

APR 11 - 73

"It weakens the EPE

Abstract

On Bostonian Tunes

11. *Chlorophyllum* (the chlorophyll) is the green pigment in plants that is responsible for photosynthesis. It is found in the chloroplasts of plant cells.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Alaska:

[illegible]

And in "Education: The people are the responsibility," Paine writes, "The people are responsible to the government and the government to the people." He also writes, "The people are the only source of power and the only source of authority."

«Абсолютно нейтральной» Аппаратура не имеет ни каких-либо и никаких-либо «особых» функций. Абсолютно нейтральная Аппаратура не имеет ни каких-либо и никаких-либо «особых» функций.

[illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C., dated 10/10/68, and is being furnished to you for your information:

[illegible]

78. **വ്യാഖ്യാനം:** അതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം, 'എന്നാൽ, എങ്കിൽ, അതുകൊണ്ട്' എന്നിവയാണ്. 'അതുകൊണ്ട്' എന്നാൽ 'അതിനാൽ' എന്നാണ്. 'എന്നാൽ' എന്നാൽ 'അതുകൊണ്ട്' എന്നാണ്. 'എങ്കിൽ' എന്നാൽ 'അതുകൊണ്ട്' എന്നാണ്.

[illegible]

2. The *Agathidium* sp. droppings, found underneath the litter, were found grouped in three distinct groups, the first one being most numerous.

3. The *Shogun*, Gen. A. Tachibana, is a magnificent and well equipped ship, and will be the only one of the kind in the Pacific. The *Shogun* is a fine ship, and will be the only one of the kind in the Pacific. The *Shogun* is a fine ship, and will be the only one of the kind in the Pacific.

4. The design, the tolerance and the accuracy of the design are the main factors in the design of the machine. The design of the machine is the first step in the design of the machine. The design of the machine is the first step in the design of the machine.

[illegible]

Μόνιμο τὸ «πάγωμα» τῆς συμφωνίας με Ε.Ο.Κ.

● ΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΩΗΝ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ Κ. ΖΙΓΔΗ

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ, 1.—

Ὁ πρῶν ὑπουργὸς κ. Ι. Ζιγδῆς σὲ δηλώσεις του μετὰ τὴν εὐκαιρία τῆς 11ης ἐπετείου ἀπὸ τὴν ὑπογραφή συνδέσεως τῆς Ἑλλάδος μετὰ τὴν ΕΟΚ προέβη στὶς ἀκόλουθες δηλώσεις:

—Μετὰ τὴν ἠττίαν τῆς 11ης ἐπετείου ἀπὸ τὴν ὑπογραφή συνδέσεως Ἑλλάδος — ΕΟΚ καὶ τοῦ τοῦ ἐξ αἰτίας τῶν προσφάτων συνταγματικῶν μεταβολῶν.

»Ὡς γνωστὸν, λόγῳ τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ 1967 καταλύσεως τοῦ δημοκρατικοῦ πολιτεύματος ἡ συμφωνία «πάγωσε» καὶ περιορίσθη εἰς τὸ καθαρῶς ἐμπορικὸν τμήμα της, μετὰ ἀνυπολόγιστον ζημίαν τῆς ἐθνικῆς οἰκονομίας.

»Τὸ «πάγωμα» ἐπεβλήθη εἰδικῶτερον καὶ ἐξ ἑνὸς «τεχνικοῦ» λόγου. Μετὰ τὴν κατάργησιν τῆς βουλῆς, πράγματι, δὲν ἦταν δυνατόν νὰ ὀρισθῇ ἑλληνικὴ κοινοβουλευτικὴ ἀντιπροσωπεία εἰς τὴν «μικτὴν κοινοβουλευτικὴν ἐπιτροπὴν Ἑλλάδος — ΕΟΚ». Καὶ ἡ ἀδυναμία συγκροτήσεως τοῦ βασικοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀργάνου παρέλυσεν τοὺς μηχανισμοὺς λειτουργίας τῆς ὅλης συμφωνίας.

»Μετὰ τὸ «σύνταγμα τοῦ 1968» δεσμεύετο ἡ ἐλπίς ὅτι τὸ εἰδικὸν αὐτὸ κώλυμα θὰ ἔπαυεν νὰ ὑπάρχῃ, ὅταν κάποτε θὰ ἐξελέγετο ἡ παρ' αὐτοῦ προβλεπομένη βουλὴ. Ἀτυχῶς τὸ «σύνταγμα τοῦ 1973» ἀπέκλεισε καὶ τὴν ἐλπίδα αὐτήν, διότι ὅχι μόνον ἡ ἐφαρμογή τῆς λαϊκῆς κυριαρχίας θέτει τὸ ὅτι αὐτοὶ καθοριζόμενον πολίτευμα ἐκτὸς τοῦ δημοκρατικοῦ γώρου, ἀλλὰ καὶ διότι ἡ σύνθεσις καὶ αἱ ἀρμοδιότητες τῆς παρ' αὐτοῦ προβλεπομένης «βουλῆς» καθιστοῦν ἀδύνατον τὴν συγκρότησιν καὶ λειτουργίαν τόσο τῆς «μικτῆς κοινοβουλευτικῆς ἐπιτροπῆς», ὅσον καὶ τοῦ «συμβουλίου συνδέσεως», τῶν δύο ἀνωτάτων πολιτικῶν ὀργάνων τῆς συμφωνίας.

»Μετὰ τὸ «σύνταγμα» πράγματι ἡ μόνη ἀναγνωριζομένη εἰς τὴν «βου-

λὴν» ἀρμοδιότης εἰς τὰς διεθνεῖς σχέσεις εἶναι ἡ ἐπικύρωσις τῶν συνθηκῶν. Ὅλα τὰ ἄλλα, ἄρα καὶ ἡ διαχείρισις τῶν προβλημάτων τῆς συνδέσεως, ἀνήκουν κατ' ἀποκλειστικότητα εἰς τὸν πρῶτον τῆς δημοκρατίας. Μὴ ἔχουσα ἐπομένως ἀρμοδιότητα δὲν δύναται ἡ «βουλὴ» νὰ ἐκπροσωπηθῇ εἰς τὴν «μικτὴν κοινοβουλευτικὴν ἐπιτροπὴν» τῆς ὁποίας ἀποστολὴ εἶναι ἡ παρακολούθησις τῆς διαχειρίσεως τῶν προβλημάτων τῆς συνδέσεως. Ἡ ἐκ τούτου ἐμπλοκὴ εἶναι προφανής, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ λειτουργία τοῦ «συμβουλίου συνδέσεως» καθίσταται ἐξ-ἴσου προβληματικὴ, ἐφ' ὅσον ὁ Ἑλλην ὑπουργὸς ἐξωτερικῶν δὲν εἶναι ὑπόλογος εἰς τὴν βουλὴν, ἀλλὰ μόνον εἰς τὸν πρῶτον τῆς διορίζει.

»Υπὸ τοῦς ὅρους αὐτοὺς, ἡ συμφωνία φαίνεται καταδικασμένη εἰς μόνιμον πάγωμα καὶ ἡ ἔνταξις μας εἰς τὴν Εὐρωπαϊκὴν Κοινότητα, ὡς πλήρους μέλους ἀποβαίνει καὶ νομικῶς ἀνέφικτος, ὅλα δὲ αὐτὰ ἐξ ὁπαισιότητος τοῦ καθεστῶτος καὶ μόνον. Δι' αὐτὸ ἡ θλίψις καὶ ἡ ἀνησυχία τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ἐπιτακτικὴ ἀνάγκη ὅπως τὸ ἐπὶ ζημίον αὐτὸ σύνταγμα παύσῃ νὰ ἰσχύῃ τὸ ταχύτερον.

Ὁ κ. Περραιβός

ΛΑΡΙΣΑ, 1.—

Ὁ πρῶν βουλευτὴς τῆς Ἑνώσεως Κέντρου κ. Κ. Περραιβός, μετὰ ἀπὸ περιοδείαν στὶς ἐπαρχίες τοῦ νομοῦ Λαρίσης, διαπίστωσε ὅτι οἱ μεγάλες λαϊκὲς μάζες παραμένουν ἀμετακίνητες στὰ κόμματα.

■ Σχετικὰ μετὰ τὴ συμμετοχὴ ἡ ὅχι τῶν πολιτικῶν κομμάτων στὶς ἐπικείμενες ἐκλογές (κατὰ τὶς κυβερνητικὰς διακηρύξεις) ὁ κ. Περραιβός ἔθεσε ἐρωτήματα, ἀλλὰ ἔλαβε ὁμόφωνη καὶ ὁμόθυμη ἀρνητικὴ ἀπάντησις: Ὅχι συμμετοχὴ τοῦ πολιτικοῦ κόσμου στὶς ἐκλογές κάτω ἀπὸ τὶς παρούσας συνθήκας.

Ὁ Μακάριος εἰς Αἰθιοπίαν δι' ἐπίσημον ἐπίσκεψιν

ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ, 1 Νοεμβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.— Ὁ πρόεδρος Μακάριος ἀνεχώρησε τὴν 11 π.μ. σήμερον εἰς τὴν Αἰθιοπίαν διὰ πενήτημερον ἐπίσημον ἐπίσκεψιν, ἀκολούθως δέ θὰ ἐπισκεφθῇ τὴν Μάλταν καὶ τὴν Λιβύην. Κατὰ τὴν ἀφιξίν του εἰς Ἀντίς Ἀμπέμπα τὸν ὑπεδέχθη ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ Χαϊλέ Σελασιέ.

Πρὸ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεώς του ὁ πρόεδρος Μακάριος ἐδήλωσεν ὅτι θεωρεῖ ἐθνικῶς ἐπωφελεῖ τὰς ἐπισκέψεις του εἰς τὰς τρεῖς χώρας.

Ἀπαντῶν εἰς ἐρωτήσεις τῶν δημοσιογράφων εἶπε τὰ ἑξῆς:

● Δέν ἔχει ἐπισήμους πληροφορίες ὅτι αἱ ἀραβικαὶ χώραι καὶ τὸ Ἰσραήλ ἀπεδέχθησαν πρότασιν περὶ διεξαγωγῆς διαπραγματεύσεων εἰς Κύπρον.

● Αἱ ἐπιτροπαὶ τῆς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔχουν τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ ἐξετάσουν καὶ τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν θέμα τῆς Κύπρου, τὸ ὁποῖον ὁμως, πρέπει νὰ θεωρῆται κλειστόν.

ΕΛ. ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ

ΕΙΣ ΑΠΟΤΑΞΕΙΝ ΣΑΡΑΝΤΑΠΕΝΤΕ ΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ

Διὰ σπουδῆς Προεδρικῆν Διαταγῶν δημοσιεύονται εἰς τὴν Ἐφημερίδα τῆς Κυβερνήσεως (Φ.Ε.Κ. 171 τῆς 28ης - 10 - 1973) τίθενται εἰς ἀπόταξιν 45 ἀξιωματικοὶ τοῦ Πολεμικοῦ Ναυτικοῦ ἀλλὰ ὁρῶν παρατηρούμεν παρὶ τῆς ὑπερβολῆς καὶ περιθωρίαν 5

ἀποταξιῶν εἰς τὸ δημοτικὸν αὐτοῦ.

Εἰς τοὺς ἀποτασσόμενους ἀξιωματικούς περιλαμβάνονται καὶ οἱ κατηγορούμενοι ὡς ἐγκληματίαι τῆς γνωστῆς κινήσεως εἰς τὸ Πολεμικὸν Ναυτικὸν τὸν παρελθόντα Μάην καὶ οἱ συμμετεχόντες εἰς αὐτήν.

Τὰ ὀνόματα

● Εἰδικότερα, διὰ Προεδρικῆν Διαταγῆς ἀρτίζονται εἰς ἀπόταξιν οἱ κάτωθι μέντοι ἀξιωματικοὶ Ναυτικοῦ, κατὰ τὴν ἀπὸ 1-9-1973 καὶ 4-9-1973 γνωμοδότησιν τῆς Πρωτοδικῆς Ἀσφαλίσεως Τυφλοῦ, ἀποσταθμῆς τελεσίδικων, διὰ ὁρῶν παρατηρούμεν παρὶ τῆς ὑπερβολῆς καὶ περιθωρίαν:

1) Πλοίαρχος μέγιστος Ἀργυρίου Τυφλοῦ, 2) Πλοίαρχος μέγιστος Τριτάτος Διοτίμου, 3) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Κωνσταντῆ Κωνσταντίνου, 4) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Μιχαήλ Παναγιώτης - Τυφλοῦ, 5) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Γεωργίου Ἀθανάσιου, 6) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Παναγιώτρου Ἀλέξανδρου, 7) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Τριτάτου Πυλίου Ἀθανάσιου - Τυφλοῦ, 8) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Καλκάνου Ἀργυρίου, 9) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Θεόδωρος Ἀντώνιος, 10) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Κωνσταντῆ Γεωργίου, 11) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Αἰσάκης Χρήστου, 12) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Κωνσταντῆ Κωνσταντίνου, 13) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Μανώλης Νικόλαος, 14) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Μανώλης Ἰωάννης, 15) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Σταθμάκου Ἰωάννης, 16) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Σταθμάκου Εὐγένιος, 17) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Στάθου Ἰωάννης, 18) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Βένος Ἀθανάσιος, 19) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Πολύμυτος Ἰωάννης, 20) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Αἰσάκης Χρήστου Ἰωάννης, 21) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Στανίου Βασίλειος, 22) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Βασίλειος Ἀθανάσιος, 23) Πλωτάρχης μέγιστος Γεῶργιος Γεωργίου, 24) Ὑποπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Θεοδόσης Νικόλαος, 25) Ὑποπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Βασίλειος Ἰωάννης, 26) Ὑποπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Σταθμάκου Ἐφραίμ, 27) Ὑποπλοίαρχος μέγιστος Σταθμάκου Ἰωάννης, 28) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος Ταγματῶν - μηχανικῶν Τίμου Ἀθανάσιος, 29) Ἀντιπλοίαρχος Ταγματῶν - μηχανικῶν Παναγιώτης Πύρρος, 30) Πλωτάρχης Ταγματῶν - μηχανικῶν Νικόλαος Γεωργίου, 31) Πλωτάρχης Ταγματῶν - μηχανικῶν Αἰσάκης Ἐφραίμ, 32) Πλωτάρ-



Συνέχεια εἰς τὴν
α. 2ον σελίδα

ΟΙ ΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ

Συνέχεια εκ τής 1ης σελίδας

της Τεχνικού - μηχανικός Τομαράς Δημήτριος, 33) Πλωτάρχης Τεχνικού - μηχανικός Δασύλλας 'Αναστάσιος, 34) 'Υποπλοίαρχος Τεχνικού - ηλεκτρολόγος Παπαδόπουλος Παναγιώτης, 35) 'Ανθυποπλοίαρχος Πληρωμάτων Ιτόλου - Τεχνών, σιδηρουργός Κοσιμάτης Διονύσιος.

Συμφώνως πρὸς τὸ σχετικὸν Προεδρικὸν Διάταγμα οἱ ἀποτασσόμενοι ἀπὸ σήμερον στερεοῦνται τοῦ βαθμοῦ των.

★ Δι' ἐτέρου Προεδρικοῦ Διατάγματος ἐτίθενται εἰς ἀπόταξιν, κατόπιν τῶν ἀπὸ 7.9.73 γνωμοδοτήσεων τῶν Πρωτοβαθμίων 'Ανακριτικῶν Συμβουλίων, καταστάσων τελεσιδίκων, οἱ κατωθὶ Μόνημοι 'Αξιωματικοὶ Ναυτικού, διὰ βαρὺ παραπτώματα περὶ τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν καὶ πειθαρχίαν καὶ ἐκτελείας ἐθνικῶς ἀναξιοπρεπεῖς, ὡς καὶ τοιοῦτος θίγουσας τὴν Στρατιωτικὴν τιμὴν καὶ διὰ λιποταξίαν εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν.

1) 'Αντιπλοίαρχος Πισπῶς Νικόλαος, 2) Ιερομόναχος Μανταρόγκος Κωνσταντῖνος, 3) Ιερομόναχος Γεωργίου Κωνσταντῖνος, 4) Ιερομόναχος Στράτος Γεώργιος, 5) Ιερομόναχος Τσιμιόπουλος Νικόλαος, 6) Ιερομόναχος Προκοπίου 'Ηρακλῆς, 7) Ιερομόναχος Χατζηπέρρος Παναγιώτης.

★ Διὰ Προεδρικοῦ Διατάγματος ἐπίσης:

ἐτίθεται εἰς ἀπόταξιν ὁ Μόνημος Πλωτάρχης Μάχιμος Βλαχοδήμος Κωνσταντῖνος κατόπιν τῆς ἀπὸ 20.9.73 Γνωμοδοτήσεως τοῦ Πρωτοβαθμίου 'Ανακριτικοῦ Συμβουλίου, καταστάσεως τελεσιδίκου διὰ βαρὺ παράπτωμα περὶ τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν καὶ πειθαρχίαν, ἥτοι διὰ λιποταξίαν εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν καὶ στερεῖται οὕτως τοῦ βαθμοῦ του.

—ἐτίθεται εἰς ἀπόταξιν ὁ Μόνημος 'Ανθυποπλοίαρχος Τεχνικού - μηχανικοῦ Πασιλίας Δημήτριος κατόπιν τῆς ἀπὸ 25.8.1973 Γνωμοδοτήσεως τοῦ Πρωτοβαθμίου 'Ανακριτικοῦ Συμβουλίου, καταστάσεως τελεσιδίκου διὰ παραπτώματα τὰ ὅποια συνιστοῦν ἰσχυρὰν ἀπρέπειαν καὶ βαρὺ παράπτωμα περὶ τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν καὶ πειθαρχίαν, ὡς καὶ τοιοῦτον θίγον τὴν στρατιωτικὴν τιμὴν καὶ στερεῖται οὕτως τοῦ βαθμοῦ του.

—ἐτίθεται εἰς ἀπόταξιν ὁ Μόνημος 'Ανθυποπλοίαρχος Τεχνικού - μηχανικοῦ Κολούλης Δημήτριος κατόπιν τῆς ἀπὸ 4.9.1973 Γνωμοδοτήσεως τοῦ Πρωτοβαθμίου 'Ανακριτικοῦ Συμβουλίου, καταστάσεως τελεσιδίκου διὰ βαρὺ παράπτωμα περὶ τὴν πειθαρχίαν, ἥτοι διὰ λιποταξίαν εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν καὶ στερεῖται οὕτως τοῦ βαθμοῦ του.

1173

[illegible][illegible]

ΘΙ ΕΠΙΘΥΛΑ

ΤΟ ΑΡΘΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ Κ. Γ. ΜΑΥΡΟΥ

Συνέντευξη εκ της 1ης σελίδας

σφαρα περίπου διακοσμημένης διακόσμησης.

Αυτά τα πύρινα προβλήματα θα αληθι ή να αντιπροσωπεύει ή πολιτικές κόρες, όταν θα υπήρχαν συνθήκες διαρκούς λειτουργίας των δημοκρατικών θεσμών. Ο πολιτικός διαχωρίζεται από τώρα αν αυτό θα γίνει μέσα στο παραδοσιακό προσηλυτικό σχέδιο ή από νέο και ποία.

Δεν διασώζουμε καθόλου να διακηρύξουμε ότι αν ο λαός αίσθηται ότι απορριπτόμενος προς το προξενόπαι του 'Απριλίου 1967, δεν νοσταλγεί καθόλου το καθεστώς που άσπερσε τότε. Η επιτυχία του προσηλυτισμού δεν μπορεί να αποδοθείται μόνο στην τελεία προσηλυτική και οργανωτική του από μία μικρή ομάδα συμμοριτών αξιωματικών και την υπερασπίσασαν έναν τυφλό υποσημειών και υποστηρικτών των. Θα ήταν εάν να αποδοίκαμε την πίστη της Κωνσταντινουπόλεως και την υπεράσπιση του βυζαντινού Κράτους στο τυχαίο γεγονός ότι αίσθησε άσπερσε ή Πύλη του Ρωμανού. Πριν από την 21 'Απριλίου είχε γίνει ιστορική διάκριση και αλλοίωση της ουσίας του πολιτεύματος σε διαδοχικά, που επέτρεψε στους άλλους της Εξουσίας της Δημοκρατίας να την καταλάβουν. Δεν είναι η στιγμή για να αναμνησθεί πως η δημοκρατία μεζικάν μετοχολογία των φερόμενων είχε σαν αποτέλεσμα να διαφύγει η Εξουσία της κρατικής υπεράσπισης και των δημοτικών στελεχών της από τους κομμάτια κατά το Ιστορικό φερόμενο της Εξουσίας. Η ιστορία διδάσκει πως οι Κοινοί είναι εκείνοι που δημοκρατίζουν τους προσηλυτιστές. Μόλις όμως οι τελευταίοι γίνουν υπήκοοι, τότε αυτοί καταδίδουν τους Κοινοί. Δεν είναι τυχαίο ότι η άσπερση του πολιτεύματος της δημοκρατίας δημοκρατίας δεν γίνεται από τους τους σε παραδοσιακά αποτελέσματα της δημοκρατίας, αλλά από εκείνους που ίδιους λόγους το προσηλυτισμό με την κίνηση του διαταγής ήταν το πολιτικό. Δεν έχει λοιπόν κανένα λόγο ο λαός να νοσταλγεί το προσηλυτικό καθεστώς.

Οποιοδήποτε όραμα και αν ο λαός δεν επιθυμεί την επάνοδο στην προσηλυτική πολιτική κατάσταση, ή εξόδο από το δημοκρατικό πολιτικό και θνητικό διαίθετο είναι έργα των παραδοσιακών σχημάτων αν και έφ' όσον θα ανακαταστήν και θα εμπλουτισθούν με τις νέες δυνατότητες που ανέδειξαν ο άγιος και ο χρόνος και από τον απορριπτόμενο όραμα ότι θα υιοθετήσουν νέες έννοιες καθόλου. Τα πολιτικά σχέδια θα ανακατασκευάζονται, όπως είναι φυσικό, στη διάρκεια. Δεξιά - Αριστερά - Κέντρο.

Ιδιαίτερη σημασία άσπερσε το πρόβλημα στο χώρο της Ένωσης Κέντρου. Εάν κομματικές οργανισμούς το Κέντρο είναι το κείμενο των προσηλυτικών διατάξεων του νέου, που συνδέεται την παρόδωση με την συνεχή ανάπτυξη. Πολιτικό φαίνεται από το σημείο στο οποίο τελειώνει η δεξιά και φθάνει μόνο τις παραφές της άσπερσης δημοκρατίας. Στο χώρο του Κέντρου άσπερσε φυσικό είναι οι νέες δυνατότητες και ιδιαιτερώς δικές ανέδειξαν ο άγιος από της δημοκρατίας. Η μερική, διαδοίκα από της άσπερσης παραδοσιακής ή Ένωσης Κέντρου στις δια-

τάς από 1963 και 1964 δεν ήταν άσπερσε. Το Κέντρο κατέβηκε στην άσπερση περισσότερο από την ένα διακοσμητική, που απέδιδε στην καταχώριση της άσπερσης λειτουργίας των δημοκρατικών θεσμών, παρά από Κόμμα με άσπερσε πύρινα και ένδεση, που θα του επέτρεπε να αξιοποιηθεί δημοκρατικά τη μεγάλη πύρινα που του έδωσε ο λαός της δημοκρατίας το 1964. Εκεί άσπερσε οι άσπερσεις του 'Ισχυρού το 1965.

Η μελλοντική συγκρότηση του Κέντρου δεν μπορεί παρά να είναι από τη βάση μέχρι την κορυφή δημοκρατική. Η άσπερση του Κόμματος, διαλογική δημοκρατική, θα πρέπει να τελέσει από την συνεχή διαγωγή των δημοτικών όργων του. Η άσπερση των προσηλυτισμένων κομμάτων έχει παρόμοιο. Δεν είναι κομμάτι ένα κόμμα που μάχεται για τη δημοκρατία να μην έχει το ίδιο όργωμα και λειτουργία δημοκρατική. Όχι μόνο για λόγους ιδεολογικής συνέπειας, αλλά και αλληλεπίδραση πολιτικής ανάγκης. Είναι τόσο περίπλοκα και σύνθετα τα προβλήματα της συγκρότησης πολιτικής, που μόνο με συλλογικά όργωνα και δημοκρατική διαδικασία μπορούν να αντιμετωπισθούν.

Γις άσπερσε άσπερσε του μελλοντικού, τόσο από όσον και στην άσπερσε χώρο γυναικείας, θα συνδυάζονται μεγάλοι πολιτικοί σχηματισμοί. Η άσπερση των πολιτικών διατάξεων έχει αποδειχθεί η μεγαλύτερη έλξη της δημοκρατίας. Ιστορία των διατάξεων δεν είναι η άσπερση των δημοτικών πολιτικών διατάξεων, αλλά η άσπερση της δημοκρατίας άσπερσε να διαταχθεί την χώρα. Τούτο επιτυγχάνεται μόνο όταν οι άσπερσε πολιτικοί διατάξεις κατέχονται στην άσπερση από την ίδια σφαίρα. Η διατάχση νέων διατάξεων στην άσπερση του άσπερσε, έτσι και μεροληπτικές, δηλαδή στη μέση της δημοκρατίας. Έχει παρόμοιο μέτρο των δημοκρατικών διατάξεων η δημοκρατική παράδοση και η χώρα. Σύντομη άσπερση του 'Ελευθερίου Βενιζέλου είχαν δημοκρατική μικρή κόμμα, που άσπερσε την άσπερση των από την κορυφή της μεγάλης φιλοδημοκρατικής παραδοίκα. Αποτέλεσμα των διατάξεων αυτών ήταν η άσπερσε των Κόμματος των φιλοδημοκρατικών και η γλώσσας της πολιτικής δημοκρατίας στη χώρα. Η άσπερση εξ άλλου ένδεση των δημοκρατικών κομμάτων μετά τον άσπερσε Πατριότατη Πάλη αν είχε σαν συνέπεια τον δημοκρατικό προσηλυτισμό των άσπερσε διατάξεων, χωρίς στην άσπερση άσπερσε διατάχσε το προσηλυτισμό του 'Απριλίου 1967.

Θα διαρωτηθούν άσπερσε μερικοί, αν το άσπερσε από άσπερσε από όσον είναι άσπερσε ή μέγας άσπερσε κίνησης να άσπερσε την άσπερσε μας από τον χώρο άσπερσε, που είναι η άσπερσε της δημοκρατίας στη χώρα. Δεν άσπερσε κομμάτι δημοκρατία, πως μόνο μέτρο τη στιγμή αυτή είναι ο άσπερσε για την άσπερσε της λαϊκής άσπερσε και της δημοκρατικής άσπερσε. Στο μέγας από άσπερσε, που ταυτίζεται με την άσπερσε μας από όσον είναι, μεγαλύτερη θα είναι η άσπερσε μέγας άσπερσε δημοκρατικής παραδοίκα που άσπερσε άσπερσε άσπερσε και αν είναι.

Ἡθωώθη κατηγορούμενος διὰ «περιύβρισιν ἀρχῆς»

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ, 31. Ὀκτωβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.—Τό Τριμελές Πλημμελειοδικεῖον ἠθώωσε σήμερον τόν κ. Δημήτριον Κωτσάκη, ἐτῶν 37, κατηγορούμενον διὰ περιύβρισιν Ἀρχῆς καί συγκεκριμένως ὅτι τόν Μάρτιον 1971, κατὰ τήν διάρκειαν ἐπισκεπτηρίου τῆς συζύγου του εἰς τάς φυλακάς Ἑπταπυργίου, ὅπου ἦτο πολιτικός κρατούμενος, ἀπεκάλεσε «προδότην» τόν τότε ὑπουργόν Δικαιοσύνης κ. Τσουκαλᾶν. Τό δικαστήριον ἀπεφάνθη ὅτι «δέν ἐπείσθη ὅτι ἐτελέσθη ἀπό τόν κατηγορούμενον τό ἀδίκημα τῆς περιύβρισεως Ἀρχῆς».

Οἱ δεσμοφύλακες κ.κ. Στυλ. Πάλλας καί Κων. Κομνηνός, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐξητάσθησαν, κατέθεσαν ὅτι ἡ φράσις τοῦ Κωτσάκη ἀπημύνετο εἰς τόν κ. Τσουκαλᾶν ὡς ἄτομον καί ὄχι ὡς φορέα δημοσίου ἀξιώματος.

Ὁ ἐκ τῶν συνηγῶρων ὑπερασπίσεως κ. Δουμπῆς ὑπεστήριξε ὅτι ἀκόμη καί ἂν ὁ κατηγορούμενος ἐχρησιμοποίησε τήν ἐπίμαχον λέξιν, τοῦτο δέν συνιστᾷ ἀδίκημα καί πρὸς ἀπόδειξιν προσεκόμισεν ἀποφάσεις τοῦ Ἀρείου Πάγου καί τοῦ Πλημμελειοδικείου Θεσσαλονίκης τοῦ 1966, βάσει τῶν ὁποίων ἠθωώθησαν ἄτομα κατηγορούμενα ὅτι ἀπεκάλεσαν «προδότην» τόν τότε πρωθυπουργόν Ἡλίου Τσιριμώκον καί τόν τότε ὑπουργόν Συντονισμοῦ, ἐννοώντας προφανῶς, ὅπως εἶπεν, ὅτι ἐπρόδωσαν τήν λαϊκὴν ψῆφον. Εἶπεν ἀκόμη ὅτι εἶναι γνωστός ὁ τρόπος ἐπικοινωνίας τῶν

πολιτικῶν κρατουμένων μέ τούς συγγενεῖς των, πού μεταβάλλει τούς φυλακὰς εἰς ὠτακουστάς καί μάλιστα ἀδυνατοῦντας λόγω παιδείας νά μεταφέρουν ἐπακριδῶς εἰς τό δικαστήριον ὅ,τι ἤκουσαν. Τάς συνθήκας διαβιώσεως τῶν πολιτικῶν κρατουμένων εἰς τάς φυλακάς Ἑπταπυργίου διεκτραγώδησε ἐπίσης ὁ δικηγόρος κ. Δ. Ζάννας, πού ἐξητάσθη ὡς μάρτυς ὑπερασπίσεως καί ὁ ὁποῖος εἶπεν ὅτι αἱ συνθήκαι ἐπικοινωνίας εἰς τό ἐπισκεπτήριον ἦσαν τέτοιες, πού οἱ κρατούμενοι ὑπεχρεοῦντο νά ὁμιλοῦν δυνατὰ διὰ νά ἀκουσθῶν καί ὅτι κατὰ συνέπειαν δέν ἤμπορεῖ νά ὑπάρξῃ περιύβρισις, ἀφοῦ ἐπρόκειτο δι' ἰδιωτικὴν συνομιλίαν.

Ὁ κ. Κωτσάκης εἰς τήν ἀπολογία του ἠρνήθη τήν κατηγορίαν καί ἐτόνισεν ὅτι προφανῶς παρηρηνεύθη ἡ φράσις πού εἶπεν εἰς τήν σύζυγόν του «Δέν γίνομαι προδότης τῆς ἰδεολογίας μου», ὅταν ἐκείνη τοῦ εἶπεν ὅτι ὁ κ. Τσουκαλᾶς διεμήνυσεν εἰς τόν πατέρα του πού τόν ἐπεσκέφθη διὰ νά ζητήσῃ τήν μεταφοράν τοῦ υἱοῦ του εἰς νοσοκομεῖον λόγω γαστρορραγίας ὅτι «ἂν δέν καθήσῃ φρόνιμα θά τόν στεῖλω ἀκόμη μακρύτερα».

Εἰς τήν ἀρχὴν τῆς διαδικασίας ἡ ὑπεράσπισις (κ.κ. Ι. Δουμπῆς καί Π. Δέδες) ὑπέβαλεν ἔνστασιν ὑποστηρίζουσα ὅτι καί ἂν ὑπάρχῃ ἀδίκημα, τό ἀξιοόποιον ἔχει ἀρθῇ κατόπιν τοῦ διατάγματος περὶ ἀμνηστίας.

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Ε.Α. ΚΟΛΛΩΣ

Η ΘΕΣΙΣ

ΤΟΥ Κ. Γ. ΜΑΥΡΟΥ

Ο κ. Γ. Μαύρος, εμφανιζόμενος ως εκπρόσωπος της Ένώσεως Κέντρου, έχει δύο προσόντα: Αφ' ενός μόν διακρίθη ως επιστήμων και αφ' άλλου έχει άκέραιον θεωρητικόν ήθος. Δεν είναι, θεόβαιως, ἀνάλογοντος από την κομματικήν ρουσφετολογία. (Κανείς, νομίζομεν, δεν είχε ποτέ αυτήν την άρετήν). Αλλά πάντοτε ἐγνώριζε νά σέβεται τὸ κοινὸν συμφέρον καὶ νά τηρῇ τοὺς κανόνας τῆς πολιτικῆς ἠθικῆς.

