will be able to print a double installment, which will include the one originally intended for this issue.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY
4th January 1943

«The select Greek troops always responded immediately to any demand of the Eighth Army and their value on the field of battle won always the deepest admiration of the British Imperial Forces.»

ΦΩΝΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΑΙ :	
Έσωτερικόν Έτησίαν	Δρχ. 10.000
Έξωμ.	5.000
Τρίμ.	3.000
Νομ. Προσώπων Έτησίαν	50.000
Έξωτερικόν :	
Άμερικης Έτησίαν	Δολ. 30
Βιτνης	16
Αιγύπτου Έτησίαν	Λ. Α. 6

ΕΤΟΣ Α. ΑΡ. ΦΥΛΛΟΥ 29
 ΤΙΜΗ ΦΥΛΛΟΥ ΔΡΑΧ. 200

ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΤΟΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΟΣ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ — ΙΔΙΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ : Σ. ΓΑΝΚΟΦΙΔΗΣ

ΛΑΘΩΝ, ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ 3 - Τηλ. 23683
 ΒΑΛΛΙΘΕΑΣ ΘΗΣΕΩΣ 80 - Τηλ. 968494

ΕΘΝΙΚΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ

18 ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ 1946

Ο ΡΟΣΣΙΚΟΣ ... ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΟΣ

ΤΕΡΑΣΤΙΑ ΑΝΙΣΟΤΗΣ
 να απομεινάφι φαγητού δά να στομάχι την πείναν του "Ασφαλός υπάρχει εις την Ρωσίαν πολυπερισσότερα διαφθορά μέσα ή των υπευδύων από δ,τι συμβιβαίνει εις την "Αγγλίαν. Τό αντιλαμβάνεσθε δε, διαβάζοντες εφημερίδες της Μόσχας. Ουτω εδίαβασα οτι: "Ενας Διευθυντής αναρωτηρίον παιδιών εκάμβανε τροφήν και διά κάποιον μηκόν συντροφον όνόμενι Σαρίκωφ, ό οποίος όμοιος ήτο ό... ανήλος του! Είς ένα ερωγαστάσιον, ό Διευθυντής διώγεινε σείσαν πλουσίων γενυμάτων εις φύλον του και έ γράωνε τό Δημσίον. "Ενας ύφυλαυγός της Δημοσίως ύγειας έπέτασε διαμερίσματα πόδς... ίδιαν χρήσιν ενία δια θέτει πολυτέλη κατοικίαν. "Ενας αξίωματικός του έθυροού στρατού, ήναγκάσθη να δωροδοκήση με πλουκίλια καλού κρασιού τον σταθμάχηγν διά διά ν του επιτροπή και καταλάβη την θέσιν πού έδικαιούτο εις τό τραίνο. "Ενας άλλος διά νι πείση τό κρατικόν φαίλον να του επιδοθήσθω τό ρούγα του κατέρυγε εις τό ιδίον μέσον. "Ενας άλλος έκτε πτε βενζίνηγν τού έυθυού στρατού διά να την πωλή εις όσους διέθεταν αυτοκίνητα. Και τόσα άλλα. "Αλλά απίμ'σα από αυτην την σατία φινουόφρον πολλές φορές και τερτίνα όπωσ τό κατόρθωμα ενός δημοσίου υπαλήθου ό όποιός ήτο διαφισμένος συχρόνων εις έξη διαφορετικές θέσει: και ελάμβανε έξη διαφορετικόν μισθόν. "Ητο δηλαδή μέλος επιστημονικού έργαστηρίου, πρώτος λογιστής, Διευθυντής γραφείου... κηδειών, νοσοκόμος εις ένα... άερο

Μέσα εις την έπλευκτον πράγματι έπιλογή των νέων Ιεροσολύμων, άργυρων δριτων πού έπασάλησαν υπό της Κυβέρνήσεως εις την Μασσονίαν πός τό νοσην του Θεραπευτικού φρονήματος των κατοικων, συμπεριλαμβάνεται και ένα εκ των έλευκτων μεσ συνφρατών "Ο διακακρημένος Ιεροσολυ έρικωδρήτης x Εβρα. Δημητρίοπουλος. Πιτυχόχος της Θεολ. Σχολής τού Πανεπιστημίου, αλλά και τό καλάρου ός μαρτυρουν διαφορά έβρα και πραγματοποιώσ άπολαύωσ θά διασπέρψη και θά φέρη εις αίσιον πέρας τήν έβραληγν και λαπτήν άποστολήν του.

Η δράδες του άρχισα από το 1934 και έτα από το 1942 όπός άχαιοτο νήθη ή ερχιμακρητης. Τυγχαναι προδρος τού φαλανθρωπικου Σωλήσου "Ηθε, ελπιε άγνη" και εις εκ των σφοδρώτων πολέσιον τού Χιλιασμού με βέσιν αγάθου τό έθρονός ός φάναται θά τύχη της άγκρίσεως της Αρχιεπισκοπής. Κατά τό διάστημα της κατοχής, εικάσθη όνομα, υπήρξε έθρονό μέλος της Φιλιππηκής Εταιρείας νέων και ήρχολήθη εις την περιβαλφιν των παιδιών δια και

Η ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ ΔΡΑΣΙΣ "ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ," ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΕΤΕΙΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝ. ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΣΙΑΣ

Την 4ην Ιουλίου εις τό 7 μ.μ. ή "Ελληνοαμερικανική Δράσις «ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ» διοργάνωσσε μεγαλοπρεπή έορτή εις την αίθουσαν τού «Παρισσοού» έπί τη 170η επέτειώ της "Αμερικανικής "Ανεξαρτησίης. Κατ' αυτην παρεόθη οσαυ ό Προεδρεύων της Κυβερνήσεως κ. Γονατάς, ό Διευθυντής οπερατιών της "Αμερικανικής "Αποστολής, διαφόρα έκλεκτά πανηγυρικά μουσικά τεμάχια. "Ο Πρόεδρεύων της ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ κ. "Ιωάννης Παναγουλόπουλος εκήρυξε την έναρξιν της έορτής και δι' άλλων ήχηριστρώ πάντας τούσ παρισταμένους βουλευτάς τούσ νέους της ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ, άπεθύμωθε θερμών έπαιτήτων ής έπέτελλο της ανεξαρτησίης ής μεγάλησ οπερατιών της "Αμερικανικής "Αποστολής, έποικιοκρατίας, "Ακολούθως όμιλη



Μεταξύ τών έπιστήμων διακρίνονται: "Ο προεδρεύων της Κυβερνήσεως κ. Στ. Γονατάς, ό πρόην Προεδροπυοός στρατηγός κ. Ν. Πασιόρης, ό Υπουργός της έμπορ Ναυτιλίας κ. Ν. "Αβραμής, ό άρχηγός τού "Εθν. Κόμματος, στρατηγός κ. Νάστ. Ζέρβας, ό άντιπρόδρος τού "Αντιβιωματικής "Αποστολής τού Πολιτικού τού έθλου, πλοίαρχος κ. Μπουσιντούρης, ό πρώην Δημάρχος "Αθηναίων κ. Σπ. Πάτης, κ. α. "Πασιόρης, ό άρχηγός τού "Εθν. Κόμματος, ό Λόγος τού εμπορ Ναυτιλίας κ. Ν. "Αβραμής, ό άρχηγός τού "Εθν. Κόμματος, στρατηγός κ. Νάστ. Ζέρβας, ό άντιπρόδρος τού "Αντιβιωματικής "Αποστολής τού Πολιτικού τού έθλου, πλοίαρχος κ. Μπουσιντούρης, ό πρώην Δημάρχος "Αθηναίων κ. Σπ. Πάτης, κ. α.