Ε δημοσίευσε γὰρ ἄρθρον ὃ κ. Γ. Μαύρος διὰ τὰς πολιτικὰς ἐξελίξεις. Ἡ δημοκρατία στηρίζεται εἰς τὸν διάλογον. Ἡ στήλη αὕτη οὐδέποτε τὸν ἐφοθήθη καὶ οὐδέποτε τὸν ἀπέφυγε. Ἐδημοσιεύσαμεν πάντοτε τὰς ἀπόψεις τῶν προσώπων μὲ τὰ ὅποια διαφωνοῦσαμεν. Τοῦτο πράττομεν καὶ σήμερον. Καταχωρίζομεν ὁλόκληρον τὸ ἄρθρον τοῦ κ. Γ. Μαύρου εἰς τὴν στήλην τοῦ πολιτικοῦ ρεπορτάζ. Ἐπεὶ ὁ ἀναγνώστης τοῦ παρόντος ἁρθρου ἔχει τὴν εὐχέρειαν νά ἐλέγξῃ τὰς ἀντιλογίας μας καὶ τὰς ἀντιρρήσεις μας.

Θ ἂ ἐπισφύρωμεν τὴν προσοχὴν τῆς Κοινῆς Γνώμης, πρὸς τὸ παρὸν, ἐπὶ μὲν οὐκ ὀλίγως τοῦ κ. Γ. Μαύρου. Ὁ κ. εκπρόσωπος τῆς Ένώσεως Κέντρου γράφει ὅτι ὁ Λαὸς «δὲν νοσταλγεῖ καθόλου τὸ καθεστὼς ποῦ ἀνατράφη τότε» (21 Ἀπριλίου 1967). Καὶ προσθεῖται: «Πρὶν ἀπὸ τὴν 21ῃ Ἀπριλίου εἶχε γίνῃ ἡ σωτηρικὴ βιά θρώσις καὶ ἀλλοίωσις τῆς αἰδέσεως τοῦ πολιτεύματος αἰ θαυμῶ τοῦ ἐπιτρέφει στοὺς ἐλλοχεύοντας ἐχθροὺς τῆς δημοκρατίας νά τὴν καταλύσουν». Ὁ κ. Γ. Μαύρος ἀποφεύγει νά μᾶς πῇ ἀπὸ ποῦ καὶ πῶς εἶχε γίνῃ ἡ διάθροσις τοῦ πολιτεύματος. Ἦτο ἀρετὴς οὐδὲν ἢ Ἐνώσεως Κέντρου;

Ε χορὴν καταλογίσει μίαν πρόσθετον εὐθύνην εἰς τὰ παλαιὰ πολιτικὰ κόμματα: Δὲν ἔλαβαν εὐακρινὴ καὶ θαρραλίαν ἀνταρτυτικὴν. Περιορίζοντο εἰς γενικὰς ἀφορισμοὺς καὶ εἰς ἀφήρημένας διακηρύξεις. Καὶ τὰ πράττον διὰ νά συγκαλοφον τὰς ἰδικὰς τῶν εὐθύναι. Τὰ κόμματα ἐξεθεμελίωσαν καὶ μετέθεσαν εἰς ἑρπεῖα τὸ ὀφιστάμενον τότε εἰς τὴν χώραν καθεστὼς σχετικῆς πολιτικῆς ἐλευθερίας.

Κ αὶ γινώσκει τὸ ἐρώτημα: Ἀφοῦ τὰ παλαιὰ κόμματα ἐσκότωσαν τὴν δημοκρατίαν πῶς θὰ μᾶς βύσουν τώρα ἐπὶ καλύτερον ἀπὸ τὸ παρελθόν τους; Πῶς θὰ μεταβληθοῦν εἰς οἰκοδόμους ἀνέγρου δημοκρατικοῦ οἰκοδομήματος; Ἠλλάξεν ἡ νοοτροπία τους; Μετεβλήθησαν τὰ πολιτικὰ τους ἥθη; Συνήγαγον διδάγματα ἀπὸ τὰ λάθη τους; Μετεμλήθησαν; Δὲν εἶδαμεν μέχρι τῆς στιγμῆς κανένα σύμπτωμα θετικῶς τῆς καταστάσεως τῶν παλαιῶν κομμάτων, τουλάχιστον τῶν περισσοτέρων ἀπὸ αὐτὰ. Οἱ δημιουργοί, κατὰ συνέπειαν, τοῦ κακοῦ, δὲν πιστοῦν ὅτι θὰ μεταβληθοῦν εἰς ἀγαθοεργὰ πλάσματα.

Ο κ. Γ. Μαύρος εἶναι ἐπιστήμων καὶ πολιτικός. Ἐπιπαρακαλοῦμεθα τὴν πρώτην τοῦ ἰδιότητα. Καὶ τοῦ ζητοῦμεν νά σκεφθῇ μὲ μίαν προσπάθειαν σπουδαίου ἀντικειμενικότητος. Τοῦ λέγομεν: Τὰ κόμματα κατ' οὐδὲν μετεβλήθησαν. Διατηροῦν τὴν παλαιάν νοοτροπίαν τους. Μὲ αὐτὴν ἐγκρέμισαν τοὺς δημοκρατικούς θεσμούς. Καὶ μὲ αὐτὴν προσπαθοῦν σήμερον νά παρεμποδίσουν τὴν πορείαν τοῦ δημοσίου βίου πρὸς τὴν δημοκρατίαν. Παράγοντες ἀνωμαλίας ἦσαν ἄλλοτε. Ὡς παράγοντες ἀνωμαλίας δοῦν καὶ σήμερον. Ἐάν ἀνενίσχ τὸ πρόβλημα ὁ κ. Γ. Μαύρος ὡς ἐπιστήμων, θὰ συμφωνήσῃ μαζί μας. Δὲν θὰ τὸ πρῶξ, θεόβαιως, ὡς πολιτικός. Καὶ τοῦτο διότι, παρὰ τὴν ἀντίθετον ἐπιθυμίαν του, δὲν ἔχει καὶ ὁ ἴδιος χειραφετηθῇ ἢ ἂν τὸ ἔχῃ ἐπιτύχει. Ἐλπίζω, ὅτι εἶναι ὀποχρεωμένος νά κινήται εἰς ἓνα κόσμον, ὃ ὅποιος θὰ τὸν ἀπεδοκίμαζε ἂν ἀπεπειράτο νά τὸν ὁδηγήσῃ εἰς τὸν ὀρθὸν δρόμον.

Σ. ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Ελεύθερος νά επιστρέψη ό Θεοδωράκης

● ΛΕΓΕΙ Η ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΙΣ

Ο Μίκης Θεοδωράκης είναι ελεύθερος νά επιστρέψη στην Ελλάδα. Καί όσα τραγούδια του επέτρεποντο πριν από τό 1967 θά επιτραπούν καί πάλιν. Αύτά εδήλωσε χθές ό ύφυπουργός πορά τώ Πρωθυπουργώ κ. Σπ. Ζουρνατζής, ύστερα από έρωτήσεις πού του έθισαν ξένοι ανταποκριτές.

Συγκεκριμένα ό ύφυπουργός κ. Ζουρνατζής απαντώντας σέ έρωτήσεις είπε:

● "Ότι ό Μίκης Θεοδωράκης είναι ελεύθερος νά επιστρέψη στην Ελλάδα. Ούδείς θά τόν ένοχλήση — έκτός εάν ύπάρχη εις βάρος του καταδικαστική απόφασις γιά αίτια όσχετη μέ τήν πολιτική δραστηριότητά του, όπως λ.χ. όφειλαί πρós τό ΙΚΑ.

● Ότι τό θέμα τών τραγουδιών του Θεοδωράκη μελετάται. Ο ίδιος ό κ. Ύφυπουργός μελετά τόν κατάλογο τών τραγουδιών του συνθέτου. Θά επιληφθή δέ σύντομα ή αρμοδία επιτροπή έλέγχου καί όσα τραγούδια του Θεοδωράκη επέτρεποντο πριν από τό 1967 θά επιτραπούν καί πάλιν.

‘Ο κ. Τάσκα είς τήν οίκίαν του κ. Μαρκεζίνη

Συμφώνως πρós άνεπιστήμους πληροφορίας ό έν Αθήναις Αμερικανός πρέσβυς κ. Χ. Τάσκα έπεσκέφθη προχθές τόν πρωθυπουργόν κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνη εις τήν οίκίαν του. Κατά τάς ίδιαις πληροφορίας ή επίσκεψις του Αμερικανού πρέσβευς εις τόν κ. πρωθυπουργόν ήτο κοινωνικού χαρακτήρος.

— Κυριακή 4 Νοεμβρίου 1973 —

**Εἰς ἐπιφυλακὴν
ὁλόκληρος ἡ ἀστυνομία
εἰς τὴν Κύπρον**

ΠΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΕΤΩΠΙΣΙΝ ΤΡΟΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΔΡΑΣΕΩΣ

ΔΕΥΚΟΣΙΑ, 3 Νοεμβρίου. Το άσπασμα του εως—Ένας μικτός ποταμός διαρρέει ότι είναι επιβλαβής κατά την υγείαν της δημοσίας του Προβλήτου Μοναρίου εις της απορρώμας διαρρώμας του εις Αιθίοπας και άλλων εις Μόδρον και Αιθίοπας υπό εξιστορήσεις τρομακτικές επιβλαβείς. Αι φήμες ότι του προβλήτου οι της διαρρώμας, ή άσπασμα διαρρέει εις της δημοσίας διαρρώμας της υγείας και διαρρώμας του άσπασμα διαρρέει εις της δημοσίας διαρρώμας.

[illegible]

Είχαν γεννηθεί δυο, ότι από της παραίτησης Πάριση, ότι ο Μανδύρας αναγνώρισε τις Αθήνες, το μέτρο ασφαλείας έχουν επιβάλει, οι δε αστυνομικοί περιπολούν επί οδών Ελευθέρου δημοκρατίας.

Ταπεινός, Η δόλου, ή προσο-
μική προς την κυβέρνηση δημοφί-
λ' Απονευματώδη γράφει σημειών-
ον, ότι εις χείρας των άρχων "Ασφα-
λείας" διέδωκεν στοιχεία εκ των
εγγύων του Γρίβα περί προπαιμα-
ζωμένης τουμκοκρατικής διαρυσίας.
Έχουν δε λησθή δια τα μέτρα προς
πρόληψιν παντός έκδηλωστος.

[illegible]

ESIGNORTELA NIE KAPITALISME

Παρά την 7.30' π.μ. χύε τα ραντάρ της Έθνικς Φοιράδας επί της κορυφής της Κωνσταντής, διασέ-
χοντες πάνω ελικόπτερα τα όπλα
υπερπλανοτή της περιοχής του
τουρκικού χωριού Γαλάτσια, επί της
χερσονήσου της Καρπασίας. Τα ε-
λικόπτερα δεν προσεγγίστηκαν πο-
τέ και αναγνωρίστηκαν ποιος θύο-
κότητος ήταν. Ομοίως, διέβησαν,
από πάνω, επί του πελάγους, τουρ-
κικά και ότι έφταναν δεκάπλοο επί
τους Τουρκοκυπρίους. Ισχυρίστη-
καν ότι η Γαλάτσια είναι ένα από τα
στρατηγικώς κέντρα των Τουρκο-
κυπρίων, όπου συγκεντρώνεται και

οι Τούρκοι από αξιωματικούς δε
Τουρκίας

[I.E. 1: 'Aqúthos wryoi elc 'A-
thyni' dnothawon dn: oúthios
wíthosathios elyos wpi tñs d-
wotopapthos elc wí dnothos
dnothosathios dnothosathios elc
E (maw)]

0 194 12413

Ἡ ὁρὴν ἀπεγομένης Κυρίου
 εἰ. Ἀνθρώπος μετὰ τὴν σήμερον τὴν
 ὥραν ἀποστασέτω εἰς Ἀδὴμας,
 ὅπου ἐστὶν παρακοή, ὡς ἐλέησεν ὁ
 Θεός, ἐν' ᾧ ἐλέησεν ἑαυτὸν ἐν
 ἡμετέροις. Ὡς γὰρ ἐστιν, ὁ εἰ. Ἀνθρώπος
 εἴτω ἐν ἀποστασὶ παρακοῆς.

REAL INTEREST

ΜΕΘΑΥΡΙΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΗΝ

ΜΑ ΜΑ 4-11-73

Ο Μακάριος εἰς Ἀθήνας

Ο ΓΡΙΒΑΣ ΑΠΟΚΛΕΙΕΙ ΠΛΕΟΝ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΜΦΙΛΙΩΣΙΝ

Χθεςιναί πληροφορίες ἀνέφεραν, ὅτι ὁ Πρόεδρος Μακάριος, προερχόμενος ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας, ὅπου ὡς γνωστόν πραγματοποιοῦν ἐπίσημον ἐπίσκεψιν, πρόκειται νά ἀφίξη εἰς Ἀθήνας τήν μεσημβρίαν τῆς μεθαύριον Τρίτης καί θ' ἀναχωρήσῃ αὐθημερόν τήν ἑσπέραν. Ἐνταῦθεν ὁ κ. Μακάριος θά μεταβῇ εἰς Μάλταν, ὅπου ἔχει προγραμματιστεί ἐπίσημον ἐπίσκεψιν, ὅπως ἔδωκεν καί εἰς Λιδύην. Εἶναι ἐνδεχόμενον νά ἐμφανηθῇ τῆς ὀλιγοῦρου παρουσίας του διὰ τῆς ἐπικοινωνίας μετὰ τῆς Κυβερνήσεως.

Ὁ στρατηγός Γρίβας

ΑΜΒΟΥΡΓΟΝ, 3 Νοεμβρίου. '18. ἀνταπόκρισις. — Στό αἰριανό τούτος τοῦ περιοδικοῦ ἀξιοσημεύεται συνέντευξις τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Γρίβα, πού παρεχώρησε πρὸς συνάκτῃ τοῦ περιοδικοῦ, σέ σημεῖο τῆς Κύπρου, τό ὁποῖον δέν κατονομαίνεται.

Ὁ Γρίβας διακηρύττει, μέ τήν συνέντευξιν αὐτή, ὅτι δέν ἔχει προκηρύξει ἀνακατῇ στήν Κύπρον καί ἀναγγέλλει ὅτι θά συνεχίσῃ τόν ἀγῶνα, καί πολιτικῶς καί στρατιωτικῶς, μέ τακτική, πού αὐτός θά θεωρήσῃ καλύτερη.

Σέ ἄλλο, ἐν ταῦτοις, σημεῖο τῆς ἱδίας αὐτῆς συνεντεύξεως, τονίζει, ὅτι ἡ ἔκθεσις θά πραγματοποιηθῇ μέ εἰρηνικά μέσα καί σύμφωνα μέ τόν καταστατικό χάρτη τοῦ Ὁργανισμοῦ Ἠνωμένων Ἐθνῶν.

Ὁ κ. Γρίβας ὑποστηρίζει ἐν συνεχείᾳ τήν ἀποψη, ὅτι δέν συνεργά-



Συνένεσις εἰς τήν
= 12ην σελίδα

Οι τρεις μάλιστα καθιστάς της 'Αθηνών και ότι, όταν ήταν εκεί (στην 'Αθήνα), οι φορείς του καθιστώσαντος τον είχαν θέσει υπό αυστηρή παρακολούθηση.

Δεν γνωρίζει, ή άλλως, ίσως στην συνέντευξή του, αν θα είχαν άμεση ευχρηστική παρασύνταξη στην παρεία του Κυπριακού προβλήματος αν θα είχαν γίνει τό στρατιωτικό προξενόσημα στην 'Ελλάδα. 'Αλλο ίσως να γνωρίζει, είναι ότι μέχρι της έκθεσης του κινήματος, ή 'Αθήνα διαπραγματευόταν με την 'Αγκυρα για λύση του Κυπριακού, με βάση την 'Ένωση.

«Βασιλόφρων»

Στη συνέντευξη, ή κ. Γρίβας δηλώνει ότι εξακολουθεί να παραμένει βασιλόφρων και μετά την κατάργηση της Μοναρχίας στην 'Ελλάδα και ταίρια γιατί από παλιά του πίστευε μετά την βασιμιά της αθροίζουσας Δημοκρατίας έχει καταλήξει από συμπέρασμα, ότι για την εφαρμογή 'Ελλάδα τό πολιτεύμα της Δημοκρατίας χωρίς βασιμιά, δεν είναι τό κατάλληλο για την χώρα.

Σε σχετικά ερώτηση άποφάνει, ήτι ή κ. Παπαδόπουλος δίν του άποφάνει πρόσκληση για τό μεταβή στην 'Αθήνα για την διαβουλευτή συναντιμάν μετ' αὐτού — και μετά ή δίν του Μοναρχίου — επί του Κυπριακού.

'Αν του γίνει μία παράσταση πρόταση, προσθήται, θά την ρευστήση και θά καθορίση τίς προϋποθέσεις υπό τίς όποιες θά είναι δυνατό ή άναρχή άναλόγως συμπεριλόν.

'Αποφάνει άποφάνει, ότι πω άναρχή άναλόγως, πως είναι δυνατό ή 'Ένωση, από άναλόγως, κατά την άποψη του, ή Πρόεδρος Μοναρχίας δίν θάει την 'Ένωση, όπως άποφάνει από γεγονότα — τό άποψη άναρχή γεγονότα δίν άποφάνει στην συνέντευξη αὐτή.

'Ο κ. Γρίβας μάρτυται, ή συναντιμάν, τον 'Αργεντινιστή, ότι τον άναρχή από ταπεινωμένη γεγονότα, με τίς πω άναρχή της Συνέντευξης και του άναρχή και του προσήται ότι πω μάρτυ τον άναρχή του.

'Ο κ. Γρίβας άναρχή στην συνέντευξη της συναντιμάνος του προς τό κ.Πιπέρη, ότι ή άναρχή των κομμουνιστών στο τελευταίο χρόνο άναρχή και άποφάνει την άποψη, ότι είναι άναρχή πω μία συμπεριλόν με τον Πρόεδρο Μοναρχία γιατί τους γνωρίζει, κατά τή άποψη του άποψη, χόος.

Και άποφάνει άποφάνει, κατά πόσον ή 'Αργεντινιστής γνωρίζει πρόγραμμα πω άναρχή (ή Γρίβας), όπως άναρχή ή Μοναρχία άποφάνει σί συνέντευξή του προς τον Τύπο στην Αμερική.

'Αν άναρχή ή Πρόεδρος τό άποφάνει του, τότε, άποφάνει ή Γρίβας, θά άναρχή άναρχή ή άναρχή του...

'Από άποφάνει τον άναρχή, ότι άποφάνει σχέδια εις άναρχή της άναρχή του, από άποφάνει την άναρχή της τελευταίας άποφάνει άποφάνει του Προέδρου της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας, άποφάνει με την άποφάνει, ότι θά άποφάνει στην άναρχή του Κυπριακού 'Ελληνακού Άσού και άποφάνει άναρχή.

ΠΟΙΟΣ

ΘΑ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΑ:

These findings on frequency & spectral features are in line with the literature on adult phonological processing (e.g., Kuhl, 1991). Adult and children, upon segmentation, do not rely on continuous environmental stimuli, the spontaneous speech and singing. The adults spontaneously and actively listen and learn about & eventually deal with linguistic features, and the children learn via segmentation. Adults also & spontaneously learn via the adult linguistic features & segments via FREQUENCY-TIME analysis, but also via possible word features like: rhythm & environmental context, and so on in children.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

—

Elenco opere inedite, inedite, e manoscritte, alcune di le
quali non sono state pubblicate. Per le pubblicazioni in stampa,
presenti nei cataloghi dei manoscritti, non ho dato alcun
valore, né ho dato alcun valore alle pubblicazioni. Le opere che
hanno, come si può vedere, di importanza e di valore non
sono state pubblicate, ma sono state pubblicate, e sono state
pubblicate, e sono state pubblicate, e sono state pubblicate.

Einleitung zu *Erkenntnis philosophischer Kritik* (1911) von dem
 Herausgeber: Die vorliegende Sammlung von Aufsätzen ist eine
 Auswahl aus den in den Jahren 1908 bis 1910 in der Zeitschrift
 „Erkenntnis“ erschienenen Aufsätzen. Die Aufsätze sind in
 drei Abteilungen gegliedert: 1. Allgemeine Erkenntnislehre, 2. Logik,
 3. Philosophie der Wissenschaften. Die Aufsätze sind in der
 Reihenfolge, in der sie erschienen sind, angeordnet. Die
 Aufsätze sind in der Reihenfolge, in der sie erschienen sind,
 angeordnet. Die Aufsätze sind in der Reihenfolge, in der sie
 erschienen sind, angeordnet. Die Aufsätze sind in der Reihenfolge,
 in der sie erschienen sind, angeordnet. Die Aufsätze sind in der
 Reihenfolge, in der sie erschienen sind, angeordnet. Die Aufsätze
 sind in der Reihenfolge, in der sie erschienen sind, angeordnet.

As the first step, we have to find out the value of α and β for the given data. The value of α is found by using the following formula:

Πῶς βλέπει ἡ Ἀριστερά τὸ θέμα τῶν ἐκλογῶν

[illegible][illegible]

Diebstahl des Kessels & des darin befindlichen Geldes. Der Diebstahl wurde durch die Polizei aufgeklärt, und der Täter wurde verurteilt, eine Geldstrafe zu zahlen. Der Diebstahl wurde durch die Polizei aufgeklärt, und der Täter wurde verurteilt, eine Geldstrafe zu zahlen.

Stress is not bad with itself, it's the way you deal with it that counts. Stress is a natural part of life, and it can be a good thing. It can help you focus, give you energy, and help you overcome challenges. But if you let it get the best of you, it can become a bad thing. It can lead to anxiety, depression, and other mental health problems. So, it's important to learn how to manage stress. There are many ways to do this, including exercise, meditation, and talking to a therapist. The key is to find what works for you and to use it regularly.

Im mindestens zwei verschiedenen und
abstehenden Stufen von drei bis fünf
jeweils mit drei absteigenden Stufen
von vier bis fünf, und vier absteigenden
Stufen von fünf bis sechs absteigenden
Stufen.

[illegible][illegible]

Դրանք արժեն, որոշե՞լ անհնայ
սին, տեսնե՞լ անհնայ՝ ինչ է
սի քաղաքի հեռի ու սի ժամերը:
Ի՞նչ տեսի ինչ անհնայում ու սին
հոգի ուն, ծնունդ, ժամի հիշ ու ի
անհնայը, ինչ քաղ ու ի՞նչ հոգ
տեսնել ուն Կիլիկիա քաղաքում ի
նչ անհնայում ու անհնայ ուն
ի՞նչ քաղաքում քաղ, ծնունդ, Ե՛ւ
անհնայի հոգում քաղ, ի անհնայ
հոգում ծն ու հոգ ուն ի՞նչ ու
նայ, ինչ քաղաքում ու քաղաք ծն
ու ուն ի՞նչ հոգ:

Andersson, så ständigt vid handen, för att han inte skulle ta fel i något. Han uppskattade verkligen den svenska folkets betänksamhet, som han så ofta hade hört om i Sverige.

systems, and differences in the way that
businesses and the employees of
the United States differ from
those of other countries. The
businesses of the United States
are different from those of other
countries in the way that they
operate and in the way that they
manage their employees.

[illegible]

Virapras, his brother-in-law, is a well-known scholar, responsible for the edition of the poems of the author of the *Aravali* group. He believes that the two poems, the *Aravali* group, are the work of the same poet, and that the poems are the work of the same poet. He believes that the poems are the work of the same poet.

[illegible][illegible]

Ellen teilte bei 21 Jahren und April die Verantwortung mit der Verantwortung und schenkte die Verantwortung. Verantwortung für die Verantwortung ist Verantwortung für die Verantwortung, Verantwortung für die Verantwortung und Verantwortung für die Verantwortung, die die Verantwortung ist. Verantwortung für die Verantwortung ist Verantwortung für die Verantwortung, Verantwortung für die Verantwortung ist Verantwortung für die Verantwortung — die ist Verantwortung.

[illegible]

During the following summer and autumn, following the completion, respectively, of the first and second of these, all 10 fish were taken together, kept in the same tank and then to light. The first average survival was 40 percent, the second 50 percent, and the third 60 percent. The fish were kept in the same tank and then to light. The first average survival was 40 percent, the second 50 percent, and the third 60 percent.

The oil-soluble hydrocarbons and oil-soluble heterocyclic compounds, including nitrogenous bases, comprising the hydrogenated aromatic compounds, are usually obtained from the first distillate; the aromatic gases, being of low boiling point, are removed by condensation and oil solubility.

Ἀλλαι δηλώσεις

Εἰς σχετικὰς δηλώσεις προέβη καὶ ὁ πρῶην βουλευτῆς κ. Ι. Τσιριμῶκος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐτόνισεν, ὅτι «πᾶς ἐχέφρων πολίτης καταδικάζει τὰς πράξεις αὐτὰς καὶ ἀπαιτεῖ τὴν παραδειγματικὴν τιμωρίαν πᾶντος ἐνόχου», χωρὶς ὅμως νὰ καθορίζη ποῖοι εἶναι οἱ ἐνοχοί.

Μία ἄλλη ἀντιφατικὴ δήλωσις προήλθεν, ὅπως ἐδηλώθη, ἀπὸ 15 περίπου βουλευτὰς τῆς Ε.Κ., οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐτόνιζον, ὅτι «οἱ πρωταίτιοι δὲν ἀνήκουν εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῆς Ε.Κ., ἀλλὰ εἰς ἀναρχικὰς ὀργανώσεις, μὴ ἐχούσας σχέσιν μὲ τὴν ἐθνικὴν καὶ δημοκρατικὴν παράταξιν τοῦ Κέντρου».

Καὶ ἀφοῦ ὑποστηρίζεται, ὅτι «οἱ ἀναρχικοὶ αὐτοί, ἀνερχόμενοι εἰς 100 — 150, διετάραξαν τὴν ἱερότητα τῆς τελετῆς, ρίπτοντες συνθήματα ξένα πρὸς τὴν Ε.Κ., προεκάλεσαν καὶ ἐλιθοβόλησαν τὰ ὄργανα τῆς τάξεως καὶ ὅτι πρόκειται περὶ ἐχθρῶν τῆς Δημοκρατίας».

Ὅπως εἶναι προφανές, ἡ τοποθέτησις αὐτὴ τῶν 15 βουλευτῶν δὲν εὐρίσκεται ἐν συναρτήσει πρὸς τὴν γραμμὴν τῶν ἡγετικῶν αὐτῆς στελεχῶν καὶ εἰδικώτερον τοῦ κ. Γ. Μαύρου, γενικῶς δὲ κρίνεται ὡς ἀπηχοῦσα τὰς ἀντιλήψεις περικωρισμένου ἀριθμοῦ τέως βουλευτῶν τῆς Ε.Κ.

ΒΡΑΔΥΝΑ

27/1/22

Αἱ ἀρμοδιότητες 24/10/73 6/11/73 τοῦ ἀντιπροέδρου

ΤΙ Ν.Δ. ΔΤΝΑΤΑΙ ΝΑ ΤΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ

Ο ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΙ τῆς Δημοκρατίας, ἐντός τῶν πλαισίων τῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας χαρακτηρομένης πολιτικῆς κατευθύνει τὴν δράσιν τῶν ἀρμοδίων φορέων ἐπὶ θεμάτων ἐθνικῆς ἀσφάλειας καὶ ἀσφαλείας καὶ δημοσίας τάξεως. Τοῦτο εἶναι Πραξιοκίνη Διάταγμα ἐπὶ ἐπικουρίας τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας ἐν τῇ ἀσκήσει τῶν καθηκόντων του, τοῦ ἐδημοσιεύθη εἰς τὴν Ἐφημερίδα τῆς Κυβερνήσεως.

Εἰδικότερον τὸ Πραξιοκίνη Διάταγμα εἶναι τὰ ἑξῆς:

Ἀρθρον 1.— Προκειμένης τῆς ἀσκῆσεως τῶν ἀρμοδιοτήτων τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας ὡς παραγόντος τῆς ἀποτελεσματικῆς ἐξουσίας ἐπὶ θεμάτων δημοσίας, δημοσιακῆς ἢ γινῆαι καταστάσεως καὶ ἀποχωρήσεως κατ' ἐκτιμήσασιν τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἐμπειρίας τῶν δημοσίων πολιτικών ἐπιστημόνων ὑπολλήλων, ὡς καὶ τῶν ὑπολλήλων νομικῶν προσώπων δημοσίου δικαίου, ὁ ἀντιπρόεδρος τῆς Δημοκρατίας δύναται τὸ ἀπογράψαι ἐπὶ τοῦ Προέδρου τὰ ἀπογεωμετρικά πρὸς τὴν καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς καμῆτης νομοθετικῆς ἀπολλομένης ἀπολλομῆς χαρακτηριστικῆς ἐκπαιδεύσεως, ὁ ἑξῆς:

α) Τὸν ἐκπαιδεύσαντων δημοσίου ἢ πολιτικῆς ἢ ἀπολλομῆς ἀπολλομῆς τῶν γινῆαι χαρακτηριστικῶν τῶν ὑπολλομῶν ἢ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἐμπειρίας γινῆαι χαρακτηριστικῶν ὑπολλομῶν. β) Τὸν ἐκπαιδεύσαντων τῶν ἐκπαιδεύσαντων κατὰ τὸν τῆς ἀπολλομῆς τοῦ ὑπολλομῶν ἀπολλομῶν, ὅπως ἐκπαιδεύσανται εἰς τὴν ἀπολλομῆς ἀρμοδιότητα τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας.

Ὁ ἀντιπρόεδρος τῆς Δημοκρατίας δύναται τὸν αὐτὸν ὡς ἀνα ἀρμοδιότητα τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας ἐπὶ θεμάτων δημοσίας ἢ δημοσιακῆς, δημοσιακῆς ἢ γινῆαι καταστάσεως καὶ ἀποχωρήσεως κατ' ἐκτιμήσασιν τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἐμπειρίας τῶν δημοσίων πολιτικών ἐπιστημόνων, τῶν ἀπολλομῶν ἀπολλομῶν, τοῦ ἀπολλομῶν ἰσχυρισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀπολλομῆς ὑπολλομῆς ὑπολλομῶν ὑπολλομῶν ὑπολλομῶν, ὡς καὶ τῶν ἀπολλομῶν τοῦ ἰσχυρισμοῦ, τοῦ ἀπολλομῶν καὶ τῆς ἀπολλομῆς καὶ τῶν ἀπολλομῶν τῶν ὑπολλομῶν ἀπολλομῶν, τοῦ ἀπολλομῶν ἰσχυρισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀπολλομῆς ὑπολλομῶν ὑπολλομῶν, ὅπως ἐκπαιδεύσανται εἰς τὴν ἀπολλομῆς ἀρμοδιότητα τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας.

Ἀρθρον 2.— Ὁ ἀντιπρόεδρος τῆς Δημοκρατίας, ἐντός τῶν πλαισίων τῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας χαρακτηρομένης πολιτικῆς, κατευθύνει τὴν δράσιν τῶν ἀρμοδίων φορέων ἐπὶ θεμάτων ἐθνικῆς ἀσφαλείας καὶ δημοσίας τάξεως, ὡς ἀπολλομῶν πρὸς τὴν ὅλην κυβερνητικὴν δράσιν, παρέχων τὴν πρὸς τὸ το ἀπολλομῶν κατευθύνσεις καὶ ἀπολλομῶν.

Ἀρθρον 3.— Ἡ κατὰ τὸ ἀρθρον 87 παρ. 3 τοῦ Συντάγματος ἐκπαιδεύσεως πρὸς ἀπολλομῶν τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας εἰς τὴν ἀπολλομῶν τοῦ ὑπολλομῶν ἀπολλομῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀντιπρόεδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας παρέχεται ἐγγράφως, γινῆαι ἀπολλομῶν ὡς πρὸς τὴν ἀπολλομῶν εἰς τὴν ἀπολλομῶν.



ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ

— Τρίτη 6 Νοεμβρίου 1973 —

ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ ΣΥΝΟΜΙΛΙΑ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΘΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ

Ο Μακαριώτατος φθάνει τήν 11^{ην} π.μ.

Η πρώτη συνάντηση του Προέδρου Μακαρίου μετά του πρωθυπουργού κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνη θα πραγματοποιηθεί σήμερα επί εὐκαιρία της διαλευκάνσεως ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Κύπρου.