Η ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΙΚΗ... ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

Κατάδικος εις θάνατον... "Υπουργός τούσ άντιπύλους των. Κοινοί έγκληματίαι, φονείς και κλέπται πού έξήγησαν από τας φυλακάς, έγιναν άσυνομικά όργανα. Συγγά δε βίπει κανείς να συλλαμβάνονται άνθρωποι ότοι είναι σφετακά... κλωντν ένό! Είς κάθε Κοινότητα, ό δήμαρχος, ό άστυνομός, ό Δημόσιος υπάλληλος ή έδάρησαν μέρι θανάτου, ή έξετελέσθησαν. "Ανω τών 100 πρώην ήπουρογών και Βουλευτών κατεδικάσθησαν εις θάνατον από τή λαϊκά δικαστήρια και έξετελέσθησαν. Κατά τής έπισήμουσ στατιστικής τς λαϊκά δικαστήρια έξεδυσαν 2 007 καταδικάς εις θάνατον και 3064 εις εζοτήγν. Πολλοί έφρονείθησαν, ότ άν έθελούθησα, ότ ίσως θά ήδύνατο κάποτε να άντιπολετευθούν τό παραδεισίον x ομμουνιστικόν καθεστώς. Αίλεγοφαί εις τό "δάμειον έφευθερίας» έγιναν υπό τήν ή "Ηλήγ των μηδραλλιοβόλων. "Η κομμουνιστας διδασκαλός, με νέα κομμουνιστικά βιβλία ένώ ό πλείστοι των παλαιών διδασκάλων όσοι δέν έφρονέθησαν εφρονονται εις στραπτεδα συγκεντρώσεως πός μετεκπαίδευσιν! "Όσον άφορά τας έλευθερίας τού τύπου, αι ειδήσεις άκόμη και ό τίτλοι αυτών δίδονται υπό τού γραφείου λογοκρισίας. "Ανευ ένηστού ττοιμοκρατεί έληγθη τούσ άνεξάρτητος. "Ανευ ένηστού έξώστη στη Βουλγαρία έποέ ελαττώσιν τού παιδιά καιό-έμισια πού τον ήσαν ώπλισμένα σάν άσταχοί με αυτό μάτα και χειροβομβίδες, τά χεί τό... έκτελεστικόν άπό πφρέρετε να ξεντώσουν σ πασμία.

ΣΤΟ ΣΟΥΝΙΟ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ Φ.Ο.Κ.

Τουσ υπερβάτου μας κ. Κ. ΡΟΚΑΝΑ

Η Τητ άπασάτητο νά τήν διαπληκτίζωνται τούλάσιον

ΑΙ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑΙ ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ

ΣΥΝΕΤΕΥΞΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΝ ΝΕΑΣ ΣΜΥΡΝΗΣ

Ἡ διεύθυνσις τῆς ἐφημερίδος μας ἀναφερόμενος ἐπιστολῆς εἰς τὰς παιδικὰς ἐξοχὰς 200 περίπου παιδῶν ἐξ ἑνῶν ἐχόντων ἀναγκαστῶν τῆς Σμύρνης, λόγῳ καὶ τῶν πολλῶν ἀναγκαστῶν τῆς πόλεως, ἐπέστειλεν ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τὸν ὄρατον τοῦτον Προσκαί. Πάουερ, διὰ μίαν ἑταιρέαν γραμμὴν Χρυσάκη—Ἀκαδημίας καὶ Ν. Σμύρνης.—Παλ. Φαλήρου, θὰ ἐπιληφθῶ δὲ τῆς ἰσοπέδωσης τῆς Κεντρικῆς πλατείας, τὴν ἐπέκτασιν καὶ συμπληρώσιν τοῦ ἡλεκτροφωτισμοῦ, τὴν δροσίαν καὶ τὴν ἀπόκτησιν κατασκευῶν αὐτοκινήτων, ἐκκενώσεως βόθρων καὶ περιουλοῦς ἀπορριμάτων. Ἰδιαιτέρως μὲς ἐνδιαφέρει ἡ καθήκοντος τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

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ΟΙ ΧΙΛΙΑΣΤΑΙ

Τι παραδέχονται καὶ ψυχῆς Ἀπὸ σήμερον θὰ ἐξετάσῃ με μὴ μὴ τὴν ἀναπόδειξιν τοῦ οὐ χιλιασταί (Ἐβραῖοι) ὅπως τοὺς ἀποδείξαιμε) ὑποστηρίζουν ἀντίθετα ἀπὸ ὅσῳ ὁ Χριστὸς ἐδίδαξε καὶ ἡ ἕκκλησία παραδέχεται.

Ἀρξίζομε ἀπὸ τὸ ζήτημα «Πεὶ ψυχῆς» γιὰ τὴν ἀπόκτησιν τῆς ζωῆς ἀποδείξαιμε ὅτι ἡ ψυχή ἐστὶν ἀθάνατος ὅταν δέλων ἡ προσηλυτισμῶν κανόνων, ἡ πνευματικὴ ψυχή καὶ ἡ σωματικὴ ψυχή ἐν ἑαυτῇ καὶ ἐξωτὴν ἰσὺν ὄντος ἀνθρώπου. Τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἡ ψυχή, αὐτὸ ἐστὶν ἡ ψυχή. Ὅταν πεθάνῃ ἡ σωματικὴ καὶ ἡ ψυχὴ ἀνάστα καὶ ἡ ψυχή καὶ θανάτῳ καὶ μετὰ τὸ σῶμα. Μετὰ τὴν ἀνάστασιν ἡ ψυχή ὅσο ὅσο ζῆ ἐστὶν ἡ ψυχή—σῶμα τοῦ ἀναπέμψαι—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

ΠΩΣ ΕΜΦΑΝΙΖΕΤΑΙ Η ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ - ΤΑ ΑΠΟΦΕΥΚΤΑ ΜΕΤΡΑ

Ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

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Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ο Κ. Δ. ΛΕΒΙΝΣ

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

ΕΚΛΕΚΤΟΙ ΓΑΜΟΙ

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

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ΑΠΟΔΟΜΗ ΘΡΑΒΕΙΩΝ

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

Ἐδέχθη ἡ ἐπισημῆς ἐπιστολὴν μου ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ δίδει ἕχῃ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπισημῇ ἐπιστολῇ, ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις ἐστὶν ὡς ἑξῆς:—

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ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΘΝΩΝ

ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΑΙ :	
Εσωτερικού Έτησια	Δρχ. 10,000
Εξέμ.	5,000
Τριμ.	3,000
Νομ. Προσώπων Έτησια	5,000
Εξωτερικού :	
Αμερικηκής Έτησια	Δολ. 30
Γερμανικής	16
Αγγλικής	16
Α. Α.	6