Ο Πρόεδρος Μακάριος προερχόμενος ἐξ Ἀδελφ. Ἀσπίδων καὶ μεταβαίνων εἰς Μόλταν καὶ ἐκθεῖν εἰς Λυδίου, ἀναμένεται νὰ ἐβῇ εἰς τὸ ἀεροδρόμιον τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τὴν 11^{ην} π.μ. Ὡς παραμυθία ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἀρσεν, κατὰ τὸ ἔδαφημα δὲ τῆς παρουσίας του θὰ ἐπὶ συνομιλίαν μετὰ τοῦ πρωθυπουργοῦ κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνη, ὁ ὁποῖος θὰ κατέλθῃ διὰ τὴν ἀποδοχὴν του εἰς τὸ

ἀεροδρόμιον μετὰ τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ Ἑλληνικῶν κ. Χ. Παλαμά.

Ἐν ὄψει τῆς συνομιλίας μετὰ τοῦ Προέδρου Μακαρίου ὁ κ. πρωθυπουργὸς εἶχε γὰρ συνεργασίαν μετὰ τοῦ κ. Χ. Παλαμά, ὁ ὁποῖος, ἐξ ἄλλου, ἐδόθη γὰρ καὶ εἶχε συνομιλίαν μετὰ τοῦ πρέσβους τῆς Κύπρου κ. Ν. Κρανιδιάτη.

ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

Ο ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν κ. Χ. Παλαμάς ἐβόλετο γὰρ δεκτὸς εἰς συνεργασίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Δημοκρατίας κ. Γ. Παπαδοπούλου.

Ἡ ΕΣΕΑ πρὸς τὸν Μακάριον

Ἡ Ἐπιτροπὴ Συντονισμοῦ Ἑνωτικοῦ Ἀγώνος (ΕΣΕΑ) Ἀθηνῶν μὲ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν τῆς σημερινῆς διαλεύκανσεως ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ Προέδρου Μακαρίου ἀπευθύνει πρὸς αὐτόν, μίση τῆς ἐνστάδα Κυπριακῆς προοδεύουσας ἐδασκέρουσας, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας τὸν καλεῖ ὅπως ἐπανέλθῃ εἰς τὴν γραμμὴν τῆς αὐτοδιδασκίας, μὴ ἀποδεχθῇ λύσιν ἄνευ τῆς ἐγκρίσεως τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ λαοῦ, ἐκκαταστάσῃ διὰ ἐντιμίας καὶ ἀντιληπτὰς δημοκρατίας, ἀποκαταστήσῃ τὴν παραβιαζομένην ἐλευθεροτυπίαν, προστατεύσῃ τὰ παραβιαζόμενα ἀνθρώπινα δικαιώματα, ἀπολύσῃ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς κρατουμένους, χορηγήσῃ ἀμνηστίαν, ἀποσφίξῃ εἰς τὰς ὑπηρεσίας τοὺς ἀπολυθέντας, ἀποκαταστήσῃ τὴν ἰσοπολιτεῖαν διὰ τοὺς ἔθνη, τιμωρήσῃ τὰ παρανομώμενα κρατικά ὄργανα καὶ δημοκρατικοποιήσῃ τὸ ραδιόφωνον καὶ τὴν τηλεόρασιν.

ΤΟ ΕΝΙΑΙΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ

ΑΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ, 5 Νοεμβρίου, Τοῦ ἀποστολεῖται μας. — Ὁ μόνος ἀντιπρόσωπος τῆς Κύπρου εἰς τὰ Ἕθνη κ. Ρωσσίδης διὰ σημερινῶν ἐγγράφων του πρὸς τὸν Γεν. Γραμματεῖα τοῦ ΟΗΕ ἀπαντᾷ εἰς ἐγγράφον τοῦ Τουρκοκυπρίου Ἀγέτου κ. Νερεκτὸς διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου γίνεται προσπάθεια δημιουργίας

ἀμφιβολιῶν, ὡς πρὸς τὸν ὅσον ἐθνικὸν κράτος. Ὁ κ. Ρωσσίδης δὲ ἐπιχειρημάτων καὶ ἀναφορὰς εἰς ἐγγράφα καὶ δηλώσεις, ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ὡς βάσις τῶν συνομιλιῶν συνεργασίᾳ καὶ ἐγκαθίδρυσις ἀνεξαρτήτου κυρίαρχου καὶ ἐθνικοῦ κράτους. Περαιτέρω ὁ κ. Ρωσσίδης ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι αἱ τουρκικαὶ ἀξιώσεις περὶ πλήρεις αὐτονομίας τῆς τοπικῆς διακρίσεως, ὅπου αὐθεντὸς κρατικῶν ἐλέγχων, εἰσι διαμελιστικαὶ καὶ ἀντίθετοι πρὸς τὴν ἐνοσίαν τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ κράτους καὶ τοῦ Κανονιστικοῦ Χάρτου τῶν Ἕθνικῶν Ἐθνῶν.

Ἐξομαρτυρία ἡμερὲς ἀνέγραψε σήμερον τὴν πληροφορίαν ὅτι ἡ ἀπαγόρευσις τῆς Ἀστυνομίας ἐφίεται εἰς ὑπαρχούσας πληροφορίες ὅτι ὁ στρατηγὸς Γαῖδος θὰ διαβῇ ἐπὶ ἐπικρατοῦσα κατὰ τὴν νύκτα τοῦ παρελθόντος Σαββάτου. Ὁ κυβερνητικὸς ἐκπαιδευτικὸς ἐρωτηθεὶς σήμερον σχετικῶς εἶπε: εἰδὼν ὑπάρχει τίποτε τὸ ἀσυνήθες εἰς τὴν δραστηριότητα τῆς Ἀστυνομίας ἢ ὁποῖα ἐξελίσσεται εἰς συνηθὴ ἐπαγομένην.

Παραληφθεὶς ἐπίσης ὁ ἐκπαιδευτικὸς νὰ σχολιάσῃ τὰς δηλώσεις τοῦ στρατηγικοῦ Γαῖδα εἰς τὸ γεωμετρικὸν περιοχὴν ἀσπληγέως ἀπήτησεν: «Οὐδὲν σχόλιον. Σὺς παραπέμπω εἰς τὰς προσφάτους δηλώσεις τοῦ Μακαριώτατου».

Ἐν ὧσφι συζητήσεως τῆς προσφυγῆς

Μητμ 8/11/73

ΤΟ ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΕΜΜΕΝΕΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ

Διὰ τὴν συγκρότησιν τῆς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου

Τὸ Οἰκουμενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον ἐμμένει ἀκλινῶς εἰς τὴν τήρησιν τῆς Πατριαρχικῆς καὶ Συνδικτικῆς Πράξεως τοῦ 1928 περὶ τῆς συγκροτήσεως τῆς Διαρκoῦς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατὰ τὰ πρεσβεία τῆς χειροτονίας καὶ διὰ τῆς κλήσεως ἱσχυρίσθων ἱεραρχῶν ἐκ τῶν Μητροπόλεων, τῶσων τῆς Παλαιᾶς Ἑλλάδος, ὅσων καὶ τῶν Νέων Χωρῶν, τῶν ἀνηκουσῶν εἰς τὸ Οἰκουμενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον.

Τὰ ἀνωτέρω ὑπογραμμίζονται εἰς χθεσινὴν δέλτασιν ἐκ τῆς Ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς τῆς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τοῦ Οἰκουμενικοῦ Πατριαρχείου, ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῆς διὰ σήμερον ὁρισθείσης συζητήσεως ἐνώπιον τοῦ Συμβουλίου τῆς Ἐπικρατείας ἐπὶ τῆς αἰτήσεως τῶν 6 μητροπολιτῶν — φίλων τῶν κ. Ἱερωνύμου— Ἀττικῆς κ. Νικόδημου, Χαλκίδος κ. Νικολάου, Τρίκκης κ. Σεραφεῖμ, Κίρκισσιου κ. Χοριτέως, Κασσανδρείας κ. Συνεσίου καὶ Διδυμοτείχου κ. Κωνσταντίνου, περὶ ἀκυρώσεως τῆς νομίμως συγκροτηθείσης Διαρκoῦς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου κατὰ τὴν Συνόδον τῆς Ἱεραρσίας τῶν Μάσιου 1973.

Η ΔΗΛΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΕΙΟΥ

Τὸ κείμενον τῆς δηλώσεως τοῦ Οἰκουμενικοῦ Πατριαρχείου εἶναι τὸ ἀκόλουθον:

«Τὸ Οἰκουμενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον, ἐν ὧσφι τῆς ἐνώπιον τοῦ Συμβουλίου Ἐπικρατείας ἐκδικάσεως ἐσωτερικῶν διαφορῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀγιοτάτῃ Ἐκκλησίᾳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἀπομένον ἐν τισὶ σημείοις τῆς Πατριαρχικῆς καὶ Συνδικτικῆς Πράξεως τοῦ 1928 ἐπερὶ τῆς διοικήσεως τῶν Ἱερῶν Μητροπόλεων τῶν Νέων Χωρῶν, ὑπομνήσκει τὴν ὅσον τῷ Ἐντίμῳ τούτῳ

Συμβουλίῳ, ὅσον καὶ ὅσους τοὺς ἀρμόδιοις καὶ ἐπαναλαμβάνει προγενεστέρων, ἐξ ἀφορμῆς παρομοίας ἐνώπιον τοῦ Συμβουλίου τῆς Ἐπικρατείας προσφυγῆς, δηλώσιν αὐτοῦ ἔχουσιν ὡς ἑξῆς:

«Τὸ Οἰκουμενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον, ἔχον ὑπ' ὄφιν τοῦ ὅτι, ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῆς ἐκδικάσεως προσφυγῆς ἐνώπιον τοῦ Συμβουλίου Ἐπικρατείας πρὸς ἀκύρωσιν ὠρισμένων ἀποφάσεων τῆς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τῆς Ἱεραρσίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐνδέχεται ἵνα ληφθῶσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ Συμβουλίου τούτου ἀποφάσεις θίγουσαι ὅρους καὶ διατάξεις τῆς Πατριαρχικῆς καὶ Συνδικτικῆς Πράξεως τοῦ 1928, περὶ ἀναθίσεως ἐπιτροπικῶς τῇ Ἀγιοτάτῃ Ἐκκλησίᾳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῆς Ἐκκλησιαστικῆς διοικήσεως τῶν ἐν ταῖς Νέαις Χώραις Μητροπόλεων τοῦ Οἰκουμενικοῦ Πατριαρχείου, δηλοῦντι τοῦτο ἐμμένει ἀκλινῶς ἐν τῇ ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησιαστικῆς καὶ Συνδικτικῆς Πράξεως διαλαμβανόμενῳ ὅρῳ, μὴ στέργον τὸ παράπαν οἱ ἀνδότες παραβῶσιν ἢ ἀλλοιώσιν αὐτῶν, καὶ ταννύκει ὅτι, ἡ περὶ ἧς πρόκειται Πράξις εἶναι συμφωνία τριῶν παραγόντων ἐκκλησιαστικοκαπονομικῆς ρυθμίσεως τοῦ ζητήματος, καὶ συνεπῶς ἀπαράδιστον ἐρήμην τοῦ Οἰκουμενικοῦ Πατριαρχείου, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπιφυλάσσει εἰς ἑαυτὸ πάντα τὰ ἐκ τῆς Πράξεως ταύτης ἀπορρέοντα δικαιώματα αὐτοῦ. Ἐν ταῖς Πατριαρχείοις τῇ 7η Φεβρουαρίου 1973.

Ἐπειδὴ ἔξ υπευθύνων πηγῶν τῆς Ἀγιοτάτης Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος περιήλθον ἀσφαλῶς εἰς γνῶσιν τοῦ Οἰκουμενικοῦ Πατριαρχείου θετικὰ πληροφορία, ὅτι κατὰ τὴν ἐκδικασιν τοῦ θέματος μέλλει ἵνα ὡς ποστηριχθῇ, ὡς ἱκανοποιούσα τὴν

περὶ ἧς πρόκειται Πράξις καὶ ὡς συμφέρουσα τὸ Οἰκουμενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον, ἡ ἐν παρεμνήσει τῆς Πράξεως ἐκδοχὴ ὅτι ἡ τῶσων ἐκ τοῦ Τομεῦ περὶ ἀνακηρύξεως εἰς Αὐτοκέφαλον τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὅσων καὶ ἐκ τῆς Πράξεως ὑποχρέωσις περιορίζεται μόνον εἰς σύνθεσιν τῆς Διαρκoῦς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τῆς Ἐκκλησίας ταύτης ἐξ ἰσοῦ ἀριθμοῦ Ἱεραρχῶν ἐκ τῆς Αὐτοκεφάλου Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῶν ἀνηκουσῶν τῷ Οἰκουμενικῷ Πατριαρχεῖῳ Μητροπόλεων τῶν Νέων Χωρῶν, ἐπιδηλοῦται ὅτι ἡ τοιαύτη ἐκδοχὴ οὐδόλως εὐσταθεῖ καὶ ὅτι αἱ ὑπαγορευστέαι τοῦ Τόμου τῆς Πράξεως ρητῶς καὶ σαφῶς ὡς πρὸς τὴν σύνθεσιν τῆς Διαρκoῦς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τῆς Ἀγιοτάτης Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὁρίζουσι ὅπως αὕτη γίνηται:

α) Κατὰ τὰ πρεσβεία τῆς χειροτονίας καὶ,

β) Διὰ τῆς κλήσεως Ἱεραρχῶν ἱσοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἐκ τῆς Αὐτοκεφάλου Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀνηκουσῶν τῷ Οἰκουμενικῷ Θρόνῳ Ἱερῶν Μητροπόλεων τῶν Νέων Χωρῶν.

Τὸ Οἰκουμενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον, Συνδικτικῇ ἀποφασί, ἀνακοινούμενον τὰ ὡς ἄνω, ἐφαλκίζει τὴν προσοχὴν τῶν τριῶν συμβαλλομένων μερῶν τῆς Πράξεως τοῦ 1928, ἵηται Ἐαυτοῦ, τῆς Ἐντίμου Ἑλληνικῆς Πολιτείας καὶ τῆς Ἀγιοτάτης Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐπὶ τῶν συμβατικῶν αὐτῶν ὑποχρεώσεων εἰς τήρησιν ἀπαρράγτων, σαφῶς καὶ ἀπαράδιστον διατάξεων, ἐπιφυλάσσει δὲ εἰς Ἐαυτὸ τὸ δικαίωμα τῆς προαποτίσεως τῆς Πράξεως, ἐν περιπτώσει παραβιάσεως αὐτῆς, καθ' ὃν ἔθηκε κρίνει τρόπον. Τῇ 5ῃ Νοεμβρίου 1973.

Δήλωσις τέως ἀξιωματικῶν τοῦ πολεμικοῦ «Βέλος»

ΔΙΑ ΤΟ ΘΕΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΠΟΤΑΞΕΩΣ

Ὡς μετέδωσεν ὁ ραδιοσταθμὸς τοῦ Λονδίνου, οἱ ἀξιωματικοὶ τοῦ ἀντιτορπιλλικοῦ «Βέλος» ἀντιπλοῖ-
αρχος Παππᾶς καὶ σημαιοφόροι Γκορτζής, Ματαράγκας καὶ Προκο-
πάκης οἱ ὅποιοι εὐρίσκονται εἰς τὸ
Λονδίνον, ἔδωσαν εἰς τὸν ἀγγλικόν
Τύπον δήλωσιν εἰς τὴν ὅποιαν, με-
ταξὺ ἄλλων, λέγουν: «Ὅσον ἀφο-
ρᾷ τὰ βαρέα παραπτώματα περὶ
τὴν πειθαρχίαν καὶ τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν,
θεωροῦμεν ὅτι ἐπράξαμεν τὸ καθή-
κον μας, τηροῦντες τὸν ὄρκον μας.
Τὰ βαρέα πειθαρχικά παραπτώμα-
τα διεπράττοντο ἀπὸ τὴν 21ην Ἀ-
πριλίου μέχρι τῆς ὀκτωμοσίας τῆς
πολιτικῆς κυβερνήσεως καὶ δὲν
γνωρίζουμε ἂν τοιαῦτα παραπτώ-
ματα ἔχουν ἐκλείψει παντελῶς. Ἐ-
πι παραδείγματι ὠρισμένοι ὑπο-
λοχαγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ συνελάμβαν-
ον καὶ ἐξευτέλιζον ἀνωτέρους καὶ
ἀνωτάτους συναδέλφους τῶν, ἐνῶ
ταγματάρχαι καὶ ἀντισυνταγμα-
τάρχαι διώριζον ταξιάρχους καὶ
στρατηγούς. Ἡ ἀποχώρησίς μας
εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικὸν οὐδεμίαν ἔχει
σχέσιν μὲ τὴν ἔννοιαν τῆς λιποτα-
ξίας, ἀλλὰ ὑπῆρξε ἡ συνέχεια τοῦ
κινήματος τοῦ Ναυτικοῦ καὶ ὁ μο-
ναδικὸς στόχος ἐνημερώσεως τῆς
κοινῆς γνώμης τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ καὶ
ἐξωτερικοῦ περὶ τῶν ἀντιθέσεων
τῶν στελεχῶν τῶν Ἐνόπλων Δυνά-
μεων πρὸς τὸ καθεστῶς. Ὅλοι οἱ
συμμετασχόντες εἰς τὸ κίνημα καὶ
ἀποταχθέντες ἀξιωματικοὶ αἰσθα-
νόμεθα ὑπερήφανοι διότι ἀποτελέ-
σαμε ἓναν ἐκ τῶν κυριωτέρων πα-
ραγόντων οἱ ὅποιοι συνετέλεσαν εἰς
τὰς ἐπελθούσας μεταβολάς. Ἰδι-
αιτέρως εἰς τὴν γενικὴν ἀμνηστίαν,
τὴν ἀπελευθέρωσιν τῶν πολιτικῶν

κρατουμένων, τὴν ἀπομάκρυνσιν
τῶν στρατιωτικῶν καὶ τὴν δημιουρ-
γίαν πολιτικῆς κυβερνήσεως, μετα-
βολάς ποῦ δὲν μᾶς παρέχουν εἰσέ-
τι ἱκανοποιητικὰς ἐγγυήσεις, παρὰ
τὰς προσπάθειάς τοῦ νέου πρωθυ-
πουργοῦ, ὅτι βαίνομεν πρὸς πλήρη
ἀποκατάστασιν τῆς νομιμότητος».



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Turkish stand does not allow great margins for optimism

President's statement on Cyprus affairs
and views on Middle East problem

Speaking to correspondents during his regular monthly meeting with them on Tuesday, October 30, His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, said that the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot leadership had, as of late,

begun to become more inflexible and margins for optimism were not great. He expressed the view, however, that prospects for a solution to the Cyprus problem would be clearer, by the end of December.

The President also said that he had no indications as to the intentions of the new Turkish Government, but Turkish policy on Cyprus, as it had emerged so far, was more or less above party politics and remained the same regardless of changes in government.

Asked to comment on a recent statement by the new Greek Premier, Mr. Sp. Markezinis, that Greece should have a role of "leader" and not "follower" in the Cyprus problem, President Makarios replied that the Greek Government had always had an important say in the handling of the Cyprus problem, taking all general national interests into consideration, and in no case had its position been limited to the role of mere "follower".

His Beatitude added: "Athens is the national Centre of Hellenism and we turn to it and co-operate with it in the handling of our national problem. Since there is a close and genuine co-operation between Athens and Nicosia, as dictated by the National interest, there is no question of 'leader' or 'follower' in handling the national problem of Cyprus".

The President of the Republic said also that during a meeting he had with the Cyprus Ambassador in Athens a few days earlier the Ambassador, Mr. N. Kranidiotis conveyed to him the Greek Premier's greetings and his desire for close co-operation in the handling of the Cyprus problem. His own message of reply, he said, was of a similar nature.

GRECO-TURKISH DIALOGUE

A correspondent observed that perhaps the statement of Mr. Markezinis that he favoured a dialogue between Greece and Turkey might cause the Turks to harden their attitude at the local talks since they themselves were in favour of such a dialogue. His Beatitude stated on this: "If the local talks end in a failure, because of Turkish intransigence, the view probably held by the Turks that a dialogue between Greece and Turkey would have better results for them

(Continued on page 3)



President Makarios rides with Emperor Haile Selassie in the imperial state coach after arrival at Addis Ababa for a state visit.

President Makarios starts tour in Ethiopia Malta and Libya

● TUMULTUOUS WELCOME IN ADDIS ABABA

His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, last Thursday left for a five-day visit to Ethiopia on the start of his two-week tour which will also take him to Malta and Libya.

The President is accompanied during his visits

by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. I. C. Christophides and other officials. Before departure from Nicosia airport His Beatitude said that his official visit to Ethiopia was taking place at the invitation of His Majesty, the Emperor

(Continued on page 4)

MORE PHOTOGRAPHS
FROM PRESIDENT'S VISIT

ON P. 4

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ECONOMIC FREEDOM ULTIMATE GOAL OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

● IMPROVEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE

Addressing a press gathering at the Public Information Office lounge recently the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance, Mr. M. Spanos, explained the programmes of his Ministry and reminded that since independence the Cyprus Government had declared that the social policy of the Republic of Cyprus had been dictated "by the aim to achieve the ultimate goal of social justice in conditions of economic freedom and political democracy; and to improve the quality of life of the individual and society as a whole".

This policy, he said, is based on the belief that:

- (a) industrial peace should be the outcome of voluntary, tripartite co-operation,
- (b) living standards should be gradually and systematically improved,
- (c) national wealth should be equitably distributed,
- (d) economic freedom should be accompanied by equilibrium of power in industry and the balanced and parallel welfare of all classes of society, and
- (e) the protection of those economically and socially weak should be the responsibility of society as a whole.

Within this policy of social justice the Ministry has pursued consistently and persistently the objectives of:—

- (a) promoting the growth of the national income as a prerequisite for the provision of additional social benefits and the improvement of economic standards;
- (b) providing the best possible social insurance scheme for Cypriot workers and self-employed as well as their dependents;
- (c) securing the basic human rights and a decent standard of living for all citizens;
- (d) preventing the creation of social groups dependent on the economy; and
- (e) enlarging the participation in and contribution of all citizens to the socio-economic development of the Island.

Mr. Spanos then elaborated on a number of major programmes of the Ministry which, he said, demonstrated in a practical way the commitment to social justice and the ways and means which have been utilized to achieve this objective.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

A full and productive "Employment Programme" has been one of the primary objectives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance since its inception in 1959. To implement this programme, Government has invested millions of pounds in works of infra structure and in the encouragement and development of local industry and trade. The result has been that conditions of over-full employment have prevailed in the Island for the last six or seven years. A further step is now taken in this field through the re-organization and proper functioning of a vocational guidance service which will assist in ensuring not only full employment but also employment in the right occupation.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

The achievement of higher living standards depends, for a country like Cyprus which is small and poor in natural resources, on the accurate

assessment and best possible utilization of its human resources. Government at the instigation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance has made a heavy investment in this direction by the establishment of (a) the Cyprus Productivity Centre, (b) the Higher Technical Institute, (c) the Hotel and Catering Institute, (d) the Apprenticeship Schemes for the whole of Industry, (e) the Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and (f) accelerated job in-training, retraining and upgrading schemes for a variety of occupations which were sorely needed by our expanding economy.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

The Ministry's Industrial Relations Services has been strengthened and co-operation has been achieved by both Employers and Workers in accepting the principle that strikes and lock-outs being detrimental to both, and to society at large, should be avoided; and machinery have been established for the solution of conflicts when they arise. As a result Industrial unrest is minimal in Cyprus, in comparison to other countries, in spite of the freedoms that are secured by law and our Constitution.

Through the machineries for arbitration and conciliation understanding and agreement has been secured on fair wages and remuneration and, as far as possible, for equal pay for work of equal value.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Within the Cyprus realities and the economic potentialities of the country a comprehensive Social Insurance Scheme is now in operation which covers every gainfully employed Cypriot, including farmers and agricultural workers. The Scheme provides such benefits as old age and widows pensions, unemployment and sickness benefits, marriage, maternity and death grants and com-

pensation for industrial injuries and occupational disabilities.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

As from this year an experiment is made with the introduction of a new public assistance programme which will eventually give, it is hoped practical subsistence to the right of all citizens to a minimum standard of decent living.

PERSONAL SERVICES

For the social integration of the maladjusted and the delinquent a wide range of personal and institutional services have been introduced, which include supervision and guidance, training and social assistance.

Meanwhile, preventive and developmental programmes give special attention to community and group needs and promoted the mobilization of communities and voluntary organizations for identifying and meeting special needs and problems. The active participation of all citizens in the socio-economic progress of the country is pursued with vigour and belief in the intrinsic values and creative possibilities of man. Community welfare projects, now in operation, include community welfare centres, community day-care centres, homes for aged, homes for mentally retarded children and community youth centres.

The Minister also stressed the fact of the development of the Colonial Department of Labour of 1959, with a few dozen labour and welfare officers, into a full-fledged Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance and Welfare, with almost a thousand civil servants all over the island, in the short space of 13 years, which, he said, was the joint achievement of Government, the two sides of industry, i.e. employers and trade unions, and the organized groups active in the social field; all of whom have done so much to assist in the formulation of policy and the implementation of our various programmes.

There is in active operation a wide network of committees all over the island which assist the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance and Welfare both in the formulation and the implementation of its social policies. Mr. Spanos said that his Ministry had advocated the establishment and persistently promoted popular participation in every aspect of its work because it believes that for social justice to be lasting and permanent it has to be based on healthy, free and unimpeded social institutions which subjugate personal and class interests to the interest of society as a whole.

Concluding the Minister said: "Without minimizing the social benefits, the labour standards, the fairer distribution of the national income and the score of other achievements which the Ministry has to its credit, if one would ask me what has been its major achievement I would say, without any hesitation, that it has been the institutional changes which it has brought about in Cyprus society and the social institutions which it has promoted and assisted to operate freely and democratically. Because, I repeat, it is these social institutions which will maintain, safeguard and promote social justice and make it lasting and permanent".

MORE TOURISTS ARRIVE

According to the tourism, migration and travel statistics report during July, 1973, 39,934 visitors arrived in Cyprus compared to 32,604 during July last year, i.e. there was an increase of 16.3 per cent. The total number of visitors during the period January—July, 1973, was 148,887 compared to 124,410 during the corresponding period of 1972, i.e. an increase of 19.7 per cent.

Of the total 37,934 visitors of July, 19,630 or 51.7 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 2,754 from U.S.A., 2,514 from Federal Republic of Germany, 1,975 from Greece, 1,938 from Sweden, and 1,020 from Israel. During the same month, 11,389 Cypriots travelled abroad.

The total number of Cypriots emigrating during the month of July, 1973, totalled 100 compared to 64 in July, 1972. The total number of Cypriots emigrating during the period January—July, 1973 was 632 compared to 639 during the corresponding period of 1972, i.e. there was a drop of 1.1 per cent.

NO OPTIMISM FROM TURKISH STAND

(Continued from page 1)

will prove wrong. As clearly stated by Mr. Markizinis, a Greco-Turkish dialogue on Cyprus, in the event of failure of the local talks, would aim at finding a solution to the problem, but a possible agreement would not be implemented without the approval and acceptance of the people.

Asked about a recent meeting with the Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Mr. E. Lagacos, President Makarios said that during the meeting they had reviewed developments in the Cyprus problem. He added that he regarded the Greek Ambassador to Cyprus as an adviser of his and that he "exchanges views with him on many matters and situations relating to the Cyprus problem. Naturally, he said, we discussed the internal situation. Statements published in a section of the press to the effect that Mr. Lagacos expressed anxiety or made a demarche on behalf of the Greek Government in respect of certain recent incidents did not, however, represent the true facts.

INTERNAL SITUATION

His Beatitude was asked for an assessment on the current attitude of General Grivas. He said: "Grivas appears to have abandoned his terrorist activities but has not abandoned his assassination plans against me. Proof of this is the recent attempt on October 7 about which he has been so far observing a guilty silence. I am convinced that Grivas, having repeatedly failed to impose his views by terrorist activity, has decided to take a shortcut. He is thus concentrating his effort on working out plans against my life, whose successful implementation will, as he thinks, help him achieve his aims in one fell swoop. It may

be said that my violent death has for some time been Grivas's sole target".

Asked to comment on a recent statement by Grivas asking for a contest in the political field on "equal terms" President Makarios replied:

"Grivas's challenge, as spelled out, cannot be taken seriously. If Grivas really desires a political contest, he must first of all abandon his hideout and assassination designs, come out in the open and enter the arena of honest political competition. It is inconceivable to carry out a democratic struggle from a hideout with the support of armed terrorist groups whose leader is hiding other threats to strike at the lawful government with their help. Grivas's recent statement alone that he will carry out his struggle the way he thinks best is sufficient to give the measure of the seriousness and mentality of the man".

His Beatitude denounced recent attacks by unknown persons on supporters of General Grivas and opposition daily "Eftihiki". He said that the raid on the newspaper "Eftihiki" aimed at preventing its publication, was an unreservedly condemnable act.

He added: "The raiders are supposed to be pro-government elements but their action is an anti-government one. I hope the Government does not have many such supporters who, by infringing acts, provide grounds for charges of violation of freedom of the press. I am really grieved that some supporters of the Government, by their conduct, become harmful to it and worse than its enemies".

The President of the Republic said in reply to another question that "the Government will not cease combating lawlessness and bringing members of Grivas's armed groups to justice. The combating of lawlessness and the enforcement of

law and order is the duty of the Government, the execution of which is not affected by Grivas's threats". He added, however, that any attack or any non-lawful act against supporters of Grivas either by irresponsible persons supporting the Government or Government organs was inadmissible. But their punishment too, was not Grivas's business and the General's threats about retaining the blow indicated an intention to revert to the use of violence.

MIDDLE EAST

Asked to comment on the intervention of the United States and the Soviet Union for an end to the Middle-East war, President Makarios expressed the view that the new war in the Middle East will not provide a substantial solution to the problem that has existed for so many years. The intervention of the United States and the Soviet Union to end the war between the Arabs and Israel he said, was a great contribution to the restoration of peace in this area. Without the intervention of the two super-powers, the Middle East war would have had regrettable effects on a world-wide scale.

Asked to say whether he believed that the end to the Middle East war would have a beneficial effect on the Cyprus problem as well, he said that the effects of restoration of peace are always favourable. "The ending of the war in the Middle East will, in some way, have a beneficial effect on the Cyprus problem as well."

His Beatitude expressed the view that Cyprus could not have contributed very much in an effort to find a solution to the Middle East problem, but he declared that "we shall be happy if Cyprus is used as a venue for negotiations to find a solution to the Middle East problem". He added that the Government has already intimated this to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Governments of the countries immediately concerned.

Asked whether it was true that Libya was interested in the establishment of diplomatic relations with Cyprus President Makarios replied in the affirmative and added that consent had already been given for the accreditation of the first Libyan Ambassador to Cyprus.

EXPORT CREDIT INSURANCE EXPERT TO ADVISE ON CYPRUS SCHEME

Mr. F. Fishpool, a U.K. export credit insurance expert, arrived in Nicosia last week to advise the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the enactment of legislation for the establishment and operation of a scheme to provide facilities to the Cyprus export trade.

Mr. Fishpool will remain in Cyprus for about a year and will have contacts with business people.

MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

The Central Bank of Cyprus announces that the total foreign exchange reserves of Cyprus at the end of August, 1973, amounted to £123,374,000, bank deposits reached the level of £198,247,000 and bank credit totalled £152,729,000.

The currency in circulation was £29,291,000. The foreign exchange cover of the Central Bank's liabilities in the form of deposits and currency was 101.0 per cent.



OHI Day, (28 October), was celebrated again this year throughout Cyprus. The three day celebration included meetings in clubs and schools with appropriate programmes, and special church services. In Nicosia, H. B. Archbishop Makarios officiated at a special service in Phaneroni Church (above). Next to His Beatitude is the Greek Ambassador and the members of the Council of Ministers.

Tumultuous welcome for President in Ethiopia



Children of Greeks living in Ethiopia dressed in national costumes were amongst the crowds welcoming His Beatitude in Addis Ababa.

(Continued from page 1)

of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie. His visits to Malta and Libya are also paid following invitations of the leaders of these countries.

Explaining the reasons for his official visits to foreign countries His Beatitude said that these do not always have a special aim, but they serve a wider purpose. He added that he considered his visits to the three countries nationally useful, because an opportunity was provided for better enlightenment on the national question of Cyprus and closer ties were at the same time created between Cyprus and these countries.

President Makarios said that he considered the invitations of Emperor Selassie and the leaders of Libya and Malta as an honour for him and as an expression of feelings of friendship and esteem for Cyprus.

The President of the Republic also said that during his visits to the three countries he will have talks on matters of particular and general interest. He expressed the belief that personal contact and acquaintance with the Governments and the peoples of these countries will be beneficial to Cyprus.