ΕΤΟΣ Α. ΑΡ. ΦΥΛΛΟΥ 30
 ΤΙΜΗ ΦΥΛΛΟΥ ΔΡΑΧ. 200

ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΤΟΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΑ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ
 ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ—ΙΔΙΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ : Σ. ΓΥΚΟΦΡΙΔΗΣ
 Γραφεία : ΑΘΗΝΑΝ, ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ 3 - Τηλ. 23083
 ΚΑΛΛΙΘΕΑΣ ΘΗΣΕΩΣ 80 - Τηλ. 968494

Η ΕΜΠΕΔΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΣ

Του Αντιστρατήγου τ. Αρχηγού της Χωρικής κ. Κ. ΔΡΟΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

Υπό του αντιστρατήγου, τώως αρχηγού της χωροφυλακής κ. Κ. Δροσοπούλου, αξιωματικού του δ. πολίου η γνώμη έχει μεγάλην βαρύτητα λόγω της μεγάλης του πείρας ειδικότητας αλλά και της πανθολογούσης εμπειρίας πατικής του Ικανότητας της εμπεδωσιν της τάξεως, ελάμβανον και εχρησίζοντο δημοσιεύσαντες τα κωλύοντα εχθροντου εχοντες την γνώμην ότι προσηρομένην ιδιαιτέραν ύπηρεσίαν εις τους Ιθωνοντας οι οποίοι νομιζόμεν ότι έχουν την υποχρέωσιν να λάβωσιν υπ' όψιν μίαν τ. σον ειδικήν και βαρύνουσαν φωνήν και γνώμην ως ή του διαρρηπτούς εν τ κλάδω του στρατηγού κ. Κ. Δροσοπούλου.

Κύριε Διευθυντά.

Παρακολουθών μετ' ενδιαφέροντος την έκκριτον έφημερίδα ύμω «Φωνήτων Έλληνων» αναγινώσκω ταύτην μετ' ευχарιστήσεως, διότι βλέπω, ότι και πατριώτης αγωνίζεσθε, όπως και πολλοί άλλοι εύτυχώς, να βοηθήσητε τους άρμόδιους να εξαγάγωσιν την θλώς άδικως και ταρεχομένην όπο τήσμοιρας ελληνικήν κοινωνίαν, από τά δεινά, τά όποια εξακολουτάσασιν ταύτης. Αλλά ούδέν μέτρον ελαμβάνετο και τά πάντα άφήσαντο να βαδίζωσιν προς τόν έκ τών προτέρων καθορισθέντα άδικήμενικόν σκοπόν.

Επήλθον αι έκλογαί της 31ης Μαρτίου και οι πάντες έπίστευσαν, ότι η κατάσταση της δημοσίας ασφάλειας και οι κάτοικοι...

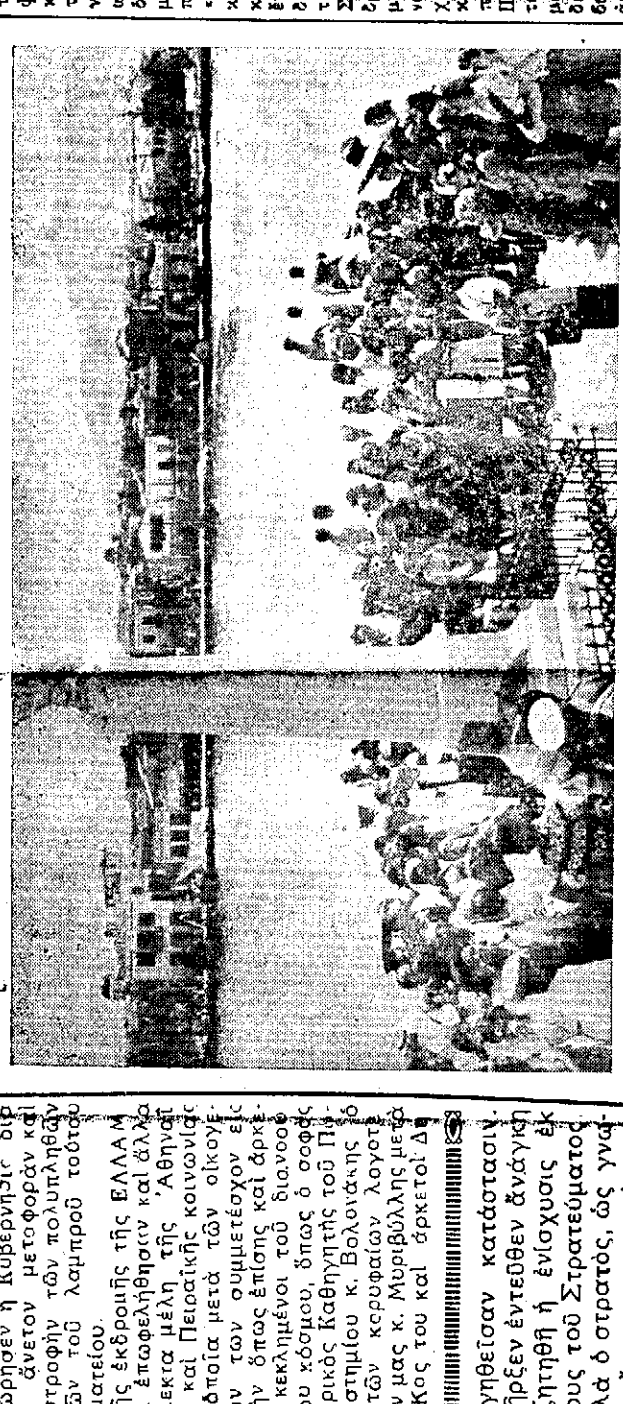
Είναι γνωστόν, ότι από της έγκαιροδύσεως κυρίως της διαορισθείσης ύκτωρ Κυβερνήσεως Σοφουλής τάζεις και ή άσφάλεια ήρχισε να διασαλεύηται εις επικίνδυνον βαθμόν και οι λόγοι οίτινες προεκάλλυν ταύτην ήσαν γνωστοί και εις τούς διασασεοντας ταύτην και εις έκείνους, οίτινες είχαν την υποχρέωσιν να ενεργώσιν προληπτικώς και καταστάσασιν ταύτης. Αλλά ούδέν μέτρον ελαμβάνετο και τά πάντα άφήσαντο να βαδίζωσιν προς τόν έκ τών προτέρων καθορισθέντα άδικήμενικόν σκοπόν.

Επήλθον αι έκλογαί της 31ης Μαρτίου και οι πάντες έπίστευσαν, ότι η κατάσταση της δημοσίας ασφάλειας και οι κάτοικοι...

Η ΠΡΟΤΗ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΕΝ ΑΙΓΙΝΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΡΑΣΕΩΣ "ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ", ΔΟΞΟΛΟΓΙΑ-ΣΤΕΨΙΣ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ-ΕΚΦΩΝΗΘ, ΛΟΓΟΙ

Τμήμα της ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ, από έκλεκτούς μουσικούς του Έθν. Οδείου εξέτελει καθ' ύλην την διάρκεια της διαδρομής διάφορα μουσικά τεμάχια πρόμα του συνθέτη της τώνώνος της ζωηρότης των έκδρομών. Σημειωτέον η Αίγινα, κατάκαθηρόν ώσαν ώρανα νύφθα τα του Σαρωνικού, κολυμβώσα εις τά έθνικά χρώματα, λυθέριας του διά μέσου των οποίων προτάσιν του.

Τμήμα της ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ, από έκλεκτούς μουσικούς του Έθν. Οδείου εξέτελει καθ' ύλην την διάρκεια της διαδρομής διάφορα μουσικά τεμάχια πρόμα του συνθέτη της τώνώνος της ζωηρότης των έκδρομών. Σημειωτέον η Αίγινα, κατάκαθηρόν ώσαν ώρανα νύφθα τα του Σαρωνικού, κολυμβώσα εις τά έθνικά χρώματα, λυθέριας του διά μέσου των οποίων προτάσιν του.



Το μνημείον του Άγνώστου στρατιώτου. Καθ' ήν ώραν όμιλει ό Πρόεδρος κ. Ι. Παναγούλοπουλος πρό της καταθέσεως του σεοφάνου

Οι Αθηναίοι ώρισαν όμοφώνως τόν Άριστέιδην, εις όν και άνεκοίνωσαν ό Θεμιστοκλής ό καθηγητής του Πανεπιστημίου, Ιστορικός κ. Βολωνάκης άποδεχθείς όν του Θεμιστοκλέους, ήσαν όν του και έβήλωσαν εις τούς συμπολίτας του ότι τώ σχέδιον του Θεμιστοκλέους ήτο μέν ώφελιμώτατον εις τας Αθήνας, άλλ' ουχί ήθικόν. Οθίοι χωρή να ζητήσωσιν

Ο ΛΙΜΕΝΑΡΧΗΣ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΣ Κ. ΧΡ. Η. ΚΟΥΜΠΑΝΙΟΣ ΑΞΙΟΣ ΠΟΥ ΕΙΝΕ ΤΟ ΚΑΥΧΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΟΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ

Η νήσος Αίγινα έχει τήν εύπερίσσοτον κινήματα χάρτις εις τήν άποδοσίαν και γενικήν όνητά του, όχι μόνον δάν άπετάλησαν οι έν Αίγινη Κομμουνιστάι τι, άλλ' ούτ' ή Βραζιλική σημαία του λιμεναρχή του διαστάλη ή άντικαταστή. Και διά μέν τήν όρβαν του διατάξιν τούτου αξιωματικού θα γράφωμεν έκτενώς



Ο λιμεναρχής κ. Χρ. Η. Κουμπανιός καθ' ήν στιγμήν έχει συλλάβει ένα διάσημον δυναμιστήν του Σαρωνικού προαχός. Σήμερον ήμως ήγομεν να προδωμεν εις μίαν όμοιήν προς τόν κ. όπουργόν της Ναυτιλίας. Νά άμείψη ήμως τόν γεναίον αυτόν πατριώτην, τόν έστρατιωτικόν άθροισμα τόν λαμπρόν έλληνα, τόν άγαθήν και τόν καθήκοντα, τόν άγαθήν και τόν καθήκοντα αξιωματικόν, τόν τιμώ τώ σόμα του.

Πελευθερωτικόν του έθνους ά γώνων, όπερ διά στεφάνου έξικού κόσμου διά την Ιστορίαν Αιγίνης, ής πλειετα ζήτημα, τά διαλευκαίνωσιν ήδη και την άλλην Ιστορίαν του έθνους.

ΑΙ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑΙ ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ

ΑΠΟΦΑΣΙΣ Δ. ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΚΑΛΙΘΕΑΣ - ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΙΣ ΕΡΓΩΝ

Η ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ ΘΑ ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΞΗ ΤΗΝ ΑΠΟΔΟΣΙΝ ΤΗΣ ΒΟΡ. ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ - Η ΠΡΩΤΗ ΕΥΝΟΪΚΗ ΔΙ' ΗΜΑΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΣΤΡΑΛΩΝ-ΗΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΠΕΙΛΙΑΜΑΣ

ΑΥΤΟΚΙΝΗΤΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΝ ΜΕΓΑΡΩΝ

ΔΙΑΤΙ ΗΛΘΕ Ο Κ. Γ. ΦΙΛΗΣ, ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΙΑ, Η ΣΥΜΒΑΣΙΣ

Κατά τὰ δύο τελευταία Συμβούλια του Δημοτικού Συμβουλίου Καλλιθέας...

Αι τελευταία ειδήσεις εκ Λονδίνου πληροφορούν ότι η επί των εξωτερικών...

Χάρης εις τας ενεργείας του εκπαιδευτικού του Δήμου Μεγαρών...

Επληροφόρηθημεν, ότι ο κ. κ. Γ. Φίλης και Πορφάνης διεπραγματεύθησαν μετά της Κυβερνήσεως...

Η ΠΡΩΤΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΗ Κατόπιν ενεργειών του Δήμου Καλλιθέας...

Ο ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ Ν. ΥΟΡΚΗΣ Προερχόμενος εις Αμερικήν, άφικετο εις Αθήνας...

ΑΞΙΟΜΙΜΗΤΟΣ ΠΡΑΞΙΣ Ο Πρόεδρος του Δήμου Συμβουλίου του Δήμου...

ΑΙ ΥΔΑΤΟΠΟΣΕΙΣ Άλλα και μιν άλλην σύμβασιν όφείλει να προσέξη η Κυβέρνησις...

Η ΕΠΙΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ Κ. Τ. ΚΟΣΜΙΑΝ Διαιτι αυτή η επίθεσις από των στρατών της Εφημερίδος...

ΤΟ Δ. ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΝΙΚΑΙΑΣ Το νέον Δημοτικόν Συμβούλιον Νικαίας...

ΕΞΕΦΑΝΙΣΙΣ ΚΕΑΝΙΩΝ Ός κατηγορήθη εις τόν Ιλιον Αστynomικόν τι η. α Καλλιθέας...

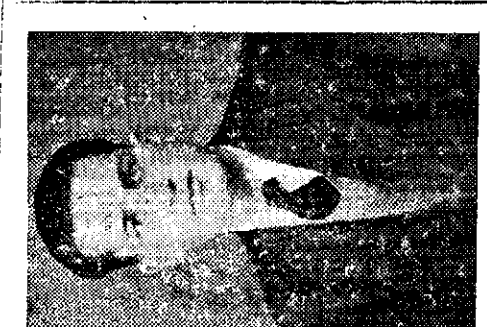
ΑΙ ΥΔΑΤΟΠΟΣΕΙΣ Άλλα και μιν άλλην σύμβασιν όφείλει να προσέξη η Κυβέρνησις...

Η ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ ΑΙΓΥΝΗΣ Η Αίγινα έξ άλλου στερείται ένός κατοδικιακού ένδου...

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΝ Συνδρομηταί μας της όδου Λιανού...