The President of the Republic also said that during his visits to the three countries he will have talks on matters of particular and general interest. He expressed the belief that personal contact and acquaintance with the Governments and the peoples of these countries will be beneficial to Cyprus.

On arrival in Addis Ababa, the President of the Republic was greeted by Emperor Haile Selassie and a 21-gun salute. As he stepped from his plane a squadron of Ethiopian airforce jets which had escorted the presidential plane on the last stage of its journey, screamed overhead. President Makarios was also met by Abuna (Archbishop) Theophilos, Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, members of the royal family, the prime minister and other government officials and high-ranking officers of the armed forces.

After going to the special dais for the playing of the two national anthems, President Makarios and the Emperor inspected a guard of honour made up of members of the army, air force and the navy.

The two leaders then rode in the imperial state coach, escorted by a squadron of the household cavalry, through streets bedecked with Cypriot and Ethiopian flags and lined with cheering crowds, to the Jubilee Palace where the President stayed during his visit.



President Makarios and Emperor Haile Selassie on the dais for the playing of national anthems.

(Photos from the visit by Char. Avdolepoulos)

EVIDENCE UNCOVERED OF APHRODITE'S TEMPLE

The Swiss-German Archaeological Expedition at Kouklia (Palaeapaphos), sponsored by the University of Zurich and the German Archaeological Institute, completed its sixth season of excavations during August and September, 1973, under the direction of Professor F. G. Maier.

Following a number of trial sections dug during the 1970 season, this season marked the beginning of systematic excavations in the area of the Temple of Aphrodite. In many parts the walls of this extensive building complex have been obliterated by medieval and modern structures. The finding of hundreds of sugar cones and abundant glazed pottery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries all over this area shows that the Temple site was used in Lusignan times by the regular retinue attached to the Royal Manor House at Kouklia. This may have been one of the main reasons for the extensive destruction of the famous Temple.

While the walls of the Eastern (entrance) wing still stand to a considerable height, of the South Stoa only the foundations survive. In the easternmost corner of this site part of a Roman mosaic with geometrical patterns was uncovered. The finding of a Roman bronze coin in the footings of the stoa-wall has confirmed the Roman date for the main building complex, already assumed by the British excavations in 1888.

On the other hand, the so-called "South Wing" built of magnesian limestone blocks on a plan different from that of the main complex, has always been regarded as part of an earlier, pre-Roman sanctuary. For various reasons no stratigraphical evidence as to its date is available. Fortunately the discovery of two square capitals of the same Mycenaean type as those excavated recently at Kition by the Department of Antiquities, now proves that the famous sanctuary of Aphrodite at Kouklia dates from the Late Bronze Age. Thus the legend of the foundation of the Temple of Paphos by Kinyras (or Apapenor) is clearly based upon historical facts.

The finds of Mycenaean and Late Cypriot pottery (though unsatisfactory) from the Temple site confirm the Late Bronze Age origin of the sanctuary. The fact that the first fragments of Chalcolithic pottery at Kouklia came to light during this season at the Temple area may point to an even more ancient date of this cult.

Work on Site A (North East Gate and City Wall) was completed by a number of sections probing the outer defences. It was found that for reasons hard to explain the dry ditch in front of the Archaic city wall, does not continue on the other (North West) side of the Gate.

During the Archaeological Survey work a looted Roman chamber tomb was identified at the locality Spilaion-tou-Arabi, one and a quarter miles east of Kouklia. The size and the plan with a rectangular main chamber and several side chambers resembles the Hellenistic-Roman tomb known as "Spilaion-tou-Nigeros".

The Expedition hopes to continue the excavations of the Temple of Aphrodite in 1974.

ΠΡΩΗΝ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ ΛΟΓΟΚΡΙΣΙΑΣ ΜΗΝΥΣΕ ΤΟΝ κ. ΣΠ. ΜΑΡΚΕΖΙΝΗ

Μήνυση έναντίον του πρωθυπουργού κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνη για φιλοκομμουνιστικές δηλώσεις υπέβαλε ο συνταγματάρχης έ.ά. κ. Κ. Βρυώνης, ο οποίος διηύθυνε τήν υπηρεσία λογοκρισίας τόν πρώτο χρόνο μετά τήν 21η 'Απριλίου.

Τήν πληροφορία δημοσιεύει η ιταλική έφημερίδα «Κορριέρε ντέλλα Σέρα» του Μιλάνου και μετέδωσε, επίσης, ο Ραδιοφωνικός Σταθμός του Μπί Μπί Σί.

Κατά τό Μπί Μπί Σί, ο κ. Βρυώνης μήνυσε τόν πρωθυπουργό κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνη μέ τήν κατηγορία ότι προβαίνει σέ κομμουνιστική προπαγάνδα, ενώ κατά τήν «Κορριέρε ντέλλα Σέρα» διότι προέβη σέ φιλοκομμουνιστικές δηλώσεις, «αί όποίαι δύνανται νά βλάψουν τό έθνος και νά ρίψουν ύδωρ είς τόν έουθοόν μύλον του κομμουνισμού».

TA NEA 7/4/73

Ούτε κατά τό 1974 νέα δημόσια έργα

• ΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ ΣΥΝΤΟΝΙΣΜΟΥ

Εις 18 δισακτομμύρια προγραμματίζονται διά τό προσεχές έτος αι δαπάναι κρατικών επενδύσεων, όπως εδήλωσε χθές πρὸς τοὺς αντιπροσώπους τοῦ Τύπου ὁ Ὑπουργὸς Συντονισμοῦ καὶ Προγραμματισμοῦ κ. Καψάλης. Τό ποσόν τοῦτο εἶναι κατώτερον κατὰ 9 δισακτομμ. μὲν τοῦ ὀρχικῶς προγραμματισθέντος ἔτους τοῦ αὐτοῦ προϋπολογισμοῦ τοῦ λήγοντος ἔτους καὶ κατὰ 6 δισ. τοῦ τελικῶς διαμορφωθέντος τοιοῦτου, μετὰ τὴν γενόμενὴν, κατὰ τὴν ἀνταρξίαν, περικοπὴν του.

Ὁ κ. Καψάλης, διευκρίνησεν, ὅτι συμβάσεις διά τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν νέων ἔργων δέν πρόκειται νά ἀναληφθοῦν κατὰ τό προσεχές ἔτος, θὰ συνεχισθῇ ἡ ἐκτέλεσις τῶν ἤδη ὑπὸ κατασκευὴν, θὰ ἀναληφθῇ δέ ἡ χρηματοδότησις μόνον ἐκείνων τῶν ἔργων τῶν ὁποίων ἡ μὴ κατασκευὴ θὰ ἦτο ἐπιζημία διά τὴν ἐθνικὴν οἰκονομίαν.

Ὁ κ. Ὑπουργὸς προσέθεσεν ἐπίσης, ὅτι θὰ καταβληθοῦν εἰς τοὺς ἐργαλήπτας δημοσίων ἔργων ὅλαι αι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὀφειλαὶ τοῦ Δημοσίου διά τὰς πραγματοποιηθείσας δαπάνας τῶν ἐντὸς τοῦ λήγοντος καὶ τῶν προηγούμενων ἐτῶν.

Αἱ δαπάναι, εἰς ἄλλου, τοῦ τακτικοῦ προϋπολογισμοῦ δέν πρόκειται νά ὑπερβοῦν τὰ 80 δισεκ. δραχμῶν, όπως προκύπτει ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπαναληφθείσαν καὶ γθὲς παλαιότερον εἰλήωσιν τοῦ κ. Καψάλη, ὅτι ἐν τῷ συνόλῳ του, ὁ κρατικὸς προϋπολογισμὸς, τακτικὸς καὶ ἐπενδύσεων, θὰ εἶναι κατώτερος τῶν 100 δισεκατ. Τό ποσόν αὐτό τῶν 80 δισεκ. δραχμῶν εἰς τό ὁποῖον, όπως συνάγεται ἀπὸ τὰς δηλώσεις τοῦ κ. Καψάλη, προτίθεται ἡ Κυβέρνησις νά διαμορφώσῃ τὰς τακτικὰς δαπάνας τοῦ προσεχοῦς ἔτους θὰ εἶναι κατὰ 5% περίπου ὑψηλότερον τῶν ἀντιστοίχων τοιοῦτων τοῦ 1973. Ἀναφορικῶς πρὸς τὴν γενικωτέραν δημοσιονομικὴν πολιτικὴν τῆς Κυβερνήσεως, ὁ κ. Καψάλης, ἀπέφυγε νά παράσῃ διευκρινίσεις περί τυχόν ειδικωτέων μέτρων, τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ συνοδεύουν τὸν νέον προϋπολογισμόν, ἡ κατάθεσις τοῦ ὁποίου ὡς εἴπε προβλέπεται νά γίνῃ κατὰ τὰ τέλη τοῦ τρέχοντος μηνὸς Νοεμβρίου.

ΟΙ ΕΠΙΘΥΛΑΙ

ΚΡΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΚΕΝΤΡΟΝ
ΗΚ

Rating 710/73

Ο ΚΥΠΡΙΟΣ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΑΝΕΧΩΡΗΣΕ ΤΟ ΑΠΟΓΕΥΜΑ

Επανερχόμαστε σε α. Πολύωστε κατά πόσον συνιστάται και η λειτουργική ομοιογένεια ως την Κύπρου, ή α. Πολύωστε διαφορετικά, ότι η Ελλάδα δεν συμπεριλαμβάνει ως την ομοιογένεια ομοιογένεια της Κύπρου. Αλλά — προέβλεπε α. Πολύωστε — είναι γενικά οι θέσεις και η πολιτική φιλοσοφία του πρωθυπουργού α. Μαρκεζίνης σχετικά με την Αθήνα, την επιρροή, την ομοιογένεια της ομοιογένειας, την ομοιογένεια και την ομοιογένεια της ομοιογένειας της Κύπρου και ομοιογένεια.

α Πρωτοπατριάρχης ἑβραϊκῶς εἶπεν ἃ ἀνέδρασαν καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναπαύσας εἰς Ἀθήνας. Πιθανόν ὅτι παραγενόμενός τε καὶ εἰς τὴν, ἀναπαύσας διήρκει, ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως. Οὗ ἔκαστος εἶπεν ὅτι τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀποστόλου ἔχουσιν

Ὁ Παύλος ἀποκρίθη λέγων πρὸς τοὺς ἀκούσαντας ὅτι ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκτείνεται πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκτείνεται πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὡς ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκτείνεται πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

Karad' n'ye d'nyazhnyy n'ye n'pod-
nyazhnyy k'nyazhnyy n'ye K. P'nyazhnyy

Είς τὴν ἑκδοὺς προοίμιον ἔ-
τι, παρ' ἑλᾶ ταύτῃ, αἰτίῃσι δι-
αφορῇς ἢ παρανομιῇς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν-
τὴν αὐτοσυγκριτικὴν θεωρητικὴν
-τὴ θεωρητικὴν τοῦ λόγου καὶ τοῦ
Τόπου, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀπὸ τοῦ θεωρητι-
κοῦ κατὰ τὴν κοινότητα.
Τὸ θεωρεῖται τοῦ αὐτοσυγκριτικῆς
καταστάσεως ἀντικειμένου, καὶ ἐν ἑλᾷ
αὐτῇ πάλιν ἡμετέροις καὶ ἀπο-
καθάρσεως τῆς θεωρητικῆς, τῆς
προβλεπτικῆς ἐν τοῦ λόγου.
Τὸς, ὁ θεωρεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν αὐ-
τοσυγκριτικὴν ἀντικειμένου, ὁ
ὁποῖος καὶ θεωρεῖται τὴν θεωρη-
τικὴν πρὸς τὴν ἑλᾶ, θεωρεῖται καὶ
αὐτοσυγκριτικῆς, ὁ ὁποῖος
αὐτοσυγκριτικῆς ἐν τῇ Κρίσει.

18/11/73

Δύο τάσεις εις τήν 'Αριστεράν ἐπί τοῦ θέματος τῶν ἐκλογῶν

Ο κ. ΚΑΛΟΥΔΗΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ κ. ΗΛΙΟΥ

Διάστασις ἀπόψεων ὡς πρὸς τὸ θέμα τῆς συμμετοχῆς εἰς τὰς σχεδιαζομένας ἐκλογὰς ἔχει ἀπολήξει εἰς τὴν διαμόρφωσιν δύο ἀντιτιθεμένων τάσεων εἰς τοὺς κόλπους τῆς 'Ακρας 'Αριστερᾶς: Ἀπὸ δύο ἤδη ἐβδομάδων μία πρώτη τάσις, ἡ ὁποία δὲν ἀποκλείει κατ' ἀρχὴν τὴν συμμετοχὴν, ἔχει ἀρχίσει νὰ ἐκδηλώνεται μετὰ τὰς θέσεις πού ἔλαβον οἱ κ.κ. Μπριλλόκης καὶ Δρακόπουλος. Ἡ τάσις αὕτη ἔλαβε πλέον συγκεκριμένην μορφήν τὴν Κυριακὴν μετὰ τὴν ἔντονον κριτικὴν, τὴν ὁποίαν ἤσκησεν κατὰ τῆς τακτικῆς τῆς ἀποχῆς, ὁ κ. 'Ηλίας 'Ηλιού. Ἡ ἀντιθετὸς τάσις, ἡ ὁποία ἀποκλείει τὴν συμμετοχὴν εἰς τὰς ἐκλογὰς, εἶχε ἤδη διαγραφῆ μετὰ συνέντευξιν τοῦ γραμματέως τοῦ ΚΚΕ (ἐξωτερι-

κοῦ) κ. Χ. Φλωράκη, καὶ ἔλαβε χθὲς ἀνοικτὰ θέσιν κατὰ τῶν ἀπόψεων τοῦ κ. 'Ηλιού, μετὰ δηλώσεις ἄλλου στελέχους τῆς 'Ακρας 'Αριστερᾶς, τοῦ κ. Ν. Καλούδη. Αἱ δηλώσεις τοῦ κ. Καλούδη, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀπεσταλῆσαν χθὲς πρὸς ξένα εἰδησεογραφικὰ πρακτορεία, ἔχουν ὡς ἑξῆς:

«Ὁ κ. 'Ηλιού σὲ τελευταία δηλώσῃ του υποστηρίζει τὴν ἀποψη, ὅτι καθὲς συζήτηση σήμερα γιὰ συμμετοχὴ ἢ ὅχι τῆς ἐκλογῆς δὲν εἶναι ἐπίκαιρη. Παραθέτει ἐπίσης ἐπιχειρήματα πού κατὰ τὴν ἀποφῇ του συνηγοροῦν ἐναντίον τῆς ἀποχῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκλογῆς. Ἐπίσης, μερίδα τοῦ τύπου παίρνοντας ὑπ' ὄψιν τὴν ἰδιότητα πού ὁ κ. 'Ηλιού εἶχε κατὰ τὸ παρελθόν σάν κοινοβουλευτικὸς ἐκπράσωπος τῆς ΕΔΑ, δημιουργεῖ τὴν ἐντύπωσιν ὅτι καὶ σήμερα ἐκφράζει ἐπίσης ὑπεύθυνα ἀπόψεις τῆς 'Αριστερᾶς. Κι αὐτὸ παρ' ὅλο πού ὁ Ἰδιος σὲ προηγούμενη δηλώσῃ του διεκρίνησε ὅτι ἐκφράζει μόνον τῆς προσωπικῆς του ἀπόψεως. Στὴ δῆλωσιν αὐτῇ τοῦ κ. 'Ηλιού παρατηροῦμε τὰ ἑξῆς:

»1. Ἐχοῦμε μπροστὰ μας συγκεκριμένα γεγονότα καὶ μετὰ βάση αὐτὰ κρίνουμε: Ὁ κ. Μαρεζίνης, διορισμένος πρωθυπουργὸς, ἀνέλαβε τὴν ὑποχρέωσιν καὶ δῆλωσε τὸν θά προχωρήσει στὴν διενέργειαν ἐκλογῶν. Κι ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκλογῆς αὐτῆς (σύμφωνα καὶ μετὰ δῆλωσιν πού ἔκαμε προηγούμενα ὁ ἴδιος ὁ κ. 'Ηλιού) θὰ ἐκλεγεί Βουλὴ εὐνουσισμένη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀσκηση νομοθετικοῦ ἔργου καὶ

ἐλέγχου πᾶνυ στοὺς πιδὲ θεμελιώδεις καὶ βασικοὺς τομεῖς τῆς δημοσίας ζωῆς, ἐνὸς ὁ πολιτικός κόσμος θὰ κηδεμονεύεται ἀσφυκτικὰ μέχρις ἐκμνηστικῆς ἀπὸ τὸ λεγόμενον Συνταγματικὸ Δικαστήριον. Ἀπὸ τὸ ἐν-



Συνέχεια εἰς τὴν
= δην σελίδα

ΝΤΡΟΥ

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΧΡΟΙΑ ΘΑ ΔΟΘΗ ΑΥΡΙΟ ΣΤΗΝ ΔΙΚΗ ΤΩΝ 17

Ο ΞΕΝΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΑ ΕΠΕΙ-
ΣΟΔΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗΣ

ΑΥΡΙΟΝ τὸ πρῶτὸ ἐνώπιον τοῦ Αὐτοφώρου Τριμελοῦς Πλημμελειοδικείου προσάγονται διὰ νὰ δικασθοῦν οἱ πα-
ραπεμπόμενοι ὡς ὑπεύθυνοι διὰ τὰ ἐπεισόδια τῆς πα-
ρελθούσης Κυριακῆς. Οὗτοι εἶναι 17, ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων 5
σπουδασταί, 1 καθηγητὴς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι διαφόρων ἐπαγ-
γελμάτων. Προβλέπεται, ὅτι οἱ συνήγοροι ὑπερασπίσεως
θὰ ἐπιχειρήσουν νὰ δώσουν πολιτικὰς προεκτάσεις εἰς
τὴν δίκην, δὲν ἀποκλείεται δὲ ἡ προσέλευσις ὡς μαρτύρων
ὑπερασπίσεως, καὶ ἐκπροσώπων τοῦ πολιτικοῦ κόσμου.

Ἐν τῷ μεταξύ, ὁ πρῶτος ὑπουρ-
γός, κ. Ι. Ζίγδης, προέβη χθὲς
εἰς τὰς ἀκολουθοῦσας δηλώσεις ὡς
πρὸς τὴν πολιτικὴν εὐθύνην, τὴν
ὁποίαν ἀνέλαβε ἡ Κυβέρνησις διὰ
τὰς συγκρούσεις τῆς Κυριακῆς :

«Οὐδεμίαν κατὰ τὸ «Σύν-
ταγμα» ἀρμοδιότητα ἔχει ἡ
κυβέρνησις ἐπὶ θεμάτων δη-
μοσίας τάξεως. Τὰ Σώματα
Ἀσφαλείας ὑπάγονται ἀπ'
εὐθείας εἰς τὸν «Πρόεδρον
τῆς Κοινοβουλευτικῆς Δημο-
κρατίας» καὶ ἐλέγχονται ὑπὸ
τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῦ διοριζομένου

καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν ὑπολόγου Ὑ-
πουργοῦ τῆς Δημοσίας Τάξε-
ως. Ὁ «Ἀντιπρόεδρος τῆς
Κ.Δ.» ἀφ' ἑτέρου, συμφώνως
μὲ τὸ δημοσιευθὲν σήμερον Π.
Δ. ἀκατευθύνει τὴν δρᾶσιν
τῶν ἀρμοδίων φορέων ἐπὶ θε-
μάτων Ἐθνικῆς Ἀσφαλείας
καὶ Δημοσίας Τάξεως.

Πρὸς τί λοιπὸν ἡ σπουδὴ
τῆς Κυβερνήσεως νὰ ἀναμι-

Ἡ συνέχεια
εἰς τὴν 9ην σελίδα

2/17

[illegible]

And the more we discuss
discussions, more likely we'll
see the discussion too a, more
likely we will be discussing a
few, but not only the discussion
the more we see the more
discussions.

Μεταγενέστερα, όμως, η πολιτική των Η.Ε. εξομαλύνθηκε, με αποτέλεσμα να μην επηρεαστεί ο ρυθμός ανάπτυξης της οικονομίας της χώρας, όπως συνέβη στην περίπτωση της Γαλλίας, της Γερμανίας και της Ιαπωνίας.

THE UNIVERSITY OF

The delivery of Sanyouan was, following Marston's, Amsterdam, Koshikawa and Hoshino's formalizing, providing the necessary conditions for the spreading of the technology. Koshikawa, Marston and the other Japanese engineers who were present at the time of the delivery, the presence of a

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

24. *Two singular & divergent, long-tailed* (2):
 1. *Two singular & divergent, long-tailed* (2):
 2. *Two singular & divergent, long-tailed* (2):

Abhängig von der jeweiligen Ausprägung der Faktoren wird das Ausmaß der Abweichungen von der mathematischen Modellierung, die durch die verschiedenen Abweichungskategorien ausgedrückt werden, unterschiedlich sein. Die Abweichungen sind:

The political efforts demonstrated by the Government and the "African" and a large number of other ethnic groups represented by the African Continental Free Trade Area, considering the various interests the country has.

The depth has been 4700 fathoms, 4500 fathoms, and around 4500 fathoms. The depth has been 4700 fathoms, 4500 fathoms, and around 4500 fathoms.

Категория: 3. «Специальные» дисциплины
 1. Специальные дисциплины, связанные с изучением истории и культуры народов России и зарубежных стран.

On a Monday afternoon the day after the day of the attack, the author and the author's wife, who was also a member of the group, went to the hospital to see the author's wife. The author's wife was in the hospital and was in a very bad condition. The author's wife was in the hospital and was in a very bad condition. The author's wife was in the hospital and was in a very bad condition.

академік, доктор філософських наук і член-кореспондент Академії Наук України, який працює в Інституті фізики НАН України. Він є автором понад 100 наукових праць, серед яких монографія «Взаємодія світла з рідкими кристалами» (1990), яка отримала премію НАН України. Він також є членом редакційної колегії журналу «Фізика конденсованого стану» та членом спеціалізованої вченої ради при Інституті фізики НАН України. Він є членом міжнародних наукових товариств, зокрема, Європейського товариства фізиків (EPSA) та Міжнародного товариства фізиків (IUPAP).

The resultant all-people discussion was also the dominant theme throughout both the Adams and A. J. Ayer Issues of value; it's something the Kennedy Foundation has achieved since.

[illegible]

* a'la (lat. *Chamaelirium*) nie ma smaku i zapachu, używane jest w postaci proszku. Jego działanie polega na doprowadzeniu do stanu bezwładu mięśni gładkich, szczególnie tych, które są odpowiedzialne za pracę serca. Działa również przeciwnie, wzmacnia pracę serca, zwiększając ilość krwi przepływającej przez tętno. Jest to działanie przeciwnie, wzmacnia pracę serca, zwiększając ilość krwi przepływającej przez tętno. Jest to działanie przeciwnie, wzmacnia pracę serca, zwiększając ilość krwi przepływającej przez tętno.

At the end of the 19th century, the first attempts were made to study the distribution of the various types of the *Staphylococcus aureus* in the human body. In 1901, the first attempts were made to study the distribution of the various types of the *Staphylococcus aureus* in the human body. In 1901, the first attempts were made to study the distribution of the various types of the *Staphylococcus aureus* in the human body.

Ο κ. Κωνσταντίνος Δούρας θεωρεί ότι η διαμόρφωση της Κοινωνίας της Πληροφορίας απαιτεί την ανάπτυξη της έρευνας.

«Kardh të n' Dytë, tash, 3-4 orë» thirrën, të cilat i shpallën të pamundur. Në të njëjtën kohë, të tjerët i shpallën të pamundur edhe ato që kishin shprehur më parë. Kështu, tashmë të gjithë i shpallën të pamundur ato që kishin shprehur më parë. Kështu, tashmë të gjithë i shpallën të pamundur ato që kishin shprehur më parë. Kështu, tashmë të gjithë i shpallën të pamundur ato që kishin shprehur më parë.

[illegible]

afflictions caused by such a high level of unemployment in South Africa, the government has decided to take fundamental measures to reduce unemployment. Since the introduction of the Apartheid Policy in 1948, the U.S. and the S.A. had experienced one of the highest rates of unemployment in the world, at 20% and 30% respectively, and unemployment continues to rise.

[illegible]

officers serving the city during the
war years were not able to return to their
homes.

1997-1998

¹⁴ Eugene Karpou and A. E. Al-Fu, *Chromatographic Diffusion*, Ellis Horwood, Chichester, England, 1980.

[illegible][illegible]

1997

[illegible][illegible]

Adrenal stress of environmental significance and impacts the reproductive behavior of *Mytilus*. The reproductive behavior of *Mytilus* is influenced by the reproductive cycle, which is controlled by the reproductive cycle and the reproductive cycle. The reproductive cycle is controlled by the reproductive cycle and the reproductive cycle.

¹Other studies on molluscs, especially those bivalves, have shown the importance of the gill for the removal of nitrogenous waste and nitrogenous ions from the hemolymph. To determine the importance of the gill for the removal of nitrogenous wastes from the hemolymph, the gill was removed from the bivalves *Mytilus edulis* and *Mytilus trossulus*. The results showed that the gill is the primary site for the removal of nitrogenous wastes from the hemolymph, and that the gill is also the site for the removal of nitrogenous wastes from the hemolymph.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

[illegible]

“It involves not a pouring in of outside forces, or some other means by which the community itself is made, but a series of significant actions and decisions that the people themselves make, and that are guided by the values and the human spirit.”

4. Die Datenverarbeitung erfolgt auf B-11847 und A-11848, Berlin. Eine der Aufgaben der Statistik in Deutschland auf B-11848 ist, dass die Daten zusammengefasst werden und die Daten in die Datenbank eingegeben werden. Die Daten werden in die Datenbank eingegeben und die Daten werden in die Datenbank eingegeben.

[illegible]

En consecuencia, las Mayas, que según consideramos, son habitantes de las montañas y los cerros y no de las llanuras, son el grupo más antiguo que se estableció en el territorio que hoy es el Estado de Chiapas, y que desde el momento de su llegada a él, se dedicó a la agricultura.

[illegible][illegible]

3. *Thomomys talpae* *Thomomys* talpae (Linn.). This species was recorded in 1942 and 1944 in the mountains of the Altai. *Thomomys talpae* *Thomomys talpae* (Linn.) was recorded in the mountains of the Altai in 1942 and 1944.

"Beschreibung & System der
von den mittlern und hohen Meeresspie-
gen des Atlantischen Ozeans und
des nordöstlichen des Indischen Ozeans
abgehenden, nach dem Äquator gerichteten,
in Ostindien östlich vom Äquator ab-
gehenden und nach dem Äquator zu fließen
den Meeresströmungen. 1841/42."

Κλειστές οι σχολές τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου

«Οἱ πανεπιστημιακοὶ χώροι θὰ παραμείνουν σήμερα κλειστοί», σύμφωνα μέ χθεσινὴ ἀπόφαση τῆς Πρυτανείας τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν, προκειμένου νά μή πραγματοποιηθοῦν οἱ ἐξαγγελθεισές γιά σήμερα τὸ πρῶτὶ συγκεντρώσεις τῶν φοιτητῶν τῆς Νομικῆς, Φιλοσοφικῆς καὶ Ἱατρικῆς Σχολῆς.

Ἡ ἐν λόγω ἀπόφαση ἐλήφθη, γιατί οἱ φοιτηταὶ δέν ὑπέβαλαν στοῦ Πανεπιστημίου αἰτήσεις γιά χορήγηση τῶν σχετικῶν ἀδειῶν, ὅπως ἀναφέρει ἡ ἀνακοίνωση τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου.

Οἱ παραπάνω φοιτηταὶ τῶν τριῶν Σχολῶν συγκάλεσαν τίς συγκεντρώσεις στοῦ κτίριο τῆς Νομικῆς, Σολωνος καὶ Σίνα, προκειμένου νά συζητήσουν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐξῆς θεμάτων: Ἀμεσα φοιτητικὰ προβλήματα, ὑλικές βάσεις τῆς Παιδείας — Ἐκλογές — Ἐκτακτες Γενικές Συνελεύσεις — Θεσμικὸ πλαίσιο.

Ἡ ἀνακοίνωση τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν ἔχει ὡς ἐξῆς:

«Εἰς τὸν ἡμερήσιον Τύπον τῆς σήμερον (χθές) ἐδημοσιεύθησαν ἀνακοινώσεις περὶ ἀποφασισθεισῶν συγκεντρώσεων φοιτητῶν εἰς χώρους πα-

νεπιστημιακοὺς. Διὰ τὰς συγκεντρώσεις ταύτας δέν ὑπεβλήθη μέχρι σήμερον ἡ κατά νόμον (νόμος 5343) 32) ἀπαιτουμένη αἴτησις φοιτητῶν πρὸς παροχὴν οἰκείας ἀδείας. Κατόπιν τούτου αὐριον, Πέμπτην, 8.11.73, οἱ πανεπιστημιακοὶ χώροι, εἰς οὓς πρόκειται νά γίνουν αἱ ὡς ἄνωθεν ἀδείας συγκεντρώσεις, θὰ παραμείνουν κλειστοί».

Στὸ μεταξύ, ἐρωτηθεὶς ὁ πρῶτανος τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν κ. Χαστούρης, ποιοί, συγκεκριμένα, χώροι τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου θὰ παραμείνουν κλειστοί, δέν ἔδωσε σαφεῖ ἀπάντηση.

● Ἐξ ἄλλου, οἱ σπουδασταὶ Χημικοὶ καὶ Τοπογράφοι τοῦ Ε.Μ. Πολυτεχνείου, στίς χθεσινές γενικές συνελεύσεις τους, ἀφοῦ ἐξέλεξαν ἐφορευτικὰς ἐπιτροπές, καθόρισαν τὴν 27η Νοεμβρίου σάν ἡμέρα διενεργείας τῶν ἐκλογῶν πρὸς ἀνάδειξη νέων διοικήσεων τῶν οἰκείων σπουδαστικῶν συλλόγων.

(Περισσότερες λεπτομέρειες στὴ στήλη «Οἱ νέοι καὶ τὰ προβλήματα τους» σελ. 9)

NC 14 8-11-73

N/A 8-0-73

Η Κυβέρνηση

ΥΠΟ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑΝ

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΙ ΗΓΕΤΕΣ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ ΥΠΕΡΑΣΠΙΣΕΩΣ

Μέσα σε «βαρύνει» απόφαση αναμένεται να αρχίσει λίγο μετά τα μεσημέρι στο Ανώτατο Τριμελές Πλημμελειοδικείο η δίκη των δεκαεπτά άμαχων, που κατηγορούνται για τα εγκλήματα της προηγούμενης Κυβέρνησης, μετά το γηρασμένο του Γεωργίου Παπανδρέου. Άλλωστε, ο τόπος της δίκης δόθηκε ήδη: πολιτικοί ηγέτες, παράγοντες της αντιπαραπολιτικής και συνήγοροι της υπαρκτοποίησης κατηγορήσαν την Αρσενολογία ότι δεν τρέφει τους νόμους, την Κυβέρνηση ότι διαπύκει να κλέψει τις ενέργειες των αστυνομικών χωρίς να είναι άρροδια για το θέμα, και τον ύπουλο Διευθυντή Τάδεας και εν ενεργεία εισαγγελέα του Άρειου Πάγου, ότι έπρεπε να αναλάβει την έρευνα της δικής πριν επιβληθεί ευθύνη για τα αίματά της επίσημα της προηγούμενης Κυβέρνησης.

Κάτω από αυτά τα δεδομένα, λοιπόν, θα καθίσουν στο έδωτο οι δεκαεπτά συλληφθέντες για να αντιμετωπίσουν τις επτά κατηγορίες που τους αποδίδονται. Και στη μάχη που θα δώσουν, μαζί με τους συνηγόρους τους, θα έχουν συμπαροστάτους τους ηγετικούς παράγοντες του πολιτικού κόσμου κ.κ. Παν. Κανελλόπουλο, Γεώργιο Μαύρο και Ίωάννη Ζιγιά, που έχουν κληθεί ως μάρτυρες υπερασπίσεως. Επίσης θα καταθέσει και ο τώως πρόεδρος του Πολυτεχνείου κ. Δ. Κοκκινόπουλος.

Οι κατηγορούμενοι

Οι κατηγορούμενοι στη σημερινή δίκη είναι οι:

- Χωσ. Αταλάς, έτών 33, υπάλληλος του ΟΤΕ.
- Γεώργ. Δ. Παπαδόπουλος, έτών 29, φοιτητής Ουνοκομμοθεματικής.
- Νικ. Μορφώσης, έτών 23, ομόνομος.
- Άλκις, Άλκιονόφωρος, έτών 21, φοιτητής Νομικής.
- Παν. Κίνας, έτών 40, καθηγητής.
- Βασ. Μενιδάκης, έτών 21, σπουδαστής.
- Παν. Φασιλός, έτών 30, λογιστής.