ΛΟΓΟ ΠΛΗΘΩΡΑΣ ΎΛΗΣ Η έρευνά μας διά τὰ έργα του νέου Δημαρχίου...

ΑΙ ΥΔΑΤΟΠΟΣΕΙΣ Άλλα και μιν άλλην σύμβασιν όφείλει να προσέξη η Κυβέρνησις...



Ο νέος Γεν. Γραμματέας του Δήμου Καλλιθέας κ. Α. Ραπακίης...

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

ΕΘΝΙΚΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ

30 Ιουλίου 1946

Ο ΛΙΜΕΝΑΡΧΗΣ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΣ Κ. ΧΡ. Ν. ΚΟΥΜΠΑΝΙΟΣ ΑΞΙΟΣ ΠΟΥ ΕΙΝΕ ΤΟ ΚΑΥΧΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΩΜΑΤΟΣΤΟΥ

«Η νήσος Αίγινα έχει την ευ-
κλειδέστατη κινήματα χάρις εις
αυτήν, την ευτοβάτην και γενναί-
στην του, δι' τον δ' αναστάσει
μηναν εις έν Αίγινη Κομμουνιστά
τι, αλλά ούδ' ή Βασιλική σφραγή
του λιμεναρχείου του διαστατή ή
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δραστην του υπεραξίου του ελί-
ωμιατικού θά γράψωμεν έκτενώς



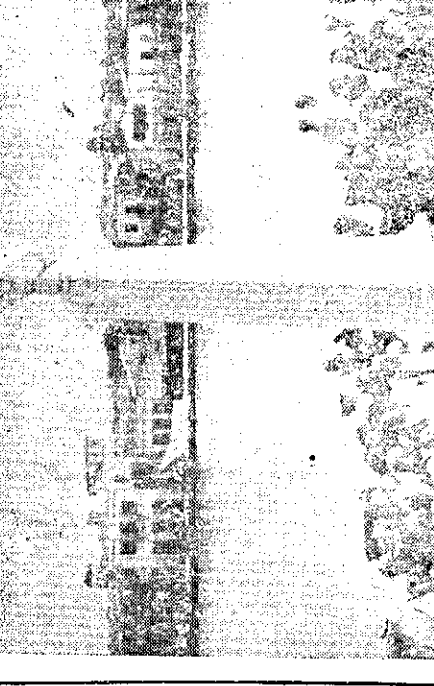
Ο λιμεναρχής κ. Χρ. Ν. Κουμπανιός καθ' ήν στιγμήν έχει συλλαβεί ένα διασημίου δυναμιστήν του Σερωνικού προσώχου. Σήμερον έρωσ ήχομεν να προβώμεν εις μέαν θρόνοντιν πρὸς τόν κ. υπεραρχόν της Ναυτι- λίας. Νά ζήσῃ ή ήλική τόν γέ- νων αυτών πατριώτην, τόν έξαι- ρετικόν έθροπον τόν λαμπρόν έλ- λήνα, τόν άδαμάντινον χαρακτή- ρα, τόν σύγνεψ ή καί του καθήκον- τος αξιωματικόν, που τιμή τέ εώ- μα του.

Γραφείο: ΑΘΗΝΩΝ, ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ 3 - Τηλ. 23083
ΚΑΛΙΘΕΑΣ ΘΗΣΩΣ 80 - Τηλ. 968494

Η ΠΡΟΤΗ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΕΝ ΑΙΓΙΝΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΡΑΣΕΩΣ "ΕΛΛΑΜΔΡΑ", ΔΟΞΟΛΟΓΙΑ-ΣΤΕΨΙΣ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ-ΕΚΦΩΝΗΘ. ΛΟΓΟΙ

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ΕΤΟΣ Α' ΑΡ. ΦΥΛΑΧΟΥ 30
ΤΙΜΗ ΦΥΛΑΧΟΥ ΔΡΑΧ. 200

Η ΕΜΠΕΔΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΣ

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ωμιατικού θά γράψωμεν έκτενώς

ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΑΙ :	
Εσωτερικού Έτησια Δρχ.	10.000
Εξέμ.	5.000
Τρίμ.	3.000
Νομ. Προσώπων Έτησια	5.000
Εξωτερικού :	
Αμερικανής Έτησια	Δολ. 30
Άγγλου	16
Λ. Α.	6

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ ΙΥΙΟΥΣ

ΕΓΟΣ ΙΟΥ - ΣΥΝΑΡΜΟΜΑΙ: Τμήμα δαμ. 40.000. Έδαφος 80.000. - Υψηλ. 3.15 - ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

ΚΑΤΟΠΙΝ ΟΥΕΛΛΩΔΟΥΣ ΕΠΙΘΕΣΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΚΑΤΕΛΗΦΘΗ ΧΘΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΟΧΥΡΟΝ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΚΡΗΝΗ Ο ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΥΡΙΣΚΕΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΟΨΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΩΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΟΥ

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 5.—Αί τραυματική διαγραφή που πληροφόρησε εν τού μεταξύ των διοικητών των στρατιωτικών τμημάτων αναφέρουν ότι εις όλα τα σημεία του μετώπου ο στρατός αναπτύσσει εντονότατα δράση. Κατά μήκος των Γκιρουνίων ενήργηθη ισχυρά επίθεση εις η οποία κατέληξεν εις την κατάληψιν του οχυρού Παλαιόκρηνην. Οι συμμορφικοί προελαύνοντες οχυρούς φωνάζουν και εξαερευσιάζουν οχυρούς υπό των συμμορφικών. Οι συμμορφικοί προελαύνοντες οχυρούς φωνάζουν και εξαερευσιάζουν οχυρούς υπό των συμμορφικών. Οι συμμορφικοί προελαύνοντες οχυρούς φωνάζουν και εξαερευσιάζουν οχυρούς υπό των συμμορφικών.

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 5.—Αί τραυματική διαγραφή που πληροφόρησε εν τού μεταξύ των διοικητών των στρατιωτικών τμημάτων αναφέρουν ότι εις όλα τα σημεία του μετώπου ο στρατός αναπτύσσει εντονότατα δράση. Κατά μήκος των Γκιρουνίων ενήργηθη ισχυρά επίθεση εις η οποία κατέληξεν εις την κατάληψιν του οχυρού Παλαιόκρηνην. Οι συμμορφικοί προελαύνοντες οχυρούς φωνάζουν και εξαερευσιάζουν οχυρούς υπό των συμμορφικών. Οι συμμορφικοί προελαύνοντες οχυρούς φωνάζουν και εξαερευσιάζουν οχυρούς υπό των συμμορφικών.

ΑΦΙΧΘΗ Ο ΣΥΝΤΟΝΙΣΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΒΟΗΘΕΙΑΣ Κ. ΜΑΚ ΓΚΥ

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 5.— Αφίχθη εν ταύθα ο συντονιστής της Αμερικανικής Βοηθείας διά την Ελλάδα και Τουρκία κ. Μακ Γκυ. Σήμερον άναμένεται να φθάση και ο βοηθός του διαγεγραμμένου κ. Χάρμαν κ. Φόστερ.

ΚΑΤΕΛΗΚΑΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΘΑΝΑΤΟΝ Ο ΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΑΜΑΡΕΤΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΕΙΣ ΑΛΛΟΙ

Την νύκτα του Σαββάτου έξεδόθη ή άπόφασις του έκτάκτου στρατοδικείου 'Ηρακλείου διά τους Νικόλαον Σαμαρέτην, Άλ. Καζιτόβην, Άριστον. Σφακιανόην, Κωνστ. Τζιλβέν και Καλαϊτάκην κατηγορουμένων διά παράβασις του Γ' ψηφίσματος. Διά της άποφάσεως επιβλήθη ή ποινή του θανάτου εις τους τέσσαρας έξ αυτών και απαλλάσσεται ο Κωνστ. Τζιλβέν.

Η ΕΚΛΟΓΑΣ ΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΙΑΣ ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΝ ΣΟΣΙΑΛΙΣΤΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΑΙ

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 5.—Τηλεγραφοῦν ἐξ Ἑλλάδος ὅτι αἱ ἐπιλογαὶ εἰς Φιλανθίαν διεξήχθησαν ἐντεν ὑποθέσει ἐπιτυχίας. Τὰ πρῶτα ἀποτελέσματα φέρουν πλειοψηφούντας τοὺς Σοσιαλισμολογούς. Ἀκολουθοῦν οἱ ἄγροικοὶ μετ' ἀσθενῶν διαφροσάν. Τὸ ὑποκρινόμενον ἑλεγκτὸν Λαϊκὸν Μετώπον ἔρχεται τρίτον, ὑποτάξ ἤταν παρὰ τὰς αἰτιολογίας προβλεψέμεν τῶν ἀσχημάτων. Τὰ ἀποτελέσματα αὐτὰ ἀντώνονται εἰς τὴν διολογίαν τῶν 90 τοις ἑκατὸν τῶν ψήφων.

Η ΧΘΕΣΙΝΗ ΚΛΗΡΟΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΛΑΧΕΙΟΥ

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 5.—Κατὰ τὴν χθεσινὴν ἐξδόμην ἡμέραν τῆς Πέμπτης Κληρονομίας τοῦ Ἐθνικοῦ Λαχείου ἐξήχθησαν ἑκ τῆς κληρονομίας, κερδίζοντες τὰ ἀντιστοιχῶς ἀναφερόμενα ποσά, οἱ κάτωθι ἀριθμοὶ: 64663 Ἀρχ. 10.000.000, 30762 ὁρχ. 3.000.000, 95533 3.000.000.

Ἄνα 2.000.000 ὁρχ. κερδίζουσιν οἱ ἀριθμοὶ: 16714, 32918.

Καθ' ἡ μὲν ἐπιμετρούμενη ὁ βουλευτής Χανίων κ. Κ. Μητσούλας, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπιμετροῦ Παυλίνας διέθεθ' ἐκ τῶν παιδικῶν ἐξόδων Κρήτης συνολικῶς τὸ ποσὸν τῶν 585 ἑκατομμυρίων δοχ. Τὸ ποσὸν τοῦτο διατίθεται εἰς κώρον ὡς ἑξῆς:

- Α) Στοιχειώδης ἐκπαίδευσις: 1) Χανιά 120 ἑκατ. 2) Ρέθυμνον 90 ἑκατ. 3) Ἡράκλειον 150 ἑκατ. 4) Σητεία 45 ἑκατ. καὶ 5) Μεγαπέλλον 45 ἑκατ.
- Β) Μέση ἐκπαίδευσις: 1) Χανιά 45 ἑκατ. 2) Ρέθυμνον 45 ἑκατ. 3) Ἡράκλειον 45 ἑκατ.

ΘΑ ΣΤΑΘΟΥΝ ΕΦΕΤΟΣ ΤΕΣΣΕΡΕΣ ΧΙΛΙΑΔΕΣ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ

Καθ' ἡ μὲν ἐπιμετρούμενη ὁ βουλευτής Χανίων κ. Κ. Μητσούλας, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπιμετροῦ Παυλίνας διέθεθ' ἐκ τῶν παιδικῶν ἐξόδων Κρήτης συνολικῶς τὸ ποσὸν τῶν 585 ἑκατομμυρίων δοχ. Τὸ ποσὸν τοῦτο διατίθεται εἰς κώρον ὡς ἑξῆς:

ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ

Διευκρινιστῶν Φερμακίων Α. Χαλιανιδάκης ΑΦΙΕΙΣ.— Αφίχθησαν ἀεροπορικῶς ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν οἱ κ. κ. Κ. Κωνσταντοπούλου, Ν. Περεβέζανος, Κ. Παναγιωτοπούλου, Ε. Πρωτοπαπαδάκης, Χαρ. Ποταμίτης, Α. Κουντουράκης, Κ. Νικολάουλος, Κ. Τσαφρανάκης, Α. Ἀνεγνωστῶν-λοῦ.

ΔΟΛΗΤΙΚΑ

ΑΝΑΧΩΡΗΣΕΙΣ.— Ἀνεχώρησαν ἀεροπορικῶς ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν οἱ κ. κ. Εὐτ. Σπυριδιλάκης, Α. Γιατρομάνης μετὰ τῆς κυρίας του, Α. Παπαγεωργίου, Ἰωάν. Παλεριάνης, Αἰμ. Λαμπρινός, Μεν. Λαμπρινός μετὰ τῆς κυρίας του, Γ. Μανιουδάκης καὶ Μάρ. Γαλιανός.

ΟΙ ΧΘΕΣΙΝΟΙ ΑΓΟΝΕΣ

Χθὲς Κορινθίαν τὸ ἀτόνημα εἰς τὸ Γυμναστήριον τοῦ Κ. Β. Ε. Η. (Στρατοῦ) ἐδίδθησαν δύο ἀγῶνες (μεταξὺ τῶν ὁμάδων ΕΓΟΗ—ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, Νωτῆρια ἀνεβίβθη ἡ ΕΓΟΗ.—Κ.Β.Ε.Η.—Ε.Γ.Ο.Η. (3—1)

ΜΟΝΑΔΙΚΗ ΕΥΚΑΙΡΕΙΑ

Πολεῖται εἰς τὸ κορίον Ἀγρα-λογίου καὶ μετ' ἐξοχίας πληρω-μῆς μὲν μεγάλη Οὐδεμὴ ἀπο-τελεμένη ἀπὸ ἑνα μεγάλο Κατά-στημα καὶ Οὐδὸν ἐκ τεσσάρων δο-ματίων, αὐλῆς, κοζινας καὶ μεγά-λης ἀποθήκης κεννὴ εἰς Κεντρι-δόν. Πληροφῶρι ἐν Ἡρακλείῳ: Παντοπωλείον ἸΩΑΝ. ΜΙΧ. ΠΕΡ-ΤΣΕΛΑΚΗ ὁδὸς 1866 — (παρὰ τὰ Κρεσποπέλα) 1—6