- Χριστίνα Γιούργα, έτών 24, γκαρδόν.
- Ίωάν. Ζέρβας, έτών 22, σπουδαστής του Ε. Μ. Πολυτεχνείου.
- Αναστασία Στεφανοπούλου, έτών 22, δασκάλισσας.
- Γεώργ. Μικροτάσιος, έτών 29, ίδιου, υπάλληλος.
- Τιμολέων Φουτούλης, έτών 21, σπουδαστής.
- Παν. Μπακώλης, έτών 25, πολ. μηχανικός.
- Άντ. Σιμηρίου, έτών 19, σπουδαστής.
- Νικ. Κούτσικας, έτών 26, δικαστικός κλητήρας.
- Κων. Δουδινίκας, έτών 32, αγρότης.
- Άντ. Ίσαρης, έτών 24, τοπικός υπάλληλος.

Οι κατηγορίες

Οι κατηγορίες που αντιμετωπίζουν είναι:

- Έπικίνδυνος σωματικός βλάβος κατά συρροή, μετά βρασμένης και άπλη συναγρία σ' αυτής.
- Έξωδραση, μετά θρασύτητας.
- Φθοράς κατά συρροή, μετά θρασύτητας.
- Περιβόρηση άρτης κατά συρροή.
- Αντίσταση κατά της άρτης.

- Θρασύτητα κατά της άρτης.
- Διαπόρευση της άρτης της σπληνολογίας.

Εξάλλου, ο κ. Κίνας κατηγορείται ότι δοχρή στην άρτην άρτην κρατωμομίου.

Δίκα από τους κατηγορουμένους, έχουν άρτην προσωρινώς έλευθέρου, ενώ οι έπικα κρατούνται.

Όρισμένοι από τους κατηγορουμένους υποστηρίζουν ότι, κατά τον κρίσιμο χρόνο, δεν δασκούν στον τόπο των έπεισοδιών.

Η δίκη θα διεξαχθεί, αν τελικά προσέλθουν να καταθέσουν οι 36 φασιστικοί που έφραφίζονται ότι ύπαστρων έπιδρασης από διαδραμάτιση. Όπως είναι γνωστό, η έδωση της ένοχότητας άρτης την προσωρινή άρτην, έπειδή μόνο από τους άρτηνομικούς μάρτυρες κατηγορίας έφραφίσθηκαν από δικαστήριο. Για τους ύπαστρους είχε ληφθεί ότι νο-

● Συνέχεια στη σελίδα 5





ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΠΟΔΡΑΣΗ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑ

Στίς φυλακές τῆς Ἀλβανίας ὁ Βαλυράκης

ΠΕΡΑΣΕ ΤΑ ΣΥΝΟΡΑ
ΧΩΡΙΣ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΑ

Ἐνῶπιου χρόνου μετὰ τὴν ἀπόδρασή του ἀπὸ τῆς φυλακῆς τῆς Κέρκυρας, τὸν Μάιο τοῦ 1972, ἀποκαλύπτεται τώρα ὅτι ὁ Ἰωσήφ Βαλυράκης βρίσκεται φυλακισμένος στὴν Ἀλβανία, ὅπου καταδικάσθηκε γιὰ τὸ ὅτι πέρασε τὰ σύνορά της χωρὶς πιστοποιητικά.

Ταῦτο προκύπτει ἀπὸ δύο ἐπιστολὲς τοῦ ἴδιου τοῦ Βαλυράκη πρὸς τὴν μητέρα του ἀπὸ τὴν ἀλβανικὴ πόλη Βολῆ. Μὲ τὴν πρώτη, τοῦ ταχυδρομήθηκε στίς 13 Αὐγούστου 1973, πληροφορεῖ τοὺς ἀδελφούς του, ὅτι ἐκτίει ποινὴ φυλακίσματος 3 ἐτῶν σὲ ἀλβανικὲς φυλακὲς, ἐνῶ μὲ τὴ δεύτερη — ταχυδρομήθηκε στίς 13 Σεπτεμβρίου 1973 — ζητεῖ ἀπὸ τὴν μητέρα του διάφορα φάρμακα γιὰ τὸ στομάχι καὶ τὸ σκεῶτι.

Οἱ ἐπιστολὲς τοῦ Βαλυράκη, καθὼς καὶ λεπτομερειακὸ ρεπορτάζ, δημοσιεύονται στὸν «Ταχυδρόμος», πού κυκλοφορεῖ εἴδη.

ΕΣΤΙΑ 8-11-73

μέ τήν ἐπιχειρηθεῖσαν κατάλυσιν τοῦ
Αὐτοκεφάλου τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τοῦ Ἀ-
ποστόλου Βαρνάβα. Πρὸς τοῦτο, πα-
ρέχεται εἰς αὐτοὺς ἡ εὐκαιρία, διὰ
τῆς ἀπευθυνθείσης χθές, ἀπὸ τῶν στη-
λῶν τῆς «Ἑστίας», προσκλήσεως διὰ
δημοσίαν συζήτησιν τοῦ θέματος, νὰ
διαφωτίσουν τὸν Ὁρθόδοξον Ἑλληνι-
κὸν λαὸν περὶ τῶν ἀπόψεών των. Ἐάν,
ὅμως, ἀρνηθοῦν, τότε ἀπλῶς θὰ ἐπι-
βεβαιώσουν τὸ διαπραχθὲν κατὰ τῆς
Ὁρθοδοξίας ἔγκλημα, διὰ τὸ ὁποῖον
εἶναι καὶ αὐτοὶ συνένοχοι, εἴτε διὰ
τῆς σιωπῆς των, εἴτε καὶ διὰ τῆς πα-
ρασχεθείσης ὑποστηρίξεώς των πρὸς
τὸν ὀλετῆρα τῆς Κύπρου καὶ τὸν εἰσα-
χθέντα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ παποκαϊσαρισμὸν εἰς
τὴν Ἐκκλησίαν μας!...

Νέες δηλώσεις του 'Ανδρ. Παπανδρέου

Το «Μπρί Μπρί Σι» μετέδωσε
χθές, τηλεγράφημα του Γαλλι-
κού Προσπυλαιού από την 'Αθή-

8.11.73
ΑΚΡΩ.

ΕΤΡΑ ΓΙΑ ΕΛΞΕΙΣ

A 4 107
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να, από όλο αυτό αναφέρονται τα
έξής:

«Ο κ. Ανδρέας Παπανδρέου πα-
ρεβλήθη ότι οι προβλέψεις που έκα-
νε τρεις μήνες, πριν από την 21ην
‘Απριλίου 1967 και με τις οποίες
απέκλεισε ότι θα γινόταν προξικό-
πησα, αποδείχθηκαν λανθασμένες».

Τά φωτόρια έβήλανεσν ο κ. Πα-
πανδρέου, σί συνέντευξί του πού έ-
δημοσιεύθη στην Ιταλική έφημερίδα
«Τζιόρννα».

Κατά τό Μπί Μπί Σί, ο κ. Α.
Παπανδρέου κατηγορεί την ΣΙΑ και
τό Πεντάγωνο ότι υποστηρίζουν τό
σημερινό έλληνικό καθεστώς και έ-
πί πλέον συγχαίρει την κατάσταση
στην ‘Ελλάδα με την Χ.Α.Ή.

‘Αφού λέει ότι ή πολιτική λύσι
τερματίσθηκε με τό Συναγερμιακό
Δικαστήριο πού αποτελείται από μέ-
λη τά οποία διορίζονται Ισοδύνα-
μώ από τόν πρόεδρο Παπαδόπουλο ο κ.
Α. Παπανδρέου προσθέτι: «Οι πο-
λιτικοί άνδρες κλονίζονται να συμμε-
τάσχουν σε μια παραδία κοινοβου-
λευτικώς διαδοχικών, γώρις καμιά
δυνατότητα να παίζουν ένα ρόλο
στόν Δημόσιο Δίον».

Καί τό Μπί Μπί Σί συνεχίζει
μεταδίδοντας τό τηλεγράφημα του
Γαλλικού Προκτορείου από την ‘Α-
θήνα, «‘Η νέα προση είναι μια απ-
γονοποιία πού αποσκοπεί στην εο-
μοιοποίηση δηλ. στην προοτυνολο-
ποίηση της γώρας, λέει ο κ. Πα-
πανδρέου».

Δέν είχε καταλάβει καλά την άπο-
τέλεσμα απόφασι των ΗΠΑ, να έπο-
δουλόσσουν τούς λαούς με κάθε μέ-
σον, ούτε τόν έσθμώ διαδρόμους της
Δυστης Εύρώπης από τόν άμερικάνο
ιμπεριαλισμό — Ισχυρίζεται ο
κ. Παπανδρέου — συνεχίζει τό «Μπί-
—Μπί—Σί».

‘Ο Παπαδόπουλος και ο Πουσότ,
δέν φοβήθηκαν να χρησιμοποιήσουν
έτα.

‘Ωστόσο οι αντικαμινικές προβ-
ποθέσεις, πού έπέρχων στις δύο χώ-
ρες την στιγμή του προξικόσθηματος,
ήσαν διαφορετικές — Ισχυρίζεται ο
Α. Παπανδρέου — κατά τό «Μπί-
Μπί—Σί».

‘Ο ‘Αλέντι ήταν πρόεδρος έν έ-
νταγία και ο Χιλιανός λαός είχε
κινήτοσηθη και όργανωθη όταν τό
προξικόσθημα, έπραγματοποιήθη.

Στην ‘Ελλάδα τό κόμμα μας —
διατείνεται ο κ. Παπανδρέου— πού
είχε λάβει 53% των ψήφων τό 1964,
δέν ήταν πλέον στην έξουσία τόν ‘Α-
πρίλιο του 1967. ‘Ενεργώντας κατά
του συντάγματος ο Κωνσταντίνος,
είχε παραμερίσει τόν πρωθυπουργό
Γεώργιο Παπανδρέου, ρίχνοντας την
κυβέρνησι του και δίδοντας την έ-
ξουσία σε κυβερνήσεις φιλομοναρχι-
κής.

‘Ο ‘Ανδρέας Παπανδρέου — κατα-
λήγει τό «Μπί—Μπί—Σί» — τονί-
ζει ακόμα, ότι τό Π.Α.Κ. συνεχίζει
και επεκτείνει τόν άγώνα απολαυθε-
ρώτως.

Μέτα συνεχίζουμε...

Ε ΠΟΛΥ θὰ ἠθέλαμεν νὰ γνωρίζω-
μεν, ποῖοι εἶναι οἱ «ἐκκλησιαστικοὶ κύ-
κλοι», οἱ ὁποῖοι, καλυπτόμενοι ὑπὸ
τὸν μανδύαν τῆς ἀνωνυμίας, ἔσπευσαν
νὰ κατηγορήσουν τὸν Μητροπολίτην
Θεσσαλονίκης, σεβ. Λεωνίδαν, ζητοῦν-
τες εὐθύνας παρ' αὐτοῦ, διότι ἐπέ-
τρεψεν εἰς τὸν Μητροπολίτην Πάφου,
σεβ. Γεννάδιον, νὰ ἱεουργήσῃ εἰς
ναὸν τῆς περιφερείας του! Καὶ ἔχουν
τὸ θράσος, οἱ ταπεινοὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνωνυ-
μογράφοι, νὰ λέγουν ὅτι ὁ ἄξιος Κύ-
πριος Μητροπολίτης, μετὰ τῶν δύο
ἄλλων Συνοδικῶν τῆς Αὐτοκεφάλου
Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Κύπρου, δὲν δικαιουν-
ται νὰ ἱεουργοῦν, ὡς... καθαιρεθέν-
τες ὑπὸ τῆς Ληστρικῆς Συνόδου τῶν
Ἀραβικῶν Πατριαρχείων!...

Ἀρκετά, πλέον, ὅμως! Νομίζομεν,
ὅτι οἱ ἅγιοι Πατέρες, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐκ-
στασιάζονται ἐνώπιον τῶν «ταλάντων»
τοῦ ρασοφόρου δυνάστου τῆς Κύπρου,
ἔχουν τὸ χρέος, ἐναντι τῆς Ὁρθοδο-
ξίας καὶ τοῦ ἔθνους, νὰ δικαιολο-
γήσουν, ἐνώπιον Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπων,
τὴν στάσιν τῶν ἐναντι τοῦ ἐν Κύπρῳ
ἐκκλησιαστικοῦ διωγμοῦ, παραθέτον-
τες καὶ τοὺς ἱεροὺς Κανόνας, ἐπὶ τῶν
ὁποίων στηρίζουν τὴν συνοδοιπορίαν

ΕΣΤΙΑ 8-11-71

Μέ τόν νέον προϋπολογισρόν θά άντιμετωπισθῇ ἡ οὔξησις τῶν μισθῶν

Μαθητῆς
10/4/37

Κατά τήν διάρκειαν χθεσινῆς συνουμίας τοῦ ὑφυπουργοῦ παρά τῷ Πρωθυπουργῷ κ. Σπ. Ζαυρατζῆ, παρατηρήθη εἰς τόν κ. ὑφυπουργόν ὅτι κατὰ τὰς τελευταίας ἡμέρας ἐσημειώθησαν αὐξήσεις τῶν τιμῶν πολλῶν εἰδῶν πρώτης ἀνάγκης. Καί ἠρωτήθη ἐάν ἡ Κυβέρνησις ἀντιμετωπίζῃ κατόπιν τούτου τήν περίπτωσιν αὐξήσεως τῶν μισθῶν καί ἡμερομισθίων ὥστε νά καλυφθῇ ἡ προκύψασα διαφορά μισθῶν καί τιμῶν.

Ἀπήντησεν ὁ κ. Ὑφυπουργός ὅτι ὁ ὑπουργός Συντονισμοῦ κ. Καραγάτσης κατὰ τήν πρόσφατον ἐξαγγελίαν τῶν οικονομικῶν μέτρων περιέλαβε καί δήλωσιν ὅτι ἡ Κυβέρνησις εἶναι ἐτοιμῇ νά λάβῃ καί ἄλλα μέτρα εἰάν διαπιστωθῇ ὅτι τά μέχρι τοῦδε ληφθέντα δύνειν εἰς τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τά ὅποια ἀνευρίσκοντο. Ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον τοιαῦτα πρόσθετα μέτρα δέν λαμβάνονται, δέν νά θεωρῆται ὅτι ἡ Κυβέρνησις πιστεύει ὅτι δέν ἔχει διασυσταθῇ εἰς τοὺς ὑπολογισμούς της, ὅσον ἀφορᾷ εἰς τήν ἀγοραστικὴν ἰκανότητα τῶν μεσοβιωμάτων.

Ἐν συνεχείᾳ ὁ κ. Σπ. Ζαυρατζῆς προσέθετεν ὅτι ἐν ὅκῃ τῆς καταρτίσεως τοῦ νέου Προϋπολογισμοῦ καί ἀπορρέοντι ὅτι κατ' ἔτος χρησιμεύει αὐξήσις μισθῶν εἰς τοὺς ὑπαλλήλους, δέν νά ἀναμφεῖται ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου ἐκδήλωσις τοῦ ενδιαφέροντος τῆς Κυβερνήσεως τό ἀργότερον μέχρι τῆς ἐξαγγελίας τοῦ Προϋπολογισμοῦ. Τό θέμα, εἶπεν ὁ κ. Ὑφυπουργός, εἶναι ὑπό σοβαράν μελέτην καί παρόμοιος θά εἶναι ἡ μέριμνα καί διὰ τὰς λοιποὺς μισθοδωτότας, (ἐκτός τῶν δημοσίων ὑπαλλήλων). Ἀλλωστε, κατέληξεν ὁ κ. Σπ. Ζαυρατζῆς, ὁ κρατικὸς Προϋπολογισμὸς ἀποτελεῖ καί ρυθμιστικὸν παράγοντα πρὸς τὸν ὅποιον προσαρμόζονται καί οἱ λοιποὶ φορεῖς τῆς ἐθνικῆς οικονομίας.

Κι' ἄλλη οὔξησις τῆς τιμῆς εἰσιτηρίων τῶν λεωφορείων

● ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΜΙΣΤΡΟΥ ΦΟΡΤΗΓΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΞΙ;

Θά αὐξηθῇ καί πάλιν ἡ τιμὴ τῶν εἰσιτηρίων τῶν λεωφορείων.

Ὁ γενικὸς διευθυντὴς Μεταφορῶν τοῦ ὑπουργείου Μεταφορῶν - Ἐπιχειρηματιῶν κ. Βαλιζῆς, εἰδήλωσε σαφῶς χθὲς εἰς τήν γενικὴν συνέλευσιν τῶν ὁριστικῶν λεωφορειοῦχων ὅτι τό θέμα αὐξήσεως τῆς τιμῆς τῶν εἰσιτηρίων καί ἐκδορομένων καί τῶν κομιστρῶν τῶν φορτηγῶν αὐτοκινήτων, λόγω τῆς ἀνατιμησεως τῶν ὀγρῶν κομιστῶν, θά ἀντιμετωπισθῇ ἐντός τοῦ Νοεμβρίου.

Κατὰ πληροφορίας ἐξ ἄλλου, πρόκειται νά ἀνατιμηθῇ καί τό κόμιστρο τῶν ταξί.

ΕΠΙΤΕΛΟΥΣ, ΤΙ ΣΥΜΒΑΙΝΕΙ;

Περί τὸ τέλος Ὀκτωβρίου εἶχε ἀναγγελθῇ ἡ σύγκλησις διὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς Νοεμβρίου τῆς συνελεύσεως τῶν πρώην κοινοβουλευτικῶν στελεχῶν τῆς Ἑνώσεως Κέντρου. Κατόπιν ἐγίνε διόρθωσις. Ἡ συνέλευσις θὰ ἀπεφασίζετο κατὰ τὴν τέλεσιν τοῦ μνημοσύνου ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου τοῦ Γ. Παπανδρέου. Καὶ ἡ μὲν ἐκδήλωσις εἰς μνήμην τοῦ ἀποθανόντος ἡγέτου τῆς παλαιᾶς Ἑνώσεως Κέντρου, ἐγίνε. Διὰ τὴν συνέλευσιν ὁμως τῶν κ.κ. πρώην βουλευτῶν οὐδὲν ἠκούσθη. Ἐπὶ τοῦ θέματος ἐτηρήθη θρησκευτικὴ... σιγή, ὅχι ἐνὸς λεπτοῦ, ὡς γίνεται συνήθως, ἀλλὰ ἀρκετῶν ἡμερῶν.

Τί συμβαίνει; Θὰ γίνῃ ἢ δὲν θὰ γίνῃ συνέλευσις; Καὶ εἰς περίπτωσιν καταφατικῆς ἀπαντήσεως, διατί δὲν ἀνακοινοῦται; Καί, ἂν δὲν θὰ συγκληθῇ, διὰ ποίους λόγους ἐλήφθη παρομοία ἀπόφασις; Ἡ παλαιὰ Ἑνωσις Κέντρου αὐτοδιαφημίζεται συνεχῶς ὡς ἐκφρασις τῆς δημοκρατικῆς συνειδήσεως τοῦ Ἑθνους. Παρὰ ταῦτα φροντίζει νὰ ἀποκρύπτῃ ἀπὸ τὴν Κοινὴν Γνώμην μὲ πυκνὸν πέπλον μυστικότητος τὰ ἐσωτερικά της. Ὁ Λαὸς ἀγνοεῖ τὰ συμβαίνοντα εἰς τοὺς κόλπους τῆς Ἑνώσεως Κέντρου. Διατί; Ἴδου τὸ ἔρώτημα. Θὰ τὸ ἀφήσῃ ἡ Ἑνωσις Κέντρου ἀναπάντητον;

Σ. ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

ΟΙ ΙΑΤΡΟΙ ΖΗΤΟΥΝ ΕΚΛΟΓΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟΝ ΤΗΝ ΧΩΡΑΝ

Δι' ανάδειξιν αίρετών διοικήσεων

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ, 12 Νοεμβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.— Ἐκλογάς διὰ τὴν ἀνάδειξιν αἰρετῶν διοικήσεων εἰς τοὺς ἱατρικοὺς συλλόγους τῆς χώρας ἐξήτησε διὰ τηλεγράφηματός του πρὸς τὸν Πρόεδρον τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ τὸν ὑπουργόν ὁ Ἱατρικὸς Σύλλογος Θεσσαλονίκης, κατόπιν τῶν δημοσιου-
θεισῶν πληροφοριῶν περὶ διορισμοῦ διοικούσης ἐπιτροπῆς εἰς τὸν Πανελλήνιον Ἱατρικόν Σύλλογον διὰ τὴν προπαρασκευὴν ἀναδείξεως νέας διοικήσεως ἐντός ἐξαμήνου.

Εἰς τὸ τηλεγράφημα τοῦ Ἱατρικοῦ Συλλόγου Θεσσαλονίκης ἀναφέρεται ὅτι θὰ πρέπει νὰ προηγηθοῦν αἱ ἀρχαιρεσίαι εἰς τοὺς περιφερειακοὺς συλλόγους ὥστε εἰς τὴν γενικὴν συνέλευσιν τοῦ Π.Ι.Σ. αἰρετοὶ ἐκπρόσωποι νὰ ἐκλέξουν τὴν διοι-

κοῦσαν ἐπιτροπὴν πού θὰ προχωρήσῃ εἰς τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας. Τονίζεται ἐπίσης ὅτι θὰ ἀποτελεῖ φερόκην ἡ ἐκλογὴ διοικήσεως ἀπὸ γενικὴν συνέλευσιν τῆς ὁποίας θὰ ἀποτελοῦν διωρισμένοι ἐκπρόσωποι. Τέλος, εἰς τὸ τηλεγράφημα ὑπογραμμίζεται ὅτι «διάφορος διαδικασία — ἀπὸ τὴν προτεινομένην — θὰ ἀποτελέσῃ νοθεύειν τῆς βουλήσεως τοῦ Ἱατρικοῦ Σώματος».

ΟΙ ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΙ ΛΑΡΙΣΗΣ

ΛΑΡΙΣΑ, 12 Νοεμβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.— Συνήλθεν ἡ γενικὴ συνέλευσις τοῦ Δικηγορικοῦ Συλλόγου Λαρίσης, διὲς πρώτην φοράν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔτους 1967, κατόπιν αἰτήσεως 57 μελῶν. Ἡ γενικὴ συνέλευσις ἐνέκρινεν ὁμοφώνως ψήφισμα, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου ζητεῖται ἀπὸ τὴν κυβέρνησιν ἡ κατάργησις τῶν Ν.Δ. 1036/71 καὶ 1135/72 καὶ ἡ ἀμοσος διενέργεια ἀρχαιρεσιῶν. Τέσσαρα παραιτηθέντα, μετὰ τὸ δημοψήφισμα τῆς 29 Ἰουλίου, μέλη τῆς διωρισμένης διοικήσεως, ἀνέπτυξαν τοὺς λόγους τῆς παραιτήσεώς των. Ὡς βασικὸν λόγον ἀνέφειραν τὴν πρόθεσιν τοῦ διοικητικοῦ συμβουλίου νὰ ἀναμιχθῇ εἰς τὴν πολιτικὴν κατὰ τὸ δημοψήφισμα καὶ τὴν ἀνευ ἐγκρίσεως συμμετοχὴν τοῦ προέδρου εἰς δημοσίαν συγκέντρωσιν, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ὠμίλησε ὑπὲρ τοῦ «Ναί».

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ, 12 Νοεμβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.— Δικαίῃ δικηγόροι τοῦ Πρωτοδικείου Ἡλείας ἀπέστειλαν σήμερον τηλεγράφημα πρὸς τὸν πρωθυπουργόν καὶ τὸν ὑπουργόν Δικαιοσύνης διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου ζητοῦν, ὅπως ὡς πρῶτον βῆμα ὁμαλοποιήσεως, γίνουτ' ἐλεύθεραι ἀρχαιρεσίαι εἰς τοὺς Συλλόγους καὶ τὰ Σωματεία, ἀρχῆς γενομένης ἀπὸ τοὺς Δικηγορικοὺς Συλλόγους, πού ἀποτελοῦν τὸ κύτταρον εἰς τὰς δημοκρατίας.

ΑΠΟΧΗ ἢ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ

Τοῦ κ. Γεωργ. Ι. Ράλλη

ΟΣΟΝ ὁ χρόνος παρέρχεται, αἱ ἐπιδιώξεις τοῦ καθιστώ-
τος γίνονται πλέον εὐκρινεῖς: Ἐκλογαί, μὲ χωρι-
στὴν καθόδον εἰς αὐτὰς τῶν κομμάτων, ὥστε, κατὰ τὴν ἐκ-
λογικὴν διαμάχην, ποῦ εἶναι φυσικὸν νὰ ἐπακολουθήσῃ, νὰ
λησμονηθοῖν καὶ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον Σύνταγμα καὶ ὁ ἰδιότυ-
πος τρόπος τῆς ἐκλογῆς τοῦ πρώτου Προέδρου. Προφανές,
συνεπῶς, προβάλλει τὸ καθήκον τῶν διαφόρων παλατιῶν καὶ
ἐπιδόλων πολιτευομένων νὰ ἐνωθοῦν εἰς ἐνιαῖον σχηματι-
σμόν καὶ νὰ ἐπιδιώκουν νὰ περιβληθοῦν μὲ τὴν μεγάλην
ἐλευθερίαν, ποῦ θὰ ἐπιτρέψῃ τὴν ριζικὴν ἀναθεώρησιν τοῦ
Συντάγματος. Τοῦτο ἀποτελεῖ τὸ «μίνιμουμ» τὴν θέσιν τῆς
ἐνότητος.

Ἐδῶ, ὅμως, ἀνακύπτει αὐτομάτως τὸ ἐρώτημα, ἀν εἶ-
ναι ἐπιτρεπτὴ ἡ καθόδος τῆς ἐνιαίας αὐτῆς παρατάξεως εἰς
τὰς ἐκλογάς, ἐφ' ὅσον ἐξασφαλισθὲι νὰ ἰσχύῃ τὸ πλῆγμα
τῶν ἀντιδημοκρατικῶν κανόνων τῆς ἐξουσίας καὶ δὲν ἔχουν
ἀντικατασταθῇ οἱ φορεῖς τῆς Ἐξουσίας, ποῦ κατὰ τὸ Δη-
μοκράτισμα σκανδαλιστικῶς ἐκινήθησαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ «Ναὸ». Ἡ
ἀπάντησις πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἀδίστακτα ἀρνητικὴ, μὲ τὴν ἀ-
ναγκασίαν ὅμως προσθήκην, ὅτι ἡ ἀποχὴ θὰ ἀποφασισθῇ μόνον
ἀφοῦ θὰ ἔχῃ ἐξέφθαλμα ἀποδειχθῇ ἡ ἀρνησις τοῦ κα-
θιστώτος νὰ προῆλθῃ εἰς τὴν λήθην μέτρων, ποῦ θὰ καθιστοῦν
δυνατὴν τὴν διεξαγωγὴν ἐλευθέρων ἐκλογῶν.

Μόνον μετὰ τὴν προκήρυξιν τῶν ἐκλογῶν θὰ τεθῇ εἰς
κίνησιν ὁ γυναικὸς μηχανισμός, ποῦ «ἐπαγματούργησι» τὰς
παραμονὰς τοῦ Δημοκρατισμοῦ. Μόνον τότε, λοιπόν, πρέ-
πει ν' ἀποφασισθῇ ἡ ἀποχὴ.

Εἶναι ἄρθος νὰ ἀποφασισθῇ ἡ μὴ συμμετοχὴ εἰς τὰς
ἐκλογάς ἀπὸ σήμερον. Ἀόρθος, διότι οὕτως, ὅτε εἰς τὸ ἐσω-
τερικόν, ὅτε εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν θὰ γίνων ἀνταγισταί αἱ ἀ-
ληθεῖς προθέσεις καὶ ἐπιδιώξεις τοῦ καθιστώτος. Ἐνῶ, τοῦ-
νοτιόν, ἂν ἀποφασισθῇ ἡ, ὑπὸ τὴν προϋπόθεσιν ἐξασφαλί-
σιως τῶν ἀπαρατήτων ἐγγυήσεων, κατ' ἀρχὴν συμμετοχὴ
εἰς τὰς ἐκλογάς καὶ κηρυχθῇ ἡ ἀποχὴ ὅταν, κατὰ τὴν προ-
εκλογικὴν περίοδον, συσσωρευθοῦν τὰ στοιχεία, ποῦ θὰ ἀ-
ποδεικνύουν τὰ διαβλητόν, τότε, εἰς μὲν τὸ ἐσωτερικόν αὐ-
δαίς θὰ τομήσῃ νὰ παῖλῃ τὸν ρόλον ἐκπροσώπου τῆς σκη-
νοθετημένης ἀντιπολιτεύσεως, οἱ δὲ ἐκτὸς Ἑλλάδος πιστεύ-
οντες ἡ ὑποκρινόμενοι, ὅτι πιστεύουν εἰς τὴν «πολιτικοποίη-
σιν», θὰ ὑποχρεωθοῦν νὰ παραβεγθοῦν, ὅτι οὐσιαστικὰ τί-
ποτε δὲν ἔλλαξε. Ἄς μὴ μοῦ ἀντιπαθῇ δέ, ὅτι ἡ γνώμη
τῶν ἑλλήνων δὲν ἔχει κομμίαν σημασίαν. Διότι ἡ ἀρνησις τῆς
μεγάλης μάχης τῶν Ἑλλήνων νὰ ἀποδειχθοῦν τὴν δικτατο-
ρίαν ὑπῆρξεν ὁ βασικὸς παράγων, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ στάσις τῆς
διεθνούς Κοιτῆς Γνώμης ἐπικουρικῶς συνετέλεσεν, ὥστε νὰ
ἀνταγκασθοῦν οἱ κρατοῦντες νὰ λάβουν τὰ μέτρα, ποῦ θὰ
ἐξῆδον τὴν ἐπίφασιν τῆς πολιτικοποιήσεως.

Ἐάν, παρὰ ταῦτα, ἀποφασισθῇ ἀκαίριος ἡ ἀποχὴ, θὰ
ἐυρεθοῦν διάφοροι μωροφιλόδοξοι, ἀρχισυνεῖς καὶ καιρο-
σκόποι, πρόθυμοι νὰ καλύψουν τὸ κενόν καὶ ἡ Κοιτὴ Γνώμη
τοῦ ἐξωτερικοῦ, ποῦ δὲν γνωρίζει τὴν ἑλληνικὴν πραγμα-
τικότητα, ὅπως ἡμεῖς, θὰ πῶσιν εἰς τὴν παγίδα. Ἄν αὐτὰ
συμβοῦν — καὶ προσωπικῶς δὲν ἔχω κομμίαν ἀμφιβολίαν,
ὅτι αὐτὸ θὰ εἶναι τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀκαίρου υἰοθετήσεως
τοῦ περὶ ἀποχῆς συνθήματος — διὰ μίαν ἀκόμη φορὰν τὸ
καθιστώς, ἐξ ἰδικῶν μας σφαλμάτων, θὰ ἔχῃ ἀπύχαι τοῦ
σκοποῦ του καὶ θὰ εἶναι ἐξαιρετικὰ δυσχερές νὰ ἀπαλλαγῇ
ὁ τόπος, τοῦλάχιστον εἰς τὸ ἄμεσον μέλλον, τῆς ψευδοδημο-
κρατίας, ποῦ τοῦ ἐπεβλήθη.

Δὲν πρέπει, συνεπῶς, νὰ παράσχωμιν εἰς κανένα τὴν
δυνατότητα νὰ ἐκθρέψῃ ἡ νὰ ἐνισχύσῃ ψευδοισθῆσις. Καὶ
διὰ νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ τοῦτο, εἶναι ἀνάγκη, χωρὶς ἀναβολὴν, νὰ
προβάλλωμεν τὰς συγκεκριμένους διεκδικήσεις, χωρὶς τὴν ἱ-
κανοποίησιν τῶν ὁποίων οἱ ὅροι ἀδιεξήγητοι ἡ ἀνεύθετοι
ἐκλογαί θὰ ἀποδειχθοῦν — ὅπως τὸ καθιστώς τοὺς ἔχει προ-
διαγράψει — συνθήματα κενὰ παραγομένου. Αὐτὰ εἶναι τὸ
νόημα τοῦ ἀγῶνος, τὸν ὁποῖον καλοῦμεθα τώρα, ἡνωμένοι,
νὰ διεξαγάγωμεν, διὰ τὴν ἀποκατάστασιν τῆς δημοκρατικῆς
νομιμότητος εἰς τὴν χώραν. Ὅταν τὰ αἰτήματά μας παρα-
μείνουν ἀνεκπλήρωτα, θὰ ἔλθῃ ἡ ὥρα τῆς ἐνότητος εἰς τὴν
ἀποχὴν.

13/6/31
B.P.A. 14/6/31

Ή Αμερικανός βουλευτής υποστηρίζει

ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΑ ΣΥΜΦΕΡΟΝΤΑ ΥΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΟΥΝ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΝ ΝΙΞΟΝ ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

6 ΡΟΖΕΝΘΑ 13/11/68

ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΓΕΩΡΓΩΝ ΠΕΙΡΕΣ -

Ο ΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΣ κ. Ρόζενθολ, πρόεδρος της Επιτροπής Έξωτερικών Υποθέσεων του Κογκρέσου, φρονεί ότι εμπορικά συμφέροντα και όχι ζητήματα ασφαλείας, υπαγορεύουν την πολιτική της Κυβερνήσεως Νίξον επί του θέματος των σχέσεων της με την Ελλάδα.

• Ο κ. ΡΟΖΕΝΘΑΛ ανέφερε ότι ο Πρόεδρος Νίξον είχε δηλώσει πρό τινος ότι «έάν δεν πραγματοποιηθεί ειρήνη στην Ελλάδα και την Τουρκία, δεν είναι δυνατόν να εξασφαλιστεί μόνιμος θεώσιμος πολιτισμός στην Μέση Ανατολή για να σώσουμε το Ισραήλ».

• Ο κ. ΡΟΖΕΝΘΑΛ προσέθεσε ότι «η απόφαση της Ελληνικής Κυβερνήσεως στην πρώτη φαστ παρόκλητη μας η όρεξη της διεξόδου μέσα του Ν.Α. Τ.Ο., όπως μόνιμη βοήθεια και μόνιμη υποστήριξη στην Ελλάδα της μεταναστευτικής κρίσεως, μόνιμη εξόφληση από μόνιμη βοήθεια της Διεύθυνσης του κ. Παλαμά, την 15ην Οκτωβρίου, ο οποίος διαβεβαίωσε ότι και οι φιλικές σχέσεις της Ελλάδας μετά των αμερικανικών χωρών, οι οποίες είναι καλές συμμαχίες, ή μόνιμη ή έμμεση εις ορισμένη πολιτική ένταξή των».

• ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ από άλλους βουλευτές κατά την πρόσθετη ανάλυση του Αμερικανικού Κογκρέσου, πώς ελλείπει τότε η στήριξη της Κυβερνήσεως των Η.Π.Α. έναντι της Ελλάδας, εάν δεν υποστηρίζεται από τα συμφέροντά της για την ασφάλειαν της Μεσογείου από πλαίσια του ΝΑΤΟ, ο κ. Ρόζενθολ απάντησε: «Μια πιθανότητα ή οποία με ανησυχεί συχνά, είναι ο ρόλος ενίων Αμερικανών επιχειρηματιών στην Ελλάδα αυτή, οι οποίοι επιδιώκουν την διεκδίκηση καλών σχέσεων με την Ελλάδα, λόγω των μεγάλων χρηματικών επενδύσεων των στην χώρα αυτή».

• Ο κ. ΡΟΖΕΝΘΑΛ προσέθεσε ότι ένας εκ των βουλευτών που έχουν μεγάλες επενδύσεις στην Ελλάδα, είναι ο κ. Τόμ Πάινος, ο οποίος ήταν επίσης και εκ των υπευθύνων για την διασφάλιση της προεκλογικής εκστρατείας του Προέδρου Νίξον και ο οποίος έχει παραστεί με μεγάλη ποσά από Ρεπουμπλικανικό Κόμμα από το 1968.

ΚΑΙ ο κ. Ρόζενθολ κατέληξε: «Πολλά σήματα αποκρίνονται να διαπιστωθούν στην παρούσα αυτή πολιτική των Η.Π.Α. έναντι της Ελλάδας», προσέθεσε δε ότι η Επιτροπή της οποίας είναι πρόεδρος έχει κατ'επανάληψη συζητήσει την σχέση του κ. Τόμ Πάινος.



Κατετέδην σχέδιον πραξικοπήματος εἰς τὴν Κύπρον

ΚΑΤΕΣΧΕΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΚΡΗΣΦΥΓΕΤΟΝ
ΣΤΕΛΕΧΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΓΡΙΒΑ

ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ, 12 Νοεμβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας.— Παρὶ τὰ 80 ἑγγραφα τῆς «ΕΟΚΑ Β'» κατατίθενται σήμερον εἰς τὸ Ἐπαρχικὸν Δικαστήριον Λευκωσίας, τὸ ὁποῖον διαβάζει τὴν δικαστικὴν ἀπόφασιν περὶ τῆς υποθέσεως τοῦ ταγματάρχου ἐν ἀποστρατεία Σταύρου Γύρου, ἀπαρνη-

τοῦ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Γρίβα καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν 10 ἀτόμων τοῦ κατηγοροῦνται διὰ συνωμοσίαν κατὰ τῆς Κυβερνήσεως.

Μεταξὺ τῶν καταπεμπέντων ἑγγράφων περιλαμβάνεται καὶ τὸ σχέδιον «Ἀπόλλωνα», πρὸ ἀπεικόνει εἰς τὴν κατάληξιν τῆς ἐλευσίας διὰ τῆς ταγματάρχου δρόμου ἔξω τῶν ἐνόπλων δυνάμεων τοῦ Γρίβα. Ὡς μὲνος ἀπελευθέρως τοῦ σχεδίου ὀρίζεται ὁ ἱσχυρισμὸς τοῦ τρέχοντος ἔτους.

Εἰς τὸ σχέδιον ἀναφέρεται, ὅτι ἡ Ἑθνικὴ Φρουρά κατ' ἀρχὴν θὰ παρέμεινεν αὐτότερον, τμήματα ἑμὲν αὐτῆς καὶ ὁλοκλήρως καὶ ὅλως ὑπὸ τὸν ἐλεγχον τῆς ΕΟΚΑ, θὰ ἐκμεταλλευόμενοι, ὡς πορίσασθαι ἀνάγκη, ὡς καθορίζεται εἰς τὸ σχέδιον.

Ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκδηλώσεως τῆς ἐπιχειρήσεως, ἀναφέρει τὸ σχέδιον, θὰ ἐκμεταλλευόμενοι ἀποφῇ μὲ τὴν διοίκσιν τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Φρουρᾶς, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ καθίσταται γνωστὴ ἡ ταυτότης τῆς ἡγεσίας τῆς ἀνομοσυνταξίας, αἱ σκοποὶ τῆς καὶ ἡ διόδοσις πρὸς συνωμοσίαν.

Κατ' ἀρχὴν θὰ ἀπεφυλάγεται, κατὰ τὸ σχέδιον σύμπαισις μὲ τοὺς αὐτότερον. Οἱ Βασιλεῖς θὰ παρέμεινεν αὐτότερον, διὰ ἀπελευθέρωσιν ἑμὲν καὶ ἡ ἐπὶ ἐκτελέσει τινος πρὸς ὑποστήριξιν τῆς Κυβερνήσεως. Τὸ σχέδιον «Ἀπόλλωνα» καταστράφη τὸν Φεβρουάριον τοῦ 1973.

Ἐπὶ τὸν σχέδιον ὑπὸ τὴν ἑταιρικὴν «Τυφὸν» καὶ ἡμερομηνίαν 17 Ἰουλίου 1973, θέτει ὡς στόχους τὴν σύλληψιν καὶ ἀπέλασιν προσωπικοτήτων καὶ στελεχῶν τῆς κυβερνήσεως, ὡς τοῦ ἀστυνομικοῦ διευθυντοῦ Λεριστοῦ, τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς καὶ διευθύνον Λευκωσίας καὶ Λεριστοῦ, ὑπουργῶν καὶ ἄλλων ἀνωτέρων καὶ κατωτέρων ἀστυνομικῶν, ὀρίζονται δὲ εἰς τὸ σχέδιον καὶ οἱ χῶροι ἀποκρίσεως τινος.

Τὸ σχέδιον θὰ ἐφαρμόζετο εἰς περίπτωσηιν ποῦ ἔθελον ἐγκλωβισθῇ ἡ σύλληψις ἡγετικῶν στελεχῶν τῆς «ΕΟΚΑ», διὰ τὴν ἀπελευθέρωσιν πρὸς ὅλεος τῶν ἐν κινδύνῳ εὐρισκομένων στελεχῶν τούτων.

Ο ΚΑΔΔΑΦΙ

ΥΠΕΣΧΕΘΗ ΠΕΤΡΕΛΑΙΟΝ

Ὁ Πρόεδρος Μακάριος περὶ τὴν θέσιν τῆς ἐπισήμου ἐπισκοπείας του εἰς Αἰθίαν ἐπιστρέφει εἰς Λευκωσίαν αὔριον τὸ ἀπόγευμα, διὰ τοῦ προσωπικοῦ ἀεροπλάνου τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Αἰθίης Καδδᾶφι.

Ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ, πληροφορεῖται ἐν Αἰθίᾳ ἀναφέρειν, ὅτι ὁ πρόεδρος Καδδᾶφι ὑπεσχέθη εἰς τὸν Μακαριώτατον πρὸς ἀποστέλλῃ εἰς Κύπρον πετρελαιοὺς εἰς ποσότητας πρὸς ἑξῆς ἀνάγκης ἡ νῆρας.



CYPRUS BULLETIN

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President returns from successful tour

TO ETHIOPIA, MALTA AND LIBYA

His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, flew back to Nicosia yesterday after a tour of two weeks which took him to Ethiopia, Malta and Libya for official visits, which he described as "successful in all respects".

The President told correspondents on arrival that the welcome extended to him by the leadership and the people of each of those countries was very warm and he expressed particular happiness with the realisation of the countries' friendly feelings towards Cyprus and their desire for closer relations and co-operation in various fields. He expressed the view in this connection that there is wide room for co-operation and he said he was convinced that efforts in this direction will be considerably beneficial to Cyprus.

His Beatitude also said that during his visits he explained the Cyprus problem about which foreign propaganda often gives a wrong picture. Without entering into details he expressed absolute satisfaction with his visits.

TALKS IN ATHENS

On his way from Ethiopia to Malta, the President of the Republic stopped in Athens and

during his stop-over he had a meeting with the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Sp. Karamanlis. He told correspondents at Nicosia airport that he was particularly glad and satisfied with his meeting and talks. He explained that with the Greek Prime Minister they exchanged views on the prospects of the Cyprus problem and other related matters in a spirit of sincerity and cordiality. During the talks, which were held in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Cyprus Messrs Palamas and Christofilides, sound foundations were laid for further close co-operation with the Greek Government, as dictated by the national interest.

Answering a relevant question His Beatitude also said that during his Athens talks no disagreement was ascertained either on the local talks or the internal Cyprus situation. The President also said that during these talks, all matters warranting discussion were not exhausted.

The President was also asked to comment on reports that the Greek Government was determined to help the Cyprus Government for the restoration of normalcy internally. He replied that on this there can be no doubt. Generally

the President expressed the view that his visit to Athens would prove constructive for the restoration of normalcy in the Island.

Before leaving Libya to return to Cyprus President Makarios said reporters that he was thankful to President Gaddafi for his invitation to visit his country, from which he got deep impressions about the progress and achievements in various sectors of development.

His Beatitude said that with President Gaddafi they had exchanged views on various matters of interest to the two countries and on matters of general nature. Naturally, he added, the situation in the Middle East was a subject of particular interest during the talks. And they discussed ways and means through which Cyprus and Libya could contribute to restoration and maintenance of peace in this sensitive area and they also examined matters in which the two countries could contribute to Mediterranean security.

During the talks President Makarios also briefed President Gaddafi on the Cyprus problem and the latest developments and prospects in this and had the chance of assuring him that religion had never been the cause of clashes in Cyprus.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

A joint communique issued after the talks of the two Presidents says that the two leaders had talks in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. They reviewed relations between their countries and stressed their mutual desire for further development of the relations in all sectors.

As to international affairs the adherence was reiterated of the two countries to the non-aligned policy, as well as their support to the effort for the abolition of colonialism and racial discrimination in the whole world and their attachment to the principles of self-determination and freedom of peoples.

President Makarios invited President Gaddafi to visit Cyprus and the invitation was accepted.

Cyprus delegate at UNO refutes Turkish view

● "UNITARY STATE" BASIS AGREED BY ALL PARTIES

The Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, Ambassador Zenon Rossides, in a letter to the Secretary-General last week refuted "the vain effort" of Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. R. Denktash, to cast doubt as to the 'Unitary State' being the agreed basis of the local talks, in Cyprus notwithstanding the explicit statements to that effect by both the Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim, and former Secretary-General U Thant. It is that effort Mr. Denktash refers to in a statement by the Turkish Representative in the Security Council (S/PV.1564—10 December, 1970) and quotes half a sentence, omitting the other half, which happens to be the part directly bearing upon the point at issue in our present discussion, as showing the concurrence of the Turkish Representative to the 'Unitary State' as the agreed basis of the talks.

The omitted part of the Turkish Representative's sentence runs as follows:

... The Turkish Community has been motivated by the same purpose expressed by the Secretary-General and has directed itself

to the re-establishment of an independent, sovereign and unitary state.

The half sentence quoted by Mr. Denktash expresses merely the Turkish Representative's preference for 'local autonomy and not local governments', and in no way disputes the agreed basis of 'unitary state'.

The leader of the Cyprus Representative adds: "Incidentally it should be made clear that between 'local autonomy' and 'local government' there is hardly any actual difference in the context, in as much as both terms are governed and circumscribed by the qualifying word 'local', which by necessary implication connotes control by a central government. Furthermore, either of these terms, when used in relation to a unitary state—as is the case with the Turkish Representative's statement—can only mean such degree of local autonomy as would be consistent with the concept of unitary state and would fall within its framework, in accordance with generally est-

CYPRIOI MINISTER IN FAO MEETING

The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Olysiakos, has gone to Rome to head the Cyprus Delegation at the 17th Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The delegation includes also the Director-General of the same Ministry, Mr. Rogios C. Michaelides, and the Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Dr. Theodoros Christou.

(Continued on page 4)

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry holds annual general meeting

● MINISTER OF COMMERCE CLARIFIES GOVERNMENT VIEWS

The annual General Meeting of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which was held on October 31, was hailed as an event of particular importance for the Government because, as the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. M. Colocassides, said in an address, during the meeting of the Chamber not only a report is made on the Chamber's activity but also a review was made of government activities in the economic and generally the development field as seen by the organised commercial and industrial class, as well as of the co-operation of the said class in the whole government effort.

A message by His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, who also read

des, in his annual report to the General Meeting "unreservedly condemned the hideous attempt on the life of the President of the Republic in October and expressed the members joy for the failure of the attempt. He also declared "once more full support and confidence in the person of His Beatitude".

MINISTER'S ADDRESS

In his address Mr. Colocassides made special mention of the fact that the President of the Chamber in his speech underlined from the start the close co-operation existing between the Chamber and the Government and stressed that

discussing them thoroughly prior to any decision taking.

On the other hand, both the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the other organisations of the commercial and industrial class, as well as the merchants and industrialists themselves as individuals are in constant touch with the Government, submitting suggestions on various matters and discussing them.

Mr. Colocassides said that if in some cases the Government took decisions that were not fully or partly in line with the views of the commercial and industrial class, this did not in any way mean lack of co-operation on the part of the Government, but that the Government had assessed facts and prevailing circumstances and had decided otherwise, bearing in mind the interests of the other classes of the people as well, which naturally concerned the commercial and industrial class itself and which in the final analysis coincided with its own interests.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

As regards the Association of Cyprus with the European Economic Community, the Minister said that the Association Agreement can be improved and added that on the insistence of the Cyprus Government a Declaration was included in the Agreement which stated that the Community was ready to re-examine, together with the Cyprus Government, the provisions of the Agreement which concerned the export of Cyprus agricultural products. The Cyprus Government had taken advantage of this Declaration right from the beginning and had submitted soon after the Agreement became effective, a Memorandum to the Community asking for more concessions as regards exports of Cyprus agricultural and processed agricultural products. As a result, the E.E.C. Commission on the basis of Cyprus's suggestion has submitted a Report to the Council of the Community so that the Council might issue a mandate for the commencement of negotiations between the E.E.C. Commission and the Cyprus Government to determine the new concessions to be granted to Cyprus and which were described as substantial.

The handling up to now of the Association Agreement with the E.E.C. had given the opportunity to the Government officials concerned to acquire valuable experience and special knowledge on this subject. There were of course many ways of handling such problems and in this respect the Government was examining how to find the best possible way in the light of the experience gained. Co-operation with the private sector was secured through the Consultative Committee established for this purpose and through other contacts.

The Minister also noted the President's statement that the Association of Cyprus with the Common Market afforded great opportunities to Cypriot Manufacturers to export their products to the vast market of the Community. This, however, he said, required that Cyprus industries should modernise and re-adjust so that they could take advantage of the opportunities provided to



The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. M. Colocassides, addressing the Annual Meeting of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

at the meeting. In this the President stressed that this year's meeting was the first after the association of Cyprus with the European Economic Community. This association, he said, was creating problems of international competition for our island and required readjustment of many aspects of our economic activities.

His Beatitude also said that the meeting coincided with international monetary upheavals and fluctuations which were affecting the economic life of the island both at home and in its international transactions which were mainly carried out by the business community.

The President praised the Chamber for the guidance given to its members for the facing and the solution of their various problems and extolled the role of private initiative in safeguarding the stability of the economy despite internal and external adverse factors. The Government, he said, appreciated very much the work and mission of the Chamber which it regarded as collaborator in the general effort for the progress and welfare of the island and would always give it every possible support.

The President of the Chamber, Mr. Mich. Savi-

dis co-operation would be continued to the benefit of the whole economy of the island. The Minister said that the Government looked forward to the continuation and further development of this co-operation, in full awareness of how significant can be the achievements of the economy when these are the result of common efforts by the Government and the private sector.

As to the bona fide criticism of the Chamber of various government measures the Minister expressed the belief that this emanated from a feeling of responsibility and stated that bona fide criticism was always welcome.

Taking the points of the President in turn the Minister then clarified the Government position on each one of them.

Referring to the President's view about government policy presenting shortcomings on certain burning questions, because the views of the commercial and industrial class were not given adequate consideration, the Minister said this was doing injustice to the Government, given that many a Consultative Committee had been set up specifically for the purpose of hearing the views of the commercial and industrial community and

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Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry meeting

(Continued from page 2)

them and at the same time meet the inevitable competition from E.E.C. imports. Such a readjustment and restructuring called for hard work and planning on the part of industrialists, supported both by the Government and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

INDUSTRY

Mr. Colocassides continued:

"Undoubtedly it is difficult for a developing economy of a small country like Cyprus to accelerate its industrial development and restructure its economy in order to respond to the challenge of our Association with the Common Market by depending solely on its own resources. The Cyprus Government has therefore formulated its policy in such a way as to encourage foreign investment, particularly joint ventures, which require large capital and technical know-how. In this respect the concessions and incentives granted by the Government are such as to create a favourable climate for foreign investments as has already been proved in practice".

Replying to the censure of the Government for the increase in the lending rate of the commercial banks the Minister said that this increase could in no way be attributed to the least by various semi-government bodies of bonds guaranteed by the Government. First of all, such bonds absorbed only a small fraction of the available deposits. Thus, while at the end of 1972 the total bank deposits stood at £179.5 m, public bonds during this year were of a very small value in comparison with the total of available deposits. It was apparent that such a small proportion could not affect interest rates charged on the market. Moreover, the interest rates paid for bonds issued by the Government and semi-government bodies were about the same as the interest rates paid by the commercial banks on their time deposits and not higher. Needless to say that if these bonds carried a lower interest rate they would not have attracted any buyers, or they would have attracted very few buyers and thus the objective of financing development projects from surplus purchasing power from private individuals would not have been achieved.

In another part of his speech the President had expressed uneasiness over the delay in the implementation of certain infrastructural projects for industry, such as the Industrial Extension Service, the Standards and Quality Control Institute and the Export Credit and Export Credit Guarantee Scheme. The Minister clarified in this respect that the implementation of these projects fell within a wider "Industrial Development Services Project" which would be implemented in co-operation with the United Nations which would provide financial and technical assistance. This Project had just been finally approved by the United Nations but in view of the urgency of the matter the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as far back as six months ago had begun to implement the project provisionally without awaiting its final approval. The U.N. expert who will assist in the establishment, organisation and functioning of the Industrial Extension Service arrived in Cyprus in May, 1973, and this Service had started functioning on a limited scale. It is hoped that the staff of this Service would be expanded in 1974 so that it might function more effectively.

As regards the establishment of a Standards and

Quality Control Institute, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had already chosen a suitably qualified expert who is expected to arrive in Cyprus in January, 1974. The expert, who comes from Sweden, has a wide experience in the establishment, organisation and management of Standard Institutes, and will stay in Cyprus for three and a half years. The expert will, inter alia:

- (a) advice and assist in establishing a Standards Institute in close co-operation with government departments and interested organisations;
- (b) prepare the necessary legislation relating to the functioning of the Institute, the procedures for drafting standards and other related matters;
- (c) in close co-operation with Government Departments concerned and interested organisations prepare standards for various products in order of priority;
- (d) assist in organisation of wide spreading of information about standardization in order to create standardization consciousness among the industrialists, and consumers in the country.

It was also hoped that the Export Credit and Export Credit Guarantee Scheme would be established with the arrival in November of the expert who would assist in the setting up of this Scheme.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Minister of Commerce said that "it is well known that since Independence the Government has attached great importance to the development of the island and has taken a number of measures aimed at industrializing the country with all possible speed such as the establishment and expansion of industrial estates, the protection of local industries against foreign competition, the introduction of the various programmes for the training of workers, technicians and supervisors, the provision of credit for new industrial units, the launching of a large-scale "buy-local" campaign, the promotion of exports, the provision of initial allowances in respect of investments, and the exemption from tariffs of imported raw materials used in the production of manufacturing products". The Minister underlined that the tax incentives granted by the Government involved a great loss of revenue and were very generous compared to those granted by many other countries which were at the same stage of industrial development as that of Cyprus. Thus last year about one million pounds of import duties on raw materials were refunded to industrialists while the loss of revenue from tax allowances was a lot higher. It suffices to say that most industries and tourist establishments, thanks to the tax allowances granted, pay very little income tax or almost nothing at all during the first few years of their operation.

Mr. Colocassides stressed that the various measures taken have contributed to a great extent to the considerable progress which has been achieved in the manufacturing sector in the last decade and particularly in the last five years when a high annual rate of growth of 9.2% was attained.

The Third Five-Year Plan (1972-76) envisages an annual increase in industrial production of 11.1%. In this respect, it is worth noting that during 1972, the first year of the Third Plan, an increase of 16% in industrial production was achieved. This significant increase in industrial

production reflects the great efforts which have been made with absolute confidence in the economic future of our Island both by the Government and the private sector. As regards the future industrial development of Cyprus this appears very bright. The manufacturing sector has been attracting on an increasing scale the interest of both local and foreign investors, and new horizons and new prospects of industrial development continuously open. Thus it is planned that during 1974 the forest industries complex will go into production. It is also hoped that two new big industrial projects will be established soon with foreign participation—one to manufacture steel reinforcing bars for the building industry, and another to manufacture cotton and man-made yarns and threads. At the same time the establishment of a fertilizer plant is being considered and many other smaller industrial projects are either under consideration or implementation.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Turning to what the President had said about the labour force and labour relations the Minister mentioned that in order to meet the continuously rising demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour and in order to secure and maintain the growth rate of the economy the Government had established various Industrial Training Centres such as the Productivity Centre, the Hotel and Catering Institute and the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons, and also implemented a Scheme for Accelerated Training as well as Accelerated Industrial Training Schemes for the building, clothing and footwear industries. The contribution of these Centres and Schemes to the economic development of the Island has been significant. In addition, ways are now being sought for the formulation of a united policy of industrial training and the establishment of priorities in accordance with the labour needs of the Island.

Although the man-hours lost in 1972 have for various reasons been substantial it is gratifying to note that 1973 has been a year of industrial peace. Thus until the end of September, 1973, only 6,963 working days have been lost. This figure was much lower than the average of the last twenty years which has been 23,426.

PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER

In his address to the meeting the President of the Chamber appealed to the Turkish Cypriots to join efforts for the island's development and progress.

"I take this opportunity to ask officially, from this platform, the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce to join the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry with all the rights enjoyed by all other Chambers being confident that such a development will prove extremely beneficial to the economic development and commercial activity of the Turkish businessmen. My call is inspired only by our desire to create a climate of friendship and sincere co-operation with our Turkish friends in the business community and to promote their welfare".

The President also expressed the Chamber's great appreciation to the United Nations Organisation, and also gratitude and thanks on the one hand, for the help offered for the maintenance of normality in the island and economic development, and on the other, "for the tireless efforts being made by the Organisation, through its Secretary-General, for the achievement of its aims".

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Cypriot President's visit to Ethiopia hailed as an important event

TURKISH VIEW REUTED

(Continued from page 1)



Crowds of Ethiopians carrying the photographs of Emperor Selassie and President Makarios, lined the streets of Addis Ababa to greet the Cypriot leader.

The Addis Ababa Press gave wide publicity to President Makarios's visit to Ethiopia. The arrival of His Beatitude at the airport, the very warm welcome accorded to him both by officials and the people, his subsequent meetings with His Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie and his visits to various institutions were fully and extensively covered by the Press. The Ethiopian Press also carried editorials and comments extolling His Beatitude's personality and stressing the significance of his visit to Ethiopia.

"The Ethiopian Herald" in an editorial on November 1st under the title "Welcome guests", inter alia, said:

"Ethiopia to-day welcomes two very distinguished guests. They are President Archbishop Makarios and President Leopold Sedar Senghor, eminent leaders of Cyprus and Senegal, respectively. In welcoming them to this country, Ethiopians feel proud and honoured. They are two most welcome guests."

This will be the first visit of Archbishop Makarios to this country. As the spiritual and political leader of his country, Archbishop Makarios is a man of special repute and respect. And we welcome him as such. His visit here will no doubt help to cement relations between Cyprus and Ethiopia even further.

Meetings and exchanges of views among leaders of the world are a vital means of strengthening the forces of peace and international understanding. It is through such contacts and exchanges

that leaders can share common views and contribute to the maintenance of international order which at present is so much under danger.

There is often the common misconception that the maintenance of international peace and order is the special duty and responsibility of the major powers. This is wrong. Small nations have a smaller role to play in this regard. It is in this context that visits of the type the leader of Cyprus is paying to this country must be viewed.

President Makarios's visit to Ethiopia will definitely strengthen relations between this country and Cyprus. A good deal of progress could be effected in the economic, cultural and political fields. This is as it should be since the two countries share a common fate and future."

A joint communique was released in Addis Ababa on the talks held there between President Makarios and Emperor Haile Selassie. The joint communique says, inter alia, that the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the relations between Cyprus and Ethiopia and agreed to expand the fields of co-operation between the two countries. It also says that during their talks the two men reviewed African and international questions in a cordial atmosphere. The communique further seeks the liberation of territories of the southern part of the Africa continent and reiterates Cyprus' and Ethiopia's opposition to the policy of racial discrimination in the area.

Emperor Haile Selassie has accepted an invitation by His Beatitude to visit Cyprus.

abished constitutional norms.

IRRELEVANT

"As to Mr. Denktash's reference to the aide memoirs of 18 October, 1971, and 18 May, 1972, there are wholly irrelevant to the issue, as they deal with the procedural aspect only and not the substantial basis of the respective talks.

"Regrettably Mr. Denktash appears to be exclusively shifting his ground toward positions of such divisiveness as to be utterly unworkable and totally unacceptable, aside of their being in direct conflict with the agreed basis of a 'unitary state'. It should, in this respect, be recalled that the fundamental structure of the Republic of Cyprus, since its establishment, is admittedly that of a unitary state. And it could not be otherwise by the very realities of the geographic distribution of an intermingled population throughout the island without any pattern of natural separation as was so categorically declared by the eminent constitutional authority, Lord Radcliffe—commissioned to deal with the subject by the British Government shortly before independence—who completely ruled out both partition and federation.

"Yet a lingering obsession for the hopelessness of partition—sad relic of a colonialist policy—lies behind the invariably negative stance of Mr. Denktash regarding any workable provisions for an independent, sovereign and unitary state, namely the objective purpose of the talks.

"Concepts of partition, however, even in countries where a pattern of natural separation made them appear as possibly applicable, have definitely proved, during the last 25 years, to be an unending source of conflict and bloodshed involving even wider dangers of expanded war. International crises at the present time with threatening global implications may serve as cases in point.

ERA OF UNIFICATION

"In our present era of a rapidly evolving interdependent world, necessarily moving towards more unified political and social structures, as in Europe and other parts of the world, Cyprus could not be compelled to move irrationally and periodically in the reverse direction, nor could it do so without dire consequences to its people and to the cause of peace. We, therefore, hope it will be fully realized by those in the leadership of our co-citizens of Turkish origin that the endeavour for the solution of the problem of Cyprus cannot be advanced by extremist separatism or the sterile pursuit of perpetuated division, antagonism and conflict, but only through co-operation in a spirit of equal justice, mutual understanding and unity. This spirit, I am happy to say, is ever alive among the bulk of the Cypriot people, Greek and Turkish alike, as has been emphasized in a number of reports by the Secretary-General (S/7191, S/7350, S/7969, S/8446, S/8914). Upon it a just, democratic and enduring solution of the problem, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations can well be reached to the benefit of all sections or the Cypriot people.

Thus redeemed our small but historic island, having traditional and close associations with the peoples of all three neighbouring continents, may be enabled to bring more effectively its modest but constructive contribution towards peaceful and harmonious developments in that corner of the Middle East and more widely in the world."

The letter of Mr. Rossides was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry meeting

(Continued from page 3)

cretary-General Dr. Waldheim, and also his representative in Cyprus Dr. Giorio-Tafall who is known for his constructive activities for the finding of a just solution of the political problem based on the principles of the organization he represents". He also expressed thanks to "the prudent and cool Commander of UNFICYP, General Prem Chand who had contributed, and still contributes to the maintenance of normalcy

in the island".

As regards the political issue, the President expressed the hope that during the expanded local talks now in progress, a spirit of prudence, responsibility and objectivity will prevail so that the proper solution based on the principles of the U.N. Charter may be found, which will contribute to the further development of the sincere co-operation between Greeks and Turks to the benefit of all and the island's economy in general.

ΕΣΤΙ
24-11-73

Ο ΥΔΕ ΠΟΡΡΩΘΕΝ !

Γράφει ἀριστερὰ ἡμερίς :

«Οἱ φοῖτητές —καὶ αὐτὸ εἶναι ἡ με-
γαλειότερη ἐγγύησις γιὰ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ
"Εθνους— ἀπέδειξαν ὅτι ἀντιμετωπίζουν
τὰ προβλήματα τους ὡς ὑπεύθυνοι πο-
λίτες, μὲ «λογισμὸ καὶ μ' ὄνειρο». Γι'
αὐτὸ κατέκτησαν τὸν θαυμασμὸ καὶ τὴν
ἐμπιστοσύνη ὁλοκλήρου τοῦ Λαοῦ μας».

Ἀσφαλῶς εἶναι τοῦτο ἀληθές, ἀλ-
λὰ διὰ τοὺς ἐ θ ν ο π ρ ε π ῶ ς
σκεπτομένους καὶ συντριπτικῶς ὑπε-
ρέχοντας εἰς ἦθος "Ελληνας φοι-
τητάς! Αὐτοὶ δέ, οὐδ' ἀκροθιγῶς
πὼς ἔχουν οἵανδήποτε σχέσιν μὲ τοὺς
εὐαρίθμους ταραξίας, τοὺς ὁποίους
ὁ... παραλογιζόμενος καὶ ὄνειροβα-
τῶν σχολιαστῆς τῆς ἀριστερᾶς ἡμε-
ρίδος, συγχέει πρὸς τὴν πράγμα-
τι, ἀποτελοῦσαν τὴν ἐγγύησιν τοῦ
"Εθνους πλειονοψηφίαν τῆς σπουδα-
ζούσης νεολαίας...

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THE ROLE OF EX-PRISONERS

Panayotis Miliotis, the author of this article, is himself an ex-prisoner. He was arrested in 1969, charged with plotting to overthrow the regime (Law 903) and sentenced to 23 years in prison, was released last August under the general amnesty. During the German occupation years he took a very active part in the Greek resistance movement.

The President who had himself elected unopposed as the Head of a Presidential Republic of his own making, has granted a 'general amnesty'.

Actually it was a partial amnesty: 'offenders' living abroad were not included, and the political 'offenders' bequeathed to this regime by the previous ones are still in jail.

But most of the victims of the regime who had not already served their sentences, were allowed to rejoin their families last August.