ΕΜΜ. Ζ. ΚΑΝΑΚΗΣ

Ἰατρὸς-φωματολόγος - Ἀκτινολογία

ΓΝΩΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ

Φέρομεν εἰς γνώσιν τῶν λεμο-νολογῶν ὅτι διαθέτομεν ἅπαντα τὰ εἶδη λεμονοποιοῦ ἤτοι Ἀν-θρακικῆ Χωμαθοποιεῖαν, Κιτρικῶν οἴθ' εἰς κόνιν Ἰταλικῆς προελευ-σῆσε Μάρκας Ἀρκνέλι, λεμονέλιον

Ἰατρὸς-φωματολόγος - Ἀκτινολογία

ΠΡΟΣΩΠΩΝ, ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΕΣ ΕΙΣ ΚΑΘΕΣ ΤΙΜΗΝ.
ΕΜΜ. Α. ΚΑΨΑΒΡΕΠΗΣ
Μικραϊσάκη 13 ΡΑΝΣΙΕΥ, ΑΥΡΕ-
ΤΙΚΗΣ Τελετής—Τηλ. 639.
1—5

ΑΜΟΙΒΗ 2.00.000

Αρμόγιον οι κίτροι έτοιμοι γινόμενοι ότι από 4 μηνών ύψους αειθεν εγχευόμενοι άεριούχων ποτών και λάδι της πολυάντη θοδύς κελασίας μας διύφορον Συναδέλφοι της περιφέρειάς μας διακηρύττον ότι οι Αειμονάδες μας έχουν Στραθήνη (είναι ψεύ- ται). Νέ προσέχον και να πό- φων της Σωφρονίας.

Γνωρίζοντες εις τους κ. κ. Πε- λάτας μας ότι θύνομεν άποψη 2.000.000 δραχμών εις όποιον άποδείξει ότι έσφαλόμεθα με Στραθήνη διότι οι Αειμονάδες μας γίνονται μόνον με Ζαγγού. Τέλεψη 25—6—48.

Ματρώ τιμή: Ι. Ν. ΤΣΑΦΑΝΤΑΚΗΣ Ε. Μ. ΔΑΣΚΑΛΑΚΗΣ

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ

Πολίται Περιοικουμηνική Ντοίτε 18 έτων όθιζόντιος βαρως, τήτου τερόχου, 290 στροφών, Έπίσης Αειμονίος για πέρας 1,10 εις κλην ευκαρίας.

Πληροφύται: ΠΡΕΒΕΖΑΝΟΣ Πάρετα Δασκαλογιάνη Τηλ. 8.54

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ 8—10 και 10—12

και άπόκλιση την εβδομάδα

Ο ΤΥΡΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΓΓΙΛΙΩΝ

Με τους Αάγευς Ολίφιε Μεγλ. Ομπερον.

Τήν προσηύτη έβδομάδα ΕΜΑΝΝΑ ΖΗΣΙΜΕ ΜΑΖΥ με την ΧΕΝΤΥ ΑΑΜΜΑΡ

Προσηύχοντες, άποψη 3 Αύστ. Ηρόγια Πόρτα, κάδοδος έσωνι φηροκίσιον Αούτ. Χαλκιδάδη Ηρόκισιον. 1—15

ΒΕΡΙΝΟΣ ΑΠΟΔΑΝ

ΑΥΡΙΟΝ

η Έλληνική ύπερκαρυσλή

ΜΑΝΤΑΜ ΣΟΥΣΟΥ

Πρωτογυρωτόν

Μαρίκα Νέζεο—Ησαίους Αου- υεσείσιν—Κ. Τεκευανέας— Τ. Πάριος.

900. Η δημοπρασία διεξυθήσε- ται εις τό Ισοφίον της κοινώ- τητος του χωρίου Μοναζάρον την Κυριακήν 11ην τρέλ. με- ως και ώς 11—12 π. μ. και έσπλον της έπιτοχής άποπρα- τόσεως της Έκκλησίας.

Η προπλογογίθετα διατήρη όπόγετα εις όσον 33.000.000. Έγγυήσις όσον 1.650.000. Δεσφοί όσογιάφοι δημοφών έρ- γων δι' όσον όικρομικρά.

Έν Μοναζάρος τή 3—7—48 (Η Έπιτοχή Άποπρασο- σέως).

ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΗ-ΜΑΚΡΩΝΑ

ΙΑΤΡΟΣ

Μααυτή—Γυναικολόγος

Παρυγιάτω Νικουετα 17(Χε- τίαν Ουάδο), Δέχεται και έσπστην και έπ συνευέσει.



Απομυών
Μπορείτε ν' άνοδύσθ.

ΣΕΤΕ ΤΑ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΤΟΙ ΒΡΑΧΥΤΑΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ- ΚΟΥ ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΝΑ ΕΞΕ- ΔΙΑΣΕΤΕ ΜΟΝΗ ΤΑ ΦΟΡΕΜΑ- ΤΑ ΣΑΣ ΓΙΑ Ν' ΑΝΑΔΕΙΧΘΗΤΕ ΑΡΓΟΤΕΡΑ ΚΙ ΕΙΣΙ ΜΙΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΠΩΛΕΣΙ ΜΑΘΗΤΕΣ ΜΑΣ ΠΟΥ ΜΑΣ ΤΙΜΗΣΑΝ ΧΑΡΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΕΡ- ΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΜΑΣ.

Τα κομμάτια άπιδος κοπτικής • ΡΑΠΤΙΚΗΣ
Ο ΜΟΝΟΣ Ο ΟΠΟΙΟΣ ΖΑΣ ΕΠΥΥΑΤΑΙ ΗΡΚΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΠΑΙΔΑΓΓΕΛΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΗΝ ΑΘΑΙΣΤΟΝ. ΑΕΙΟΥΡΓΕΤΕΙ Κ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΚΟΝ ΟΙΚΟΤΡΟΦΕΙΟΝ.

ΝΟΥ ΣΥΝΑΡΤΩΙ

ΟΔΟΣ ΜΥΔΙΟΝΟΥ 15 ΟΠΙΣΘΕΝ ΠΟΛΥΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΗΣ ΓΙΑΜΑΛΑΚΗ • ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΝ • ΚΡΗΤΗΣ •

μέσον έτος 1950 ήγει η θη- τεία των ύποπροφών τούτων Συμβούλων κ. κ. Γιαννουάδου Ν. Καυλάτου και Μ. Πουγί.

Έκ των έλεγετων κατά την τελευταία Γενική Συνέλευση Συμβούλων δέν άπεδέχθησαν την έκλογήν των οι κ. κ. Καρό- λος και Γιαννουάδου. Πόδος πάλισιν των ότσο κενωθεισών δύο θέσεων, τό Γενικών Συμ- βούλων έξέλεσεν ός Συμβούλους την 10ην Δεκεμβρίου 1947, τον κ. Αντ. Φις εις την κενήν θέσιν του ηη άποδεχθέτος την έκλογήν του ός Συμβούλου κ. Α. Γιαννουάδου και την 21ην Γιαννουάδιον 1948 τον κ. Η. Άποκίτην εις την κενήν θέ- σιν του ηη άποδεχθέτος την έκλογήν του ός Συμβούλου του κ. Ν. Καρόλα.

Καίσαθε, όθεν, όπως έπυκο- πόσητε την έκλογήν των ός όνο διο Συμβούλων. Καίσαθε, όσαίτωσ, όπως προ- βήτε εις την έκλογήν τούτων νέ- ον Συμβούλων εις άντικατάστα- σιν των τούτων Συμβούλων όν ή θητεία ήγει και την πα- ρούσαν Γενικήν Συνέλευσην. Οι έξεροόμενοι Συμβούλοι είναι έπυκαίσειμοι.

ΤΟ ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΣΙΟΝ ΕΡΛΑΤΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ 29ΗΝ ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ

Τό ύποουέτιον Έργασίας δια τηλεγραφηματός του προς τό Έργασίον Κέντρον γνωρίζει ότι η δημοφίλιον της παρεθύου- σης Ίτίτης θέλει καταβήθη εις άκρωτος της Έργασιατάλη ές όσον. Πόδος τον σοκόν άύτων ή Έπαρθόσις Έργασίας έκοι νοποίησεν έργασσον προς άτά- σοσ τας έργασίσεις εις τας ό- σίας και γνωρίζει ότι ύποουε- ούται εις την καταβήθη του ήμερομήςιου της 29ης Ιου- νίου. Είς περιόρισον κατά την όσίοσην τούτου δέν θέλει καταβή- θη ή έργασίσις θέλοσι ύποστη- τας άμωσείας του Νόμου.

Η ΚΙΝΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΣΩΜΑΤΕΙΟΝ

Κατά την ήγέσαν έβδομάδα παρεστηθή ομηκενική κίνησις των έργασίικών όργανώσεων. Τά σοματεία Σεβητόδων, Παρτε- γατών, Μαρτίσων, Μισθωτών, Οδηγών, Μυελογατών δια δια- βήματα των πόδος τας διαφό- ρους τοπικάς άγείας έγγήσσαν την ήσιν όθισιέων ζητημάτων άποροότων τούσ κάρδους των.

ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ

ΓΡΑΦΟΜΗΧΑΝΑΙ ΠΩΛΗΣΙΣ-ΑΙΟΡΑΙ-ΕΠΙΣΚΕΥΑΙ

Άρχίθεν ειδικόν Συνεργείον Γραφομηχανών, εκ Παρισίας κατακτημέτος Ι. Παταγεργίου με 10ήμερον παραμηνή ένταδε άναμείβανει πώσον στέρωσιν και μετερεπτη Γραφομηχανών άπο Λατινικήν εις Έλληνικήν με τιμης άόλυκας.

Πληροφύται παρά τό κ. Α. ΑΗΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Πάρετα Δασκαλογιάνη—Τηλ. 4.79

Τό γνωστόν δια την εύτερόθειαν και ταχύτητα θελάμηγών:

“ Κ Α Δ Ι Ω ”

Άνακκινοδέν και έξμευισθόν ζήρεται των τακτι- κών του θεροόλιων ές ΗΡΑΚ ΔΕΙΟ Υ έκαστην ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΝ κατ' έσ έτα ν δια:

ΠΕΙΡΑΙΑ-ΑΙΔΗΨΟΝ ΒΟΛΟΝ-ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΝ

Έκ τού ΠΡΑΚΤΟΡΕΙΟΥ (Τηλέφ. 4.77)

Άρμόγι: 4105, 7417, 18390, 33497, 37599, 40759, 47323, 52540, 60217, 64899, 82721, 86797, 89514, 101238, 103592.

ΠΩΛΗΜΕΡΟΝ ΑΕΡΟΠΟΡ. ΝΥΣΤΥΧΗΜΑ ΠΑΗΣΙΟΝ ΑΟΝΑΙΝΟΥ

ΑΟΝΑΙΝΟΝ 5.—Αεροπών της Σουβίτικης Έπιτείσε Με- ταρρών, κατευθύνόμενον εκ Στουχόλμης προς Αουδίνον, συνεροό- σθη με άγγλικόν έπιτείτην αεροπώνον πύροσιν του Αουδίνου. Έκ της συγγροσεως κατεστράφησαν και τά δύο αεροπώνες και έρρη- θησαν όλοι οι έπιόκλινοτες εις κώτα.

ΑΦΙΧΗΝ ΧΡΕΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΗΝ ΜΑΣ Ο Κ. ΑΝΤ. ΦΩΤΣΕΡΙΑΗΣ

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ “ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ ΤΥΠΟΝ,”

Άρχίθη χθές ένταύθα ή έσο- πορκός ή Ένικός Άγγλός “Ε- θνική Άντιοτόσεως Μασχδών- ας Οόδης 1941—45 κ. Άνώ- νιος φωστερίδης ή Πασίης Άντων. Άντιστυγατιάτοζης Πηροβόλου. Είς άνακκομείσις του προς τον “Ελευθέρο Τύ- πον” ένωσε τά έησι:

Θά είμαι εύτυχής εάν συνδεό- μην περισοτέρονον με τον Κοη- τικόν Ανδρ και ήδωτέως με τό Προσοφυλικόν Στοιχείον Κοη- τής, καθόσον και έγω είμαι ποό- σον έκ Πόντου.

Είμαι εύγνώμων προς την Κοη- τικόν Ανδρ δια την θερμήν ζε- γάτην την έποσον τρέπει προς τούσ πρόσφυγας.

Δέν πιστεύω οι πρόσφυγες της Κοητής νά έχουν παρασοθή από τον Σλαυκομηνισμόν δι- ότι έχουν παρασωτικόν ίστορίαν την έποσον έχουν έπιόθει εις κάθε ευκαρίαν.

Έάν τούχον ήμωσ μερικοί άν- άτρος περισορόησαν πρέπει να αυλέθων όήμερον και να άγγα- λάσων και πάλιν την Έλλάδα.

Πόλλοι πρόσφυγες άσφαλός ά- γνοσν άκλήν τή τί συμβάθει.

Πόλλοι δίκασον έπαροουέσις άμωμικων καυνογέσ. Πήρο- φούται παρ ήμιν. 1—5

ΡΑΜΠΕΣ ΦΟΗΝΕΙΑ

ΟΛΟΙ ΣΤΟ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΚΟ ΕΡΠΟΥΑΗΜΑ ΣΤΟ ΕΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΟ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΟΝ

Βαλίδη Τίμη

Εκ πωλθεν εκ τιμης κώτα του μέσοτος τά κώτα είση

Σκακία Δορυ, 55, Πανταλώνα 70, Κοοτομία » 255 Κενούγια φαίενα Κώδης » 20 Βαυέες, Πατά Γνωκεία όθ. 95 ΜΗ ΕΞΕΚΑΥΤΕ πός, μέγε σέ έσποδύσειον ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΟΝ φούκεται ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΟ ΕΕΠΟΥΑΗΜΑ

“ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ ” ΜΑΤΣΑΓΤΟΥ ΝΕΟ ΧΑΡΜΑΝΙ ΕΛΑΦΡΟ - ΓΑΥΚΟΠΙΟΤΟ - ΑΦΘΑΣΤΟ ΜΕΓΑΛΟ ΚΟΥΤΙ ΑΡ. 2750 ΜΙΚΡΟ ΚΟΥΤΙ ΑΡ. 1400