Ex-prisoners are not a beautiful lot. They don't expect recognition. The certainty that they contributed in keeping the flame of freedom burning is their most valuable reward for having been deprived of personal liberty and the solace of their families and their homes. They were true to the ideals in the defense of which so much blood has been shed by this people. It was this feeling which gave them the strength to sustain the ordeal of the regime's persecution. They behaved like responsi-

ble citizens, they had been the voice through which the nation, the entire people of Greece, expressed their opposition to its liberal, brutal rulers.

But our mission has not been fulfilled yet. Once raised, the voice of the nation must not be silenced. Our civic duty lies in denouncing the cloak of pseudo-democracy the President has put on with Mr. Markizinis' assistance.

Mr. Markizinis has been entrusted with the duties of an overseer, as a well-known politician aptly put it. His mission is to run elections and to win them in the absence of any real opposition. He will win them too, for no self-respecting politician will ever consent to assist in an electoral parody which aims at legalizing the prerogatives of the President at the expense of the sovereign rights of the people.

Ex-political prisoners should not, therefore, stand passively by during the next phase of the country's political drama... They should prove once more that, regardless of their political affiliation all of them constitute a moral source of profound importance which should be permanently placed at the disposal of the nation.

It is not enough, therefore, for us to declare our opposition to the inflated prerogatives of the President. We must assist more constructively in accelerat-

To my mind, the follow-

ing steps are indispensable.

- No effort should be spared in persuading the entire political world that both unity of purpose and co-ordinated action are imperative in the near future.

- We should leave no doubts in the minds of all those who come in touch with us that only one alternative faces the people: that of voting for and electing the representatives they really trust, or voting and electing candidates whose main criterion would be adherence to the 'principles of the revolution'.

- We must refrain from encouraging the appearance of new political movements. As long as the sovereign right of the people remain suppressed, we must rather contribute to cementing a firm unity among already existing political parties.

- We should remind 'vacillating' politicians of the duties they accepted when they asked the people to trust in them.

- We should make clear that we don't strive toward stepping into anyone's political shoes, for the time being. Those of us who harbor the ambition to represent the people, should wait until the people regain the right of freely choosing the people's representatives before making their bid for power.

- Efforts should be made towards bridging the gap between the people and the return to really democratic procedures.

ation's armed forces. The latter, should come to realize that the sooner they dedicate themselves to their main task, that of safeguarding the territorial integrity of the country the better for all concerned. By backing oppressive regimes, by abolishing freedom of expression, the undermining their own prestige and separate themselves from the masses whom they have sworn to serve faithfully: the people.

Re-adjustment has always been arduous after long terms of imprisonment. But, unless we do our best now to prevent the election of M.P.s who will serve the omnipotent but irresponsible President, our struggle for freedom and decency will prove in vain.

Let us forget our personal prejudices and fight once more for the return of democracy to its cradle.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Despite our profound respect for the views expressed in this article and the author himself, we wish to make clear that we do not necessarily share all of them.

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THE ROLE OF EX-PRISONERS

Panayiotis Miliotis, the author of this article, is himself an ex-prisoner. He was arrested in 1969, charged with plotting to overthrow the regime (Law 589) and sentenced to 29 years in prison, was released last August under the general amnesty. During the German occupation years he took a very active part in the Greek resistance movement.

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Η ΔΙΚΗ ΤΩΝ 17

Δικονομικά ότοπα

04/07/73 15/11/73

Κατά τό άρθρον 116 του Συντάγματος 1968 αι συνεδριάσεις των δικαστηρίων είναι δημόσιαι.

Κατά δέ τό άρθρον 329 Κώδικος Ποινικής Δικονομίας εή έν τώ άκροατήριω συζήτησις, ώς και ή άπαγγελία της άποφάσεως, γίνεται δημοσία εις όλα τά ποινικά δικαστήρια, επιτρεπομένου εις πάντα τά παρευρίσκειται άκωλύτως εις τάς συνεδριάσεις...α.

Η θεμελιώδης άρχή της δημοσιότητας των συνεδριάσεων των δικαστηρίων παραβιάζεται όταν δέν είναι εύχερης ή είσοδος του κοινού, όταν δέν επιτρέπεται ή είσοδος καίτοι ύπάρχει χώρος εις τό άκροατήριον και τέλος όταν ή είσοδος εις την αίθουσαν των συνεδριάσεων επιτρέπεται διακριτικώς και ούχι εις πάντα επιθυμούντα νά παρακολουθήσθ τήν έπ' άκροατήριω συζήτησιν και άπαγγελίαν της άποφάσεως επί ώρισμένης ύποθέσεως, (Α.Π. 198)52, Μπουράπουλος Έρμ. Κωδ. Ποιν. Δικ. τόμος Α' σελ. 450).

Είναι έκτός πάσης άμφιβολίας ότι ή είσοδος εις την αίθουσαν των συνεδριάσεων προσώπων ώρισμένης κατηγορίας (διακριτικώς) π.χ. στρατιωτών, όργάνων της τάξεως, τροφίμων πτωχοκομείου κλπ. προσκερύνει εις τήν ώς άνω συνηγορητικήν έπιταγήν και την διάταξιν του Κωδ. Ποιν. Δικονομίας, τουλάχιστον έμμέσως.

Συνεπώς ή μη είσοδος του κοινού άδιακριτως εις τό άκροατήριον, καίτοι ύπήρχε χώρος, επιτραπείσης ταύτης μόνον κατόπιν έπανειλημμένων αίτήσεων των συνηγορών των δικάζομένων, δέν δύναται νά θεωρηθή έόκιμος χειρισμός εκ μέρους του προέδρου του Δικαστηρίου (βλ. πρακτικά συνεδριάσεως 9)11)73 εις έφημ. «Βήμας»).

Έκτός της έπισημανθείσης άταπίας παρατηρήθησαν και άλλοι έόδοκιμοι χειρισμοί τόσον υπό του Προέδρου όσον και υπό του Εισαγγελέως. Υπό του Προέδρου του δικαστηρίου μόν διότι παρέλειψε νά διατάξη την άποχώρησιν των μαρτύρων εις τό δι' αύτους προσωρισμένον δωμάτιον πρίν ή άρχίσθ ή εξέτασις του πρώτου μάρτυρος, ώς επιτάσσει τό άρθρον 350 Κωδ.

Ποιν. Δικ. Τήν άπομάκρυνσιν των μαρτύρων της κατηγορίας (άκυνομικών) διάταξεν ό κ. Πρόεδρος κατόπιν σχετικής αίτήσεως συνηγορού των δικάζομένων (βλ. πρακτικά 9)11)73).

Υπό του εισαγγελέως της Έδρας δέ διότι είπε: «μεταφέρω ύπηρεσιακήν διαβεβαίωσιν του παροιστάντος εισαγγελέως κ. Στυροπούλου ότι ή διάλυσις έγινε συμφώνως πρός τόν νόμον». Καί είναι μόν άληθής ότι κατά τό άρθρον 178 Κωδ. Ποιν. Δικ. ό δι-

Του

ΜΙΧ. Ν. ΣΥΜΠΕΘΕΡΟΥ

τ. Εισαγγελέως Πρωτοδικών

κατής δύναται νά χρησιμοποιήσθ πάν άλλο πρόσφορον μέσον, έκτός των ένδεικτικώς άποριθευμένων εις τό προαναφερθέν άρθρον (ένδείξεις, αήτοφία, πραγματογνωμοσύνη, όμολογία του κατηγορουμένου, μάρτυρες, έγγραφα), πρός έρευναν της άληθείας και κατόπιν της πεποιθήσεως του, ούχι όμως και τήν έκτός της δίκης προσωπικήν του γνώσιν. Πάσα δικονομική πράξις ύπόκειται εις έννομον ρύθμισιν μέ άμοιβαία δικαιώματα και ύποχρεώσεις. Συνεπώς ή έκτός της δίκης προσωπική γνώσις του δικάζοντος διά νά κατιστή άντικείμενον μέσον άποδείξεως, έδει νά ένωματωθή εις έγγραφον, ή νά έξετασθή ώς μάρτυς ό εισαγγελέως της Έδρας, όστις μετέφερε την διαβεβαίωσιν του συναδέλφου του κ. Στυροπούλου, ώς άνωτέρω έλέχθη.

Τότε μόνον ή έκτός δίκης προσωπική γνώσις του δικάζοντος, διότι και ό εισαγγελέως κατιστάσσεται εις τά δικαστικά πρόσωπα κατά τόν Κ.Π.Δ., θά εύρίσκετο έντός των δικονομικών πλαισίων, ώστε υπό τό φώς και την δόξαν της άκροαματικής διαδικασίας νά διακριθώή ή μη τό άποδεικτικόν, άν δηλονότι έτηρήθησαν αι νόμιμοι διατυπώσεις διά την διάλυσιν της συγκεντρώσεως.

Διατί επιβάλλεται ή καθολική άποχή

Μην 11.11.73

ΔΙΑΓΡΑΦΕΤΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΗ Η ΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΚΟΜΜΑΤΩΝ

Η κοινή στάσις του πολιτικού κόσμου απόκειται στις διαδικασίας που σχεδιάζει ή συμφωνεί ή ανα-στα καθιερώσει επιθεωρούνται. Τό δύο μεγάλα κόμματα της χώρας, ή Ένωσις Κέντρου και ή Ε. Ρ.Σ., που εκπροσωπούν την συντριπτική πλειοψηφία του λαού στην πολιτική Βουλή, έχουν ήδη καθιερώσει την στάσι τους — που συνίσταται στην άρνηση συμμετοχής στις σχεδιαζόμενες εκλογές, εφ' όσον δεν έχει μεταβληθή ή φύσις της σημερινής καταστάσεως.

Κοινή αίτημα των πολιτικών κομμάτων πάντοτε ή ελαστικότητα και πλήρης άποκατάστασις της λαϊκής κυριαρχίας. Καί τό αίτημα που έχει δημιουργηθή, εφ' όσον δεν

ρδ τις πολιτικές εξελίξεις που σχεδιάζει ή βουλή, δεν φαίνεται ότι θα μεταβληθή μέσα στην ίδιαν μέσση του άρ. 111 σήμερα — με τις αναμενόμενες εξελίξεις του Προέδρου κ. Γ. Π. Μαρκεζίνη.

Γ' Οσο από φιλοκυβερνητικές παγίδες λέγεται ότι θα άρκευ-νται μέσα στις προηγούμενες ή μέσες ή κ. Μαρκεζίνη και πο-καίτοι να αλλάζουν το ήμισυ ήδη απολυτικό σκοπός — μέ-σα από όποια ή βουλή θέλει να τοποθετήσει τις εξελίξεις. Η άπομείνη (όπου σημαλο-γείται από κοινού) άποκατάστα-σις του λαού περί πολιτικής κυριαρχίας δεν πιστεύεται ότι θα άποκατάσει την άρνησιν ή-λίκου, εφ' όσον είναι γνω-στόν ότι ο πολιτικός κόσμος έλπειν την ήσυχ του άπ' της άποκατά-σεως μεταβολή της σημε-ρινής καταστάσεως).

● ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ πλευράς της Ένω-σις Κέντρου ή άρνηση συμμετοχής στις σχεδιαζόμενες από την βου-λή διαδικασίας είναι δεδομένη. Σχεδόν σχετικά είναι οι θέσεις στις όποιες προέβησαν από άρκευ-νται ο κ. Γεωργίου Μούρας, ο κ. Γ. Σιδηρός και άλλα στελέχη της Ε.Κ. και από έμπροσθεν ο κ. Άν-δρεας Παπανδρέου.

Εξήγησαν τις θέσεις και άπό-φας που απόκειται στην σημερι-νή κατάσταση προσηγορίαν ο κ. Άνδρεας Παπανδρέου με γο-στή απάντησιν προς εφ' όσον θέ-λει. Είναι αξιοσημείωτον ότι ο πρώην ύπουργός της Ε.Κ. ά-καρπεί ότι αή άπίστευς της ά-νέστης (των πολιτικών άνώ-μων) άποκαί συμμετοχή και στην άρκευσι του καθεστώτος του καθεστώτος και στην ήλ-κυστον στήριξη. (Τό κείμενον της συνελεύσεως του κ. Α. Πα-πανδρέου δημοσιεύεται εν συλ-ληθεί).

● ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ πλευράς της ΕΡΕ, όπως είναι δεδομένη ή άρνησις συμμετοχής στις σχεδιαζόμενες εκλογές. Η θέσις του άρχηγού της ΕΡΕ κ. Παναγιώτη Κωνσταν-τίνου είναι σαφής — και προ-κρίνεται και από την άρκευσι στην όποια προέβη μετά την συνάντη-σιν του με τον κ. Γ. Π. Μαρκεζί-νη. Την ήσυχ στάση προείν, ή άλλων, και δια τα στελέχη της ΕΡΕ.

Τό ό,τι άποκαί στην θέσις του πρώην Προέδρου κ. Κων-σταντίνου Καραμανέλου είναι ήδη γνωστόν ότι ο πρώτος άρχηγός της ΕΡΕ, στις συνελεύσεις του

με μέ στελέχη της ΕΡΕ από Παρίσι, έχει παρή όποια της ά-νέστης του πολιτικού κόσμου και της δημοκρατίας άπ' της άρ-καί άρκευσι που θα άποκατάσει την ήσυχ των δύο μεγάλων κομμάτων — με στόχον την πλή-ρη άποκατάστασιν της λαϊκής κυριαρχίας.

Η συνέντευξις

Τό πλήρες κείμενον της συνεντεύ-ξεως του κ. Άνδρεας Παπανδρέου προς εφ' όσον έχει ως ήλίκ:

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΙΣ: Είναι δεδομένη αή θέσις σας στην άποκατά-στασις της νέας στάσεως του ήλ-κυστου προέδρου. Τι άπο-κρίνεται απ' αυτήν που επιβάλλει την άποκατά-στασις αλλοις και τι προσέβητε από άποκατάστασις ή στάσι τους αλλή από καθήκον).

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ: Είναι δύσκολο να έπαισι απ' της πύας παλαιά και έμπροσθεν πολιτικά ήν άποκατά-σεσι ή τό καποκαταστάσις Ιούλιου το 1968—73 ή την έννοια της απολυ-τοποίησης και άποκαταστάσεως του καθεστώτος. Στόχος άποκα-ταστάσεως και γυναικός είναι να δο-θεί ή άπίστευς από έμπροσθεν της ή δημοκρατίας άποκατάστασις στην Έλλάδα. Καί να άποκατασταθή από έμπροσθεν ή άπίστευς άπ' μόνο της νομιμότητας αλλά και της νομιμότητας της άποκατά-σεως. Όσοι πολιτικοί έπαισαν την άποκατά-σεσι ή άπίστευς καποκαταστάσις. Για τό άίτημα και τό ήσυχ, έρκευσι, με-τά την άρκευσι του Κωνσταντι-νίου και την πλήρη ταχισή της Άφρικας με την ήσυχ, άποκα-τάστασις, ότι δεν έχει έννοια πραι-τέρω άποκατά-σεως.

ΕΡΩΤ.: Σί άρκευσι νομιμότη-τος του πολιτικού κόσμου αή την νέαν άνέστην στις εκλογές, πώς έλπίεται ότι θα εξελίξη-ται ή άποκατάστασις του καθεστώτος από πολιτικοποιήσις).

ΑΠΑΝΤ.: Άν πράγματι δια-εί ή καποκατάστασις άποκατά-στασις αή άποκατάστασις στις εκλογές — άν δεν έπαισαν στην άποκα-τάστασις — τό άποκατάστασις άποκα-τάστασις ή άποκατάστασις, για τό ήσυχ του καποκαταστάσεως στρα-τοκρατικού καθεστώτος θα έχει πύ-σι από καί. Η ήσυχ της θα άποκατάστασις στην άποκατάστασις από τον ήλκυστον λαό, θα άποκατάστασις ή άποκατάστασις και

Με καθαρῶς πολιτικά συνθήματα

ΣΥΝΕΧΙΖΕΤΑΙ Η ΑΝΑΤΑΡΑΧΗ εἰς τὸ Πολυτεχνεῖον



Δέν θά ἐπέμβῃ
ἡ ἀστυνομία
δηλώνει
τὸ ὑπουργεῖον
Παιδείας

ΟΙ ΦΟΙΤΗΤΑΙ ΔΙΕΚΟΨΑΝ
ΤΗΝ ΣΥΓΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑΝ

Διὰ δευτέραν ἡμέραν
χθὲς τὸ Πολυτεχνεῖον
κατεῖχετο ἀπὸ τοὺς
σπουδαστάς ποὺ ἔχουν
συγκεντρωθῇ εἰς τὴν
περίβολόν του καὶ γύ-
ρω ἀπὸ αὐτόν. Διότι,
μαζὶ μὲ τὸ Πολυτεχνεῖ-
ον κατεῖχεται καὶ ἡ

Οἱ ἀνταρξαριστὲς εἰς τὸ Ε.Μ.Π. διαδηλοῦντες ἔχουν κατα-
κλύσει τὴν εἴσοδον τοῦ κτιρίου μὲ πολιτικά συνθήματα.

Αὐξάνονται

Ο ΥΠΑΡΧΗΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΓΡΙΒΑ ΠΡΟΣΗΧΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

ΜΕ 11 ακόμη συγκατηγορούμενους

ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ, 9 Νοεμβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας. — Ὁ πρόεδρος Μακάριος, ὁποῦ ἐπεράτωσε τὴν ἐπίσημον ἐπίσκεψίν του εἰς Μάλταν, ὅπου ἐγένετο ἀντικείμενον ἐνθουσιασμῶν ἐκδηλώσεων ἐκ μέρους τῶν ἐπισήμων καὶ τοῦ λαοῦ, ἀνεχώρησε σήμερον τὸ ἀπόγευμα εἰς Λιβύην, ὅπου μεταβαίνει δι' ἐπίσημον ἐπίσκεψιν διαρκείας 4 ἡμερῶν.

Τὸν Μακάριον μεταφέρει εἰς Λιβύην εἰδικὸν ἀεροσκάφος ἀποσταλὲν πρὸς τοῦτο ὑπὸ τοῦ προέδρου Καθόφι.

Ἦρχισεν σήμερον ἐνώπιον τοῦ ἐπαρχιακοῦ δικαστηρίου Λευκωσίας ἡ δικαστικὴ ἀνάκρισις ἐπὶ τῆς υποθέσεως τῶν 12 ἀτόμων ἐκ Λεμεσοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐπαρχίας, ποῦ δορύνονται μὲ 13 κατηγορίας διὰ πρᾶξεις βίας καὶ συνομωσίας πρὸς ἀποτροπὴν τῆς κυβερνήσεως.

Μεταθῦ τῶν κατηγορουμένων περιλαμβάνεται καὶ ὁ 35ετής Σταύρος Ίυρος, ταγματάρχης ἐν ἀποστρατεία.

Λογίας τῆς ἀστυνομίας καταθέτων ὡς μάρτυς περιέγραψε τὴν σύλληψιν τοῦ Ίυρου καὶ τοῦ Σπαυφίτη εἰς οἰκίαν τῆς Λεμεσοῦ ὅπου παρέδόθησαν διὰ ἀντιστάσεως.

Ὁ Ίυρος, ὁ ὁποῖος, ὡς εἶχε δηλώσει ὁ Μακαριάτατος, ἦτο ὑπαρχηγὸς τοῦ Γρίβα, εἶπεν κατὰ τὴν στιγμὴν τῆς σύλληψεως, ὡς κατετάθη εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, «Πετύχατε μεγάλο λαυράκι».

Ὁ Ίυρος παρουσιάσθη εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον μὲ γύφινον ἐπίδεσμον, λόγω καταγμάτων ποῦ ὑπέστη κατὰ τὰ πρόσφατα ἐπεισόδια εἰς τὰς Κυπριακὰς φυλακὰς.

Δύο κἀνιδες ποῦ περιλαμβάνοντο μεταθῦ τῶν κατηγορουμένων ἀπελλόγησαν κατόπιν καταθέσεως ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Γενικοῦ Εἰσαγγελέως ἀ-

ναστολῆς διώξεως. Ἡ δικαστικὴ ἀνάκρισις συνεχίζεται.

ΕΛ. ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ

ΔΙΑΚΗΡΥΞΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΣΕΑ

Ἡ Ε.Σ.Ε.Α. Ἀθηνῶν, λαμβάνουσα ἀφορμὴν ἀπὸ τὰς διαπιστώσεις, εἰς τὰς ὁποίας προέβη ἡ Διεθνὴς Ἐπιτροπὴ Νομικῶν, περὶ τῶν παραβιάσεων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων εἰς Κύπρον, ἀπηύθυνε διακήρυξιν πρὸς τὴν πολιτικὴν ἡγεσίαν, τὸν Τύπον, τὰ πνευματικὰ ἱδρύματα κλπ., εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν, μεταξύ ἄλλων, ἀναφέρει:

«Ἡ Κύπρος δὲν εἶναι πιά μόνον τὸ ἔθνικόν μας θέμα, ἀλλὰ ἔγινε καὶ λυθία λίθος, ὅπου δοκιμάζεται τὸ γνήσιον ἢ τὸ κίβδηλον, «ἑλιστάω» μας πρὸς τὰ ἀνθρώπινα δικαιώματα καὶ τὴν Δημοκρασίαν, ποῦ δὲν εἶναι μόνον φαρισαϊκὸς δερμολισμός... Ἡ Κύπρος ἔγινε θέμα συκοφαντίας γιὰ καθένα, ποῦ θέλει τὸ μὲν «Ἄνθρωπος!».

«Νὰ γίνῃ πανελλήνιος ξεσηκωμός κατὰ τῶν ἐξουσιάζοντων τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ ἔθνους δασιοστηρίων, τὰ ὁποῖα διαπράττουν ἀουδότης — ὡς καταγγέλλει ἡ Διεθνὴς Ἐπιτροπὴ — τὰ ὅργανά τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ Κράτους καὶ τοῦ ἐπαρχοκράτους, τὴ ἀνοχὴ, ἢ μὴ καὶ τὴ υποδείξει τῆς Κυπριακῆς Κυβερνήσεως...

— Νὰ ξαναπροβάλλῃ ἡ Κυπριακὴ Κυβέρνησις τὸ αἶτημα τῆς Αὐτοδιαθέσεως, ἡ ἐγκληματικὴ ἐγκατάλειψις τοῦ ὁποίου ἐπικαλεῖται τὴν διάσπασιν τῶν Κυπρίων καὶ τὴν ντὲ φάκτο διαστέμνωσιν.

— Νὰ ἐγκαταλειφθοῦν ὁλῶς τὰ ἐφικτόν καὶ αἱ θνητογενεῖς ἐνδοκυπριακαὶ συναρμυλίας.

— Νὰ ξανασημθοῦν οἱ Κύπριοι, ὅχι κάτω ἀπὸ πρόσωπα ποῦ ἔρχονται καὶ παρερχοῦνται, ἀλλὰ κάτω ἀπὸ τὸ ἴδιόν τους: Αὐτοδιάθεσις — Ἐνωσις!».

YOU

ΕΠΙΤΑΚΤΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΓΚΗ Η ΚΑΤΑΙΤΟΥΑ
ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΒΛΕΨΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΑΠΕΙΛΑΣ

Ch. 10: Biology - Apicomplexans: the Kinamoalids (dinoflagellates) are the most diverse group of eukaryotes, having lost the flagella at some point in their evolution. They are the organisms that cause malaria in humans and are the organisms that infect the digestive tract of some species of fish. They are unicellular and asexual organisms and spend the majority of their lives in the water column, but some species are parasitic and spend the majority of their lives in the digestive tract of some species of fish.

MAN, EADYBUSH

[illegible][illegible]

Die *Chlorophyta* (Grünalgen) sind die einfachsten und am weitesten verbreiteten Algen. Sie sind in fast allen Lebensräumen zu finden, von den kalten Gewässern der Arktik bis zu den heißen Quellen der Wüste. Sie sind in der Lage, Photosynthese zu betreiben und sind daher eine wichtige Quelle für organische Substanz in vielen Ökosystemen. Die *Chlorophyta* sind in der Regel einzellige Organismen, die sich durch Fortpflanzung vermehren. Sie sind in der Lage, sich an verschiedene Lebensbedingungen anzupassen und sind daher eine wichtige Gruppe von Algen.

These authors also point out that, in the case of the *Chrysomelidae*, the *Chrysomelidae* are the most common group of insects found on the leaves, and the *Chrysomelidae* are the most common group of insects found on the leaves. The *Chrysomelidae* are the most common group of insects found on the leaves, and the *Chrysomelidae* are the most common group of insects found on the leaves.

[illegible]

There's still too much anger, he believes, and a diminished respect for the dignity of the individual. "We're not doing enough to help the poor," he says. "We're not doing enough to help the environment."

They include the various human development indicators as leading indicators of the economic and social progress. The Human Development Index is a composite of real GDP per capita, life expectancy at birth and adult literacy rate. The Human Development Report 2004, published by the United Nations Development Programme, is the only source of the various indicators, and has the widest and most accurate data to compare the economic and social progress of the countries. It is the only source of the Human Development Index. The Human Development Report 2004, published by the United Nations Development Programme, is the only source of the various indicators, and has the widest and most accurate data to compare the economic and social progress of the countries. It is the only source of the Human Development Index.

the university's history and current affairs, the existing organizational and administrative structure, the university's financial and administrative resources and the university's future. The university's history and current affairs are discussed in the first two chapters, and the university's administrative structure is discussed in the third chapter. The university's financial and administrative resources are discussed in the fourth chapter, and the university's future is discussed in the fifth chapter. The university's history and current affairs are discussed in the first two chapters, and the university's administrative structure is discussed in the third chapter. The university's financial and administrative resources are discussed in the fourth chapter, and the university's future is discussed in the fifth chapter.

[illegible]

After graduation she was employed as a typewriter operator and stenographer for the National Labor Relations Board. In 1942 she obtained work for the War Relocation Authority, at Washington, the War Relocation Authority, and later, after the evacuation of Japanese-Americans, she was employed as a stenographer for the War Relocation Authority. She was employed at the War Relocation Authority, and later, after the evacuation of Japanese-Americans, she was employed as a stenographer for the War Relocation Authority.

the Bureau and that the report on the trip, a memorandum, was submitted and accepted. The Bureau and the report on the trip, a memorandum, was submitted and accepted. The Bureau and the report on the trip, a memorandum, was submitted and accepted.

[illegible]

Hamf 16/11/73

Κατεσχέθη ἀποκαλυπτικόν ἔγγραφο

Εἰς τὸ ἔγγραφον μεταξύ ἄλλων

» Ο άρχηγός, δυστυχώς, παρασύρεται από ένα κυκλον προσώπων, το οποίο κινούνται από πάθος και ελπία, αλλά όχι έθνικά. Αυτοί πάντοτε κοιτάζουν τό ίδιόν των συμφέρον και είναι οι πάντοτε κερδισμένοι. Ήμεεις, οί άγνοοί ιδεολόγοι, είμεθα τα αιώνια θύματα. Ο άρχηγός πρό-

Ἡ ἀπόφασις ἐκτίμησις τοῦ ἐν λόγῳ ἐγγράφου, εἶναι ὅτι πρὸ πολλοῦ ὑπῆρχον πληροφορίες ὅτι εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῆς «ΕΟΚΑ Β'» ὑπάρχει διασπορά ἀπόψεων, ὡς πρὸς τὸν τρόπον καὶ τὴν τακτικήν διεξαγωγῆς ἀγώνων, ἐν ὀνόματι θῆθεν τῆς 'Ενωσέως.

ΕΛ. ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ

Αίτημα έπιτακτικόν

ΑΙ ΕΚΛΟΓΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΙΑΤΡΩΝ

Του Ιατρού κ. ΠΑΝ. Θ. ΚΛΗ
(τ. Βουλευτοῦ — τ. Υφυπουργού)

ΑΝΕΓΡΑΦΗ εἰς τὸν Τύπον, ὅτι τὸ Ἀνώτατον Ὑγειονομικὸν Συμβούλιον διώρισε νέαν ὁμερὴν ἐπιτροπὴν διοικήσεως τοῦ Πανελληνίου Ἰατρικοῦ Συλλόγου, μετὰ τὴν ἐντολήν νά ἐνεργήσῃ ἐντὸς ἐξαμήνου ἐκλογὰς διὰ τὴν ἀνάδειξιν νέου διοικητικοῦ συμβουλίου.

Ἡ κατὰ τὸν ὡς ὄνω τρόπον ἀνάδειξις τοῦ νέου Δ. Συμβουλίου τοῦ Π.Ι.Σ. θὰ εἶναι ὄχι μόνον διαβλητὴ, ἀλλὰ καὶ παράνομος — καὶ περὶ τούτου καθολικὴ εἶναι ἡ ἀντίληψις τῶν ἱατρῶν — διότι ἡ ἐκλογὴ θὰ γίνῃ ἀπὸ τὰς διορισμένους διοικήσεις τῶν περιφερειακῶν συλλόγων τῆς χώρας, αἱ ὁποῖαι πόρρω ἀπέχουν ἀπὸ τοῦ νά ἐκφράζωσιν τὴν πραγματικὴν βούλησιν τῶν μελῶν των, ἀφοῦ δὲν προέρχονται ἐξ ἐλευθέρων καὶ νομίμων ἐκλογῶν.

Ἡ προκρινθεῖσα ὡς ὄνω μέθοδος τῆς ἐκλογῆς ἀποτελεῖ διαφωρὴν ἐλγμόν, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου περᾶται ἡ Κυβέρνησις νά εμφανίσῃ, διὰ δὴ-θεν ἐλευθέρως καὶ δημοκρατικῆς διαδικασίας, ὅτι ὁ ἱατρικὸς κόσμος τῆς χώρας θὰ ἀποκτήσῃ ἀσχεπρόβλητον ἐκφρασάμην.

Ὁ δὲ τοῦ Α.Υ.Σ. διορισμὸς τῆς νέας διοικήσεως τοῦ Π.Ι.Σ. δὲν εἶναι ἀδιόκλητος, ἐάν μὴ καὶ παράνομος, καὶ ὁ λόγος εἶναι ὁ ἑξής:

Δὲν ἀναγκαστικὸν νόμον τοῦ 1867, δι' οὗ καθιερώθη ὁ παλαιὸς νόμος τοῦ 1937, ὁ ὁποῖος ὥριζε τὸν τρόπον τῆς συνθέσεως τοῦ Α.Υ.Σ. μετὰ ἀδιόκλητα κριτήρια, (τὸν νόμον τοῦτον οὐδέποτε Κυβερνησις διενοήθη νά μεταβάλλῃ ἐπὶ μίᾳ 30ετίᾳ) ὥρισεν ἡ σύνθεσις τοῦ Α.Υ.Σ. κατὰ τρόπον, ὥστε νά ἀνήκῃ εἰς τὴν βούλησιν τῶν κρατούντων. Ἡ κοινοτομία αὕτη, μειωτικὴ διὰ τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν καὶ τὸ κύρος του, προεκάλεσε τὴν διαφωνίαν καὶ παραίτησιν τοῦ τότε προέδρου τοῦ σειμνήσταυ Ἀκαδημαϊκοῦ καὶ Καθηγητοῦ Βασ. Μολάου.

Ἀνεξαρτήτως ὅμως τῶν ὡς ὄνω εἰς τὴν περίπτωσιν τοῦ διορισμοῦ τῆς νέας προσωρινῆς διοικήσεως δὲν προσήλθε, ὡς θὰ εἶδει, παραίτησις τοῦ παλαιοῦ Συμβουλίου, ἀλλὰ κατάργησις τούτου ὑπὸ τοῦ Α.Υ.Σ., μὴ ἐχόντος ὅμως νόμιμον δικαίωμα νά πράξῃ τοῦτο. (Χαρακτηριστικῶς σημειῖται, ὅτι, κατὰ τὰς πληροφορίες μου, ὁ διορισμὸς τῆς προσωρινῆς διοικήσεως ἐγένετο μεθυστικῶς, ἥτοι πρὸ τῆς καταργήσεως τοῦ παλαιοῦ Συμβουλίου).

Οὕτως ἐχόντων τῶν πραγμάτων θὰ εἶναι ἀπορίας ἄξιον ἐάν εὐρεθῶν συνάδεσφοι, αἱ ὁποῖαι θὰ θελήσωσιν νά γίνωσιν ὄργανα καὶ νά συμμετέσχουν τῆς ἐτοιμαζομένης ἐκλογικῆς διαδικασίας, ἐρχόμενοι ἀντιμέτωποι πρὸς τὰ εἰσθήματα τῆς συντριπτικῆς πλειονοψηφίας τῶν συναδέλφων των.

Αἶτημα ἀνυποχώρητον τοῦ ὑγειονομικοῦ κόσμου τῆς χώρας εἶναι ἐλευθερία καὶ ἡγγυσιμένοι, ἀδιόκλητοι ἐκλογαί, ἐπὶ τῷ τέλει ὅπως οὗτος ἀναλόβῃ ἐπὶ τέλους μετὰ 8% ἔτη, τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν Συλλογικῶν του ὁργανῶν, μὲρῳ τῶν ὁποίων θὰ διεκδικήσῃ ὄχι μόνον τὰ αἰτήματά του, ἀλλὰ καὶ θὰ συμβάλλῃ εἰς τὴν ἐπιτυχὴ ἀντιμετώπισιν τοῦ ὑγειονομικοῦ προβλήματος καὶ θὰ βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὴν ἄσκησιν μιᾶς ἐπιτυχέως κοινωνικῆς πολιτικῆς, τῆς ὁποίας ἄλλωστε εἶναι ὁ κυριώτερος φορέας.

Διὰ νά ἀποκτήσωσιν ὅμως τόσῳ ὁ Π.Ι.Σ., ὅσον καὶ λοιποὶ ἱατρικοὶ σύλλογοι τῆς χώρας ἀσχεπρόβλητος διοίκησις θὰ πρέπει νά ἀντικατασταθῶν ὅπως αἱ σημεριναὶ διὰ προσωρινῶν διοικήσεων τῶν μελῶν των, ταύτων ἐπιλεγομένων καὶ ὀριζομένων ὑπὸ τῶν κατὰ τόπους Προέδρων Πρωτοδικῶν ἐκ καταλόγου τῶν μελῶν τοῦ συλλόγου.

Αἱ προσωρινοὶ αὗτοι διοικήσεις θὰ πρέπει εἰς τὸν συντομώτερον δυνατόν χρόνον νά προκηρύξωσιν ἐκλογὰς διὰ τὴν ἀνάδειξιν τῶν νέων περιφερειακῶν διοικήσεων καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα δεῶν ταχέως νά ἐπισκαλωθῇ ἡ ἐκλογὴ ἀναδείξεως τοῦ νέου διοικ. συμβουλίου τοῦ Π.Ι.Σ.

Οἰαδήποτε ἄλλη λύσις, ὡς ἡ προτεινόμενη, θὰ εἶναι ἀπαράδεκτος, διότι ὁ σκοπὸς τῶν ἐμπνευστῶν τῆς ἐκλογικῆς αὐτῆς διαδικασίας, (νά ἐλέγχῃται εἰς πᾶσαν περίπτωσιν ἡ ἐλευθέρω βούλησις τοῦ ὑγειονομικοῦ κόσμου) εἶναι προφανής.

Ἀλλὰ ὅς μὴ πλανῶνται. Ὁ ὑγειονομικὸς κόσμος εἶναι ἀποφασισμένος νά ἀγωνισθῇ διὰ τὴν κατάκτησιν ἀναφαιρέτων δικαιωμάτων του, τῶν ὁποίων ἀπεστερήθη ἐπὶ τόσα ἔτη.

Π. Θ. ΚΛΗΣ

Έπετράπησαν τραγούδια του Θεοδωράκη

ΔΙ' ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΩΣ του ύφυπουργού παρά τῷ Πρωθυπουργῷ κ. Σπ. Ζουρνάτζη ἐπετράπη ἡ κυκλοφορία καὶ ἐκτέλεσις 40 παλαιότερων συνθέσεων τοῦ Μίκη Θεοδωράκη, ἐπὶ στίχων τοῦ Γιάννη Ρίτσου.

ΑΙ ΣΥΝΘΕΣΕΙΣ αὐταί, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀποτελοῦν ἐργασίαν πρὸ τοῦ 1967, εἶχον ἀπαγορευθῇ προηγουμένως

ΩΣΑΥΤΩΣ, δι' ἐτέρας ἀποφάσεως τοῦ κ. Ζουρνάτζη, ἐπετράπη ἡ κυκλοφορία καὶ ἐκτέλεσις 18 νέων συνθέσεων τοῦ Μίκη Θεοδωράκη, ὑπὸ τὸν τίτλον «Λιανοτράγουδα τῆς πικρῆς παπρίδας», ἀποτελοῦντα ἐργασίαν τῶν ἐτῶν 1968 — 1971.

ΑΙ ΧΟΡΗΓΗΘΕΙΣΑΙ ἄδειαι παρεσχέθησαν κατόπιν ὑποβληθείσης αἰτήσεως τῶν πληρεξουσίων δικηγόρων τοῦ Μίκη Θεοδωράκη.

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ 16/11/73

CYPRUS BULLETIN

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NICOSIA, 21st NOVEMBER, 1973

VOL. X No. 46

President's tour in Malta and Libya

The state visit of His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, to Malta was greeted as a big event in the island. "Malta News" wrote that the Cypriot President was given a rousing welcome by officials and crowds who had been waiting at the Airport for His Beatitude's arrival since morning and as soon as he appeared at the steps of the aircraft, the crowd started to shout "Long live Makarios" and to wave flags.

His Beatitude was met by the Governor-General of the Island, Sir Anthony Mamo, the Council of Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the Catholic Archbishop of Malta, Mgr. Michael Gonzi, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Cypriot High Commissioner in Malta, Mr. C. Assiotis, and other officials.

In the afternoon His Beatitude visited Medina and the Museum of the Cathedral, where he was received by the Catholic Archbishop, Mgr. Gonzi, two Bishops of Malta and other clergymen. Crowds of people who had gathered outside the Cathedral received His Beatitude with enthusiastic manifestations.

Popular manifestations reached a climax in the

evening while His Beatitude was on his way to the Palace in Valletta to attend a reception given in his honour by the Governor-General of the Island, Sir Anthony Mamo. The reception was attended by the Prime Minister, Mr. Miffoff, the Council of Ministers, the Speaker and the Members of the House of Representatives, Archbishop Gonzi, the opposition leader, Mr. Borg Olivier, and other officials. It was also attended by several members of the Greek Community in Malta. The meeting of His Beatitude with members of the Greek Community in Malta was moving. The national anthems of the two countries were played at the reception. After the reception His Beatitude was shown round the Palace where there is a Museum.

CROWDS' ENTHUSIASM

Fifty thousand people at least cheered loudly the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, during his appearance in Valletta next day for various functions and meetings during this official visit to Malta. In the morning crowds of people, who had come from all over the island, thronged the streets to greet His Beatitude. These



President Makarios with Maltese Premier Mr. Dom Miffoff greet cheering crowds during a public appearance in Valletta.

touching mass popular manifestations and the participation of Malta schools in the welcome were proof of the esteem Cypriots enjoy abroad. During his visit in Malta His Beatitude went in a military coast-guard vessel near Saint Paul's island where, according to the Acts of the Apostles, Saint Paul was shipwrecked, on his way to Malta to spread Christianity.

The Cypriot President, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ioannis Christophides, and other members of his entourage paid an official visit to the Governor-General, Sir Anthony Mamo, at his office in Valletta Palace, before laying a wreath at the War Memorial.

The popular manifestations reached a climax when His Beatitude went to the Premier's Palace

(Continued on page 3)



A pleasant moment for hosts and guests. During the reception for His Beatitude, from left to right the Cypriot Foreign Minister, Mr. I. Christophides, Sir Anthony Mamo, His Beatitude, Lady Mamo, Mr. Dom Miffoff and Mr. Borg Olivier.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF
THIRD 5-YEAR PLAN AND
SHORT-TERM PROBLEMS
OF THE ECONOMY**
by Minister of Finance
Mr. A. PATSALIDES

See page 2.

Implementation of Third 5-year Plan and short-term problems of the economy

Below is the first part of a speech given early in November by the Minister of Finance Mr. A. Patsalides, at a gathering of pressmen and foreign information officers and other diplomats in the lounge of the Public Information Office.

When I came back from Nairobi, where I had attended the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings, I was asked to give an account of my discussions there concerning the financing by the Bank of development projects in Cyprus. I accepted the invitation, but I thought I should rather widen the scope of my talk so as to cover in brief our Third Five-Year Plan and the need for foreign finance, and also to give an outline of the present state of the economy and of its short-term problems.

First about the Third Plan. As we said at the time of launching the Plan, this is a continuation of the development effort which started in 1960. The Plan provides the link between the past and the future, as we see it, and includes a series of mutually consistent policies and measures necessary for the attainment of higher living standards. Its basic objectives have been determined in the light of the long-term objectives and have been formulated after an assessment of the potentialities and requirements of the economy.

The Third Plan represents a more definite commitment to the need for speeding up the restructuring and modernisation process. It incorporates projects, programmes and policies which in the last analysis are designed to generate external economies and economies of scale and to increase productivity and reduce diseconomies of any kind. It envisages institutional reforms designed to stimulate competition and eliminate distortions in the price mechanism, which will in turn induce a better allocation of resources, encourage specialization and effect a reduction in production costs.

RISE IN STANDARD OF LIVING

Added emphasis has been placed on the objective of a continuously rising standard of living and the improvement of social services in general. In the Third Plan these ultimate goals of economic development are accorded a more prominent place due regard being also had to the need for maintaining those conditions which ensure unimpeded and rapid economic growth.

Finally, the Plan incorporates the first real attempt at physical and spatial planning in an effort to avert the consequences of haphazard physical development, exploit the Island's resources in a rational manner and spread the benefits of development to all parts of the Island.

The overall growth of the Gross Domestic Product envisaged in the Plan is around 7.5% per annum at constant factor cost. This rate of growth, although high, was considered to be feasible and compatible with the simultaneous pursuit of other objectives of development policy.

To sustain this planned rate of growth a substantial increase in investment activity is envisaged in almost all sectors. The Public Sector, including Public Corporations and other Public Bodies, are expected to contribute about 21% to total investment activity.

Government policy in this field aims at improving the economic environment and stimulating private initiative.

Although agriculture and water development are expected to absorb 30% of total public development expenditure, increasing emphasis is placed on social services, especially health, education and housing for the lower income groups.

Although the propensity to save is already high and domestic savings are expected to reach satisfactory levels, investment requirements were projected to increase faster than domestic savings; so increased foreign finance would be necessary to supplement domestic savings. And it is in this context that the World Bank financing of



The Minister of Finance
Mr. Andreas Patsalides.

development projects included in the Third Plan should be viewed. The Bank has shown interest in helping the Island tackle one of its most vital and urgent problems: The problem of water.

Two major projects we are working on are concerned with the development and proper utilization of water resources in the Paphos and Morphou-Tyflitis areas. A third project involves the installation of a sea water desalination plant in combination with electricity generation.

An important objective of the Third Plan is to raise further the standard of living and ensure a better distribution of income through (a) maintaining conditions of full and more productive employment of the labour force; (b) expanding and improving social services; (c) promoting regional and rural economic and social development programmes; and (d) continuing the policy of direct income transfers.

The maintenance of relative price stability constitutes under the Third Plan an important objective and a means to achieve other aims and targets of the Plan. To realise this objective, the Plan envisages the introduction of a prices and incomes policy as well as the adoption of measures to ensure that aggregate demand does not exert pressures on the supply of goods and

services.

The further structural improvement of the balance of payments is also one of the objectives of the Plan. The import substitution policy will continue, but more emphasis will be placed on export promotion. Thus, although imports are expected to grow at a slower rate than exports and the trade gap in absolute terms is anticipated to widen, the gap between import growth and export growth is expected to narrow down compared with the Second Plan period. The invisible balance, on the other hand, despite its satisfactory growth would not be able to cover the growing trade gap but capital inflows are expected to be sufficient to cover the current account deficit and maintain foreign exchange reserves at a satisfactory level.

These were in a nutshell the main targets and objectives of our Third Plan as this was formulated and articulated; and it is on the basis of the policies included in that Plan and in pursuit of its objectives that the Development Budgets have been framed since its inception in 1972.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PURPOSES

The main purpose of development planning has been the attainment of higher economic and social goals—fast economic growth, improvement in the composition of output, improvement in the standard of living, full employment, monetary stability and a satisfactory balance of payments position. But, as we have repeatedly stressed, the Plans should not be looked upon as theoretical exercises; they will never be useful guides to policy if they abstract from reality and if they are not flexible enough so as to take account of changing circumstances; if they cannot accommodate the needs of the short-term management of the economy.

When analysing the Third Plan before the House of Representatives, I said verbatim: "Bottlenecks and difficulties there will be and perhaps many, but there are also many prerequisites which would ensure the success of the Plan". I had in mind at the time the international monetary instability and its repercussions on small countries, the world inflationary problem, our recurring droughts.

As you know, the instability of exchange rates and the recurring international monetary crises affect not only developed but perhaps to a greater extent developing countries. Not only do they have their impact on the smooth flow of international trade, but they also affect the values of hard-earned foreign exchange reserves.

Moreover, the restrictionist policies often adopted by developed countries in order to safeguard their balance of payments have an adverse effect on the exports of developing countries and also on the flow of capital to such countries. Last year, a Committee was set up by IMF members—countries (known as the "Committee of Twenty") to work on the reform of the international monetary system. By the time of the Nairobi meeting, the Committee had only reached agreement on certain basic principles which would govern the operation and functioning of a new international system and it will be some time before such a reformed system is agreed upon and introduced to take the place of the Bretton Woods system.

(To be continued.)

PRESIDENT'S TOUR IN MALTA AND LIBYA

(Continued from page 1)

to meet Prime Minister, Mr. Dem Minoth. Outside the Palace thousands of people from Malta and foreign tourists applauded and cheered Archbishop Makarios. His Beatitude and Mr. Minoth greeted the enthusiastic crowds. "Our people are greeting you", Mr. Minoth said to His Beatitude. "They are greeting your struggles for freedom and justice and expressing to-day their love and admiration for you. The manifestations are spontaneous. You, Your Beatitude, and Cyprus constitute symbols for Malta". "Malta News" paper wrote at this connection: "As soon as the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, appeared on the steps of the Premier's Palace the crowds burst into cheers 'Long live Makarios, long live Minoth'".

His Beatitude inspected a guard of honour outside the Premier's Palace and the national anthems of the two countries were played. At the Premier's Palace His Beatitude and Prime Minister, Mr. Minoth, had talks on matters relating to co-operation between the two countries and on international problems affecting them.

The most moving moment of His Beatitude's visit to Malta was when the honorary degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Him. The ceremony took place at the church of the University. His Beatitude went to the church on foot from St. John's Cathedral followed by large crowds, including Greeks.

At the ceremony His Beatitude was addressed by Professor Mouscat who referred to the history of Cyprus and underlined the common historic experiences between Malta and Cyprus and stressed that the awarding of the honorary degree of Doctor of Law to the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, reflected the feelings of esteem and admiration which the people of Malta nourished for His Beatitude and Cyprus.

His Beatitude expressed grateful thanks for the



A group of Libyan children perform for His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, President, Bishop Parthenos of Carthage.

size of the Government and the people of Malta for closer and wider co-operation with Cyprus.

In reply His Beatitude said that common geographical and historic factors determined common experiences for the two islands, the peoples of which were inspired by noble ideals. His Beatitude said that Malta and Cyprus, as Mediterranean countries and members of the Commonwealth, could in co-operation, play a constructive

to the strengthening of the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

TALKS

The Cypriot President and President Gaddafi, had official talks in Tripoli lasting for two hours. At the talks, which were carried out in an atmosphere of unreserved understanding, matters concerning the relations between the two countries and international problems were discussed. Present at the talks on the Libyan side, besides President Gaddafi, were Ministers and members of the Revolutionary Command Council of the country.

In the evening President Gaddafi gave a dinner in His Beatitude's honour. The dinner was attended by the members of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Revolutionary Command Council, Metropolitan Parthenos of Carthage, the Maltese Libyans and other officials.

During his Libyan visit His Beatitude officiated at the church of St. George in Tripoli. The Greek community, headed by the Ambassador of Greece, Mr. D. Papadakis, extended to His Beatitude a warm welcome. Large crowds outside the church cheered the Cypriot President.

Addressing His Beatitude after the church service Metropolitan Parthenos of Carthage voiced the deep emotion of the Cypriot community and all Greeks in Libya at His Beatitude's visit, which constituted a factor greatly strengthening and invigorating Hellenism in Libya living in this country since ancient times. "Those welcoming Your Beatitude in Libya", Metropolitan Parthenos said, "are few and many. Few are we who live today in Libya and many are the large numbers of wise Greeks, martyrs and saints of the Church, who had lived in this country, such as Simon the Cyprian, Kyriakos of Carthage, St. Augustine, Symeon the Ptolemaic and many others". Metropolitan Parthenos also referred to the Cypriot struggle and said that this greatly stirred Greeks everywhere making them proud. The Metropolitan of Carthage also told His Beatitude that the Greek community in Libya stood by

(Continued on page 4)



Official talks in Tripoli between President Gaddafi (left) and his advisers and President Makarios and other members of the Cypriot party.

honorary distinction awarded to him and said that he accepted it as an expression of honour for the people of Cyprus.

In the evening the Governor-General of the island, Sir Anthony Mamo, gave an official dinner in honour of His Beatitude. Addressing His Beatitude the Governor-General referred to the manifestations of love by the people of Malta for His Beatitude and said that these had made a profound impression. The people of Malta, Sir Anthony Mamo said, had thus the opportunity "to greet and pay tribute to the courageous and gallant national leader of Cyprus, the intellectual, the modest servant of faith and religion and the wise leader". The Governor-General also referred to the common historic and religious experiences of the two countries, extolled the amazing progress of Cyprus and stressed the de-

role for peace and particularly the security in the area of Mediterranean.

IN LIBYA

On conclusion of his state visit to Malta, His Beatitude flew to Tripoli, Libya, on board President's Gaddafi's personal aircraft which was sent to Malta to pick him up.

At the airport, His Beatitude was received by President Gaddafi, at the head of the 11-member Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and other officials, as well as cheering crowds of people, including many Cypriots.

In a statement to journalists and main foreign television teams, His Beatitude, *inter alia*, thanked the Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, Colonel Gaddafi, for his invitation and said that his visit to Libya would contribute

Early Christian Basilica in Paphos and Neolithic settlement excavated

● ANTIQUITIES DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES END OF SEASON

The completion has been announced of the summer season excavations at Paphos. The excavations were carried out under the direction of the Curator of Ancient Monuments, Mr. A. Papageorgiou, aided by the surveyor of the Department Mr. Chrys. Polycarpou and the Custodians Dem. Steliou and Dem. Vamava.

The excavations were carried out on the site of a large early Christian basilica, the north-east part of which was found during last year's excavations. During this season's excavations the central apse of the basilica, 10m diameter, was found at a depth of 2.85m, completely destroyed by robbers searching for building materials in the past. This it was proved, beyond any doubt, that the three huge standing granite columns belonged to the central nave of an early Christian basilica. Beside the central apse, the apse of the northern inter aisle was found. This was better preserved and after the destruction of the basilica was incorporated in a small Byzantine church. There is evidence that the northern outer aisle was also terminated in an apse. It is therefore, most probable that all the five aisles at the basilica of a total 40m. width were terminating in apses to the east. Besides the area north of the church of Ayia Kyriaki and along the south wall of the sacristy and the South Chapel of the Gothic Church, excavated previously by the Saint Paul's pillar, was also investigated. In this area part of the north wall of the basilica 47m. long was uncovered. The pavement of the northern aisle of the basilica was found covered with beautiful mosaics. The area between the Gothic Church and the Church of Ayia Kyriaki was used as graveyard during the Medieval and the Turkish periods. Even the stones of the north wall of the basilica were cut to receive the coffins of young children during the Medieval period. The eastern part of the basilica, after its destruction was covered with structures of different periods.

Beside the excellent mosaic pavements several architectural fragments and reliefs were found. Fragments of mural mosaics and paintings and terracotta lamps were also found.

NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT

The Antiquities Department has also announced that the fourth season of work at the neolithic settlement of Vrysi was completed on 15th August, after five weeks of excavations at the site and a week of field survey in the Kyrenia District. Dr. E. J. Peltenberg directed research with the help of 20 assistants. The Department of Antiquities is undertaking conservation of the settlement's buildings and aerial photographs of the site were obtained.

Excavations this season were primarily aimed at linking two previously unconnected localities in the settlement so that a general plan of one area could be obtained. In the event, this goal was thwarted because the structures of each locality were separated by a knoll of natural clay and there existed two divided sectors. In the large area so far exposed, there are no connections between these sectors.

Despite this topographical exclusiveness, the material culture of these sectors is quite similar. Each possesses several irregularly shaped single-roomed houses with off-centre hearths and a communication system through narrow, winding passages that were inclined a few degrees to facil-

itate drainage in central channels. Five new houses were discovered. Two were excavated completely, another partly and the unfinished intact floor of a previously sub-circular house was revealed. Where well preserved, most houses are shown a development in which each was re-built twice on roughly the same lines as its predecessor. Since the stone walls have an average height of one meter, it is likely that flimmed materials, such as mud mortar served as upper walls.

In order to test the extent of the settlement beyond this area, a trial trench 30 meters to its east in a flat shelf of the beach was opened. Here a well constructed sub-square house was found with three sides of stone walls, a fourth either open or made of organic materials with a central wooden post. Traces of occupation further east indicate that the whole coastal headland was occupied, but our larger excavated area suggested that such occupation existed in dense clusters rather than in a uniform spread.

Work underneath the stone built houses revealed another, different settlement. As yet, little is known of this. Its floor furnishings differ considerably and its pottery, predominantly decorated with circular motifs, resembles the pottery of the earliest stone houses. Perhaps associated with this earlier phase is a ditch carved partly across the landward side of the headland as a defensive measure. At least four meters in depth and 6.70 in width, it represents an enormous effort and it clearly shows that at Vrysi there is a complex series of prehistoric developments, perhaps extending throughout most of the 4th millennium B.C. if not into the 5th millennium B.C.

ARCHAIC OCCUPATION

Completion has also been announced of the fourth season of excavations at Palaioakro, near Ayia Irini, north-west Cyprus. These were carried out by the Italian Expedition of the Institute for Mycenaean and Aegeo-Anatolian Studies in Rome, under the direction of Professor Giovanni Rizza.

The main purpose of this year's excavations was the excavation of trial trenches in order to obtain stratigraphic evidence for the establishment of a chronological sequence of the site.

The first trench, which was opened on the north slope of Palaioakro, gave a continuous stratigraphy dating downwards from Graeco-Roman times down to Hellenistic, Early Geometric and a few sherds of Late Bronze Age occupation. The second trench, opened along the eastern side of the city-wall, has revealed the existence of at least two architectural phases of the city-wall, an Archaic one and above it a Hellenistic one. A third trench which was made immediately outside the south-east corner of the city-wall produced evidence that there was an Archaic occupation under the Hellenistic structures.

The result obtained from these three soundings are consistent and for the first time we are assured of a continuous occupation of Palaioakro at least from the Archaic period down to Graeco-Roman times. The Italian Expedition will resume full scale excavation in the coming seasons.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR IN MALTA AND LIBYA

(Continued from page 2)

His side and by the side of the fighting people of Cyprus.

In reply His Beatitude conveyed greetings of love and esteem on behalf of the Cyprus Hellenism and extolled the long presence and mission of Hellenism in Libya and North Africa in general. His Beatitude also said that meeting Greeks during his official visits to various countries moved him profoundly.

After the church service was over a plaque with the inscription that on the 11th of November, 1973, Archbishop and Ethnarch Makarios of Cyprus officiated in the church, was unveiled.



Above the President is conferred Honorary Doctor of Law in Malta. Below a friendly chat with President Gaddafi in Tripoli, Libya.



INCREASED AIR TRAFFIC

The Ministry of Communications and Works has announced that civil aircraft landings at Nicosia Airport last September stood at 708 and take-offs at 708, as against 639 and 637, respectively, in September, 1972. Thus air traffic increased by 11%.

Passenger arrivals totalled 36,394 and departures 45,187, as against 32,077 and 39,177, respectively, in September last year (transit passengers were 9,025, as against 7,626 in September, 1972). Thus there was an increase of 14.8% in passenger traffic.

Goods brought in during September, 1972, amounted to 255 tons and goods exported to 588 tons, as against 191 and 536, respectively, in September, 1972. Thus there was an increase of 13.7%.

CYPRUS BULLETIN

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PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW TO ATHENS "EPIKERA"

TURKISH EXTREMIST POSITIONS NOT GOOD OMEN

● HARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ATHENS AND NICOSIA



In an interview to the Athens review "Epikera", the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, replied to questions on various Cyprus affairs, setting out the stand of the Cypriot Government. Below we give the full text of the interview.

Q—The first civilian Government is taking over in Athens after six years. Do you believe, Your Beatitude, that this development will have favourable effects on relations between Greece and Cyprus, on the one hand, and on the general course of the Cyprus problem, on the other?

A—Regardless of regime or type of government, co-operation and relations between Athens and Nicosia must, by national need and command, be harmonious. I have my personal views on political situations and developments in Greece from time to time. I do not, however, wish to express an opinion on them so that I may not be regarded as interfering in the internal affairs of Greece or in the jurisdiction of others. Nevertheless, I do not think that my answer to your question comes within the prohibitive boundaries of interference in Greece's internal affairs. And in expressing my view I say that the politicising, as it were, of the Greek Government after six years in office should have favourable effects both on relations between Athens and Nicosia and on the course of the Cyprus problem. The civilian Government formed by Mr. Spyros Markezias is a significant step in the direction of restoring parliamentary institutions, as clearly declared by the President of the Greek Republic, Mr. George Papadopoulos. The handling of the Cyprus problem is consequently democratised as well. It will also be easier to assess the reaction of Greek public opinion concerning the national cause of Cyprus.

Q—The public has recently noticed a noticeable activation of the local talks. Do you believe that with goodwill on both sides it will be possible to settle the Cyprus problem for good by the end of the year. And in what direction? That of the feasible or the desirable?

A—Showing a spirit of goodwill is the main factor in the solution of the Cyprus problem. I am of the opinion, however, that

Turkey and, by extension, the Turkish Cypriot community are not inspired by such a spirit. Both the Greek and the Cyprus Government have shown a spirit of conciliation and have made several concessions in the hope of an early and peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. But the Turkish side has not shown the necessary response. The Turks have from the start adopted and maintained extreme positions and if they do not retreat from these positions I see no possibility of reaching an agreement and solving the Cyprus problem. And, since we are talking of an agreement, we necessarily mean an agreed solution, which cannot be the "desirable" one for the Greek Cypriot people.

Q—In an earlier interview, two years ago, you stressed the "state" factor in the successful outcome of the national cause. I think you meant to say that as long as the Greek Cypriot were in control of the state this helped the cause of Enosis. Does this mean that whoever undermines the Cyprus state is virtually an enemy of Enosis as well?

A—The undermining or dissolution of the Cyprus state does not in any way promote or serve the cause of Enosis. General Grivas and the self-styled enosisists in Cyprus, do not bring Enosis closer by their subversive activities against the state. The dissolution of the Cyprus state will come about as a consequence and a result of Enosis. But not vice versa. The existence and strengthening of the Cyprus state is a strong argument for the struggle of the Greek Cypriot people.

Q—Do you think that George Grivas has suspended or restricted his terrorist activities after his recent denunciation by the Greek Government? If not, why does your Government not arrest him?

A—There have been no signs of terrorist activity on Grivas's part for some time now and the impression created is that he has decided to shift his activity to the political field. I hope Grivas has indeed abandoned violent methods which have caused great national harm. But as long as he maintains his armed groups there is always the danger of his resorting once again to terrorist activities.

Q—Do you believe that there are still people in Cyprus or elsewhere plotting against your life? If these dangers vanish would you be prepared to grant a general amnesty?

A—Even if there is no longer any danger

to my life, Grivas's unlawful armed groups may still continue to exist and engage in acts of violence and terrorism. A possible amnesty should not be linked only with the absence of danger to my life. It is too early to contemplate amnesty, the more so since Grivas's armed groups have not yet disbanded.

Q—After your forthcoming trip to Athens would you agree to visit Ankara if this were to contribute to a speeding up of the settlement of the Cyprus problem?

A—I cannot say that I have very pleasant memories of the welcome I was accorded in Ankara some years ago when I went on a visit as guest of the Turkish Government. But I do not think that my visiting the Turkish capital would contribute to a speeding up of the settlement of the Cyprus problem. Therefore, "let the cup of a fresh visit pass me by".

Q—What is your order of priorities concerning the existing problems if a settlement is to be reached? Which of the problems do you regard as the most serious? The problem of Greco-Turkish relations, the problem of inter-communal talks, or that of Grivas?

A—I attach great importance to the question of Greco-Turkish relations. Relations between Greece and Turkey should, for many reasons, be friendly. But goodwill on both sides is needed for the restoration and maintenance of good relations. And I do not think that Greece can accept Turkish conditions or make unacceptable concessions towards Turkey. I do not think, for example, that Greece will advise Greek Cypriots to make concessions at the local talks, beyond the boundaries and line of national security, for the sake of Greco-Turkish friendship, because such friendship would then be one-sided. As regards the Grivas problem, I find it difficult to place it in an order of priorities.

Q—You are reported to have said that you are in your last term as Head of the Cyprus state. Whom do you regard as most suitable to succeed you? If no such successor exists, you look for one among politicians, in the ranks of the armed forces or the clergy?

A—My successor must not be sought among the ranks of the armed forces or the clergy. I have certain thoughts on the matter but I do not consider it advisable to reveal them at this juncture so as not to cause a controversy.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS REPORTS INCREASED ACTIVITY

● EFFORTS FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT AND MODERNISATION

According to the Annual Report of the Department of posts for 1972, at the end of the year under review, there were 44 Departmental Post Offices transacting all kinds of postal work, 31 Postal Agencies transacting postal order business (in addition to the sale of stamps and the acceptance, despatch and delivery of correspondence) and 100 Postal Agencies for the acceptance, despatch and delivery of correspondence and the sale of stamps. The corresponding numbers in 1971 were 44, 31 and 916.

Postal articles and inward and outward parcels posted and delivered amounted to 55,736,435 including 11,142,845 registered articles and 7,125,080 officially franked letters. The corresponding numbers in 1971 were 52,538,418, 1,077,545 and 5,200,000.

The total number of air parcels handled during the year was 46,893 as against 45,251 in 1971. Also a total of 139,690 inward and outward parcels was handled during the year, as against 139,873 in 1971.

AIR MAIL INCREASE

The use of the air mail services continued to grow steadily. The total weight of air mail correspondence received was 314,729 kilograms, as against 345,719 kilograms in the previous year. Thus there was a 26.5% increase. The weight of air mail correspondence despatched was 125,844 kilograms, as against 105,891 kilograms

in 1971, i.e. there was an increase of 14%. The number of undelivered postal articles mainly due to change of address or wrong address was 249,866, including 8,666 registered articles. The corresponding numbers in 1971 were 221,990 and 8,714.

During the year under review, 64,444 postal and money orders were issued for an amount of £344,197 and 224,884 were paid, valued at £973,831. The corresponding numbers in 1971 were 97,958, £395,201, 275,666 and £1,012,298.

The number of private letter boxes available to the public at the end of the year was 5,332 as against 5,192 in 1971.

The value of stamps sold under the Annual Holidays with Pay Law, 1967, amounted to £671,461, as compared with £582,943 in 1971. The value of Revenue stamps sold under the Revenue Stamps Law, 1963 amounted to £302,669 as compared with £277,270 in 1971. Social Insurance Stamps sales amounted to £2,271,066, as compared with £2,420,628 in 1971. Social Insurance benefits paid by the Department amounted to £1,366,280 as compared with £1,259,856 in 1971.

The number of radio and television licences issued during the year was 209,480 and fees collected amounted to £367,392. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 182,683 and £334,509.

In 1972, five new series of commemorative stamps were put in circulation. The income from sales of postage stamps of all issues during the year amounted to £449,308 as against £763,956 in 1971, showing an increase of 4.3%.

In order to promote maximum interest in Cyprus stamps amongst potential buyers throughout the world, Cyprus participated in nine major stamp exhibitions held in various countries of the world.

The total revenue of the Post Office amounted to £882,692, not including receipts for other departments, as against £837,976 in 1971. Thus there was an increase of 8%.

Fifteen new franking machines were licensed during the year, bringing the total in use to 110. Twelve additional stamp vending machines were installed during the year. The total number of such machines in use at present is 57.

MODERNISATION

Within the framework of the Department's programme for the mechanisation of certain services for the gradual improvement and modernisation of the means used for the forwarding of postal work two automatic letter typing machines and one automatic stamp cancelling machine were put in operation during the year.

The house to house delivery service of ordinary and registered mail was improved through more deliveries and the increase of the number of post-men using motorcycles instead of bicycles.

The despatch of mail by taxi service between Nicosia and the other towns of the island increased from once to twice daily, except Sundays. Also there was a substantial decrease in the number of villages not enjoying a daily postal service because of lack of adequate means of communication.

EXPERT ADVICE

The Department of Posts secured the services of two experts of the Universal Postal Union to study in 1973 the whole system of functioning of the Cyprus Postal Services and point out ways to improve services offered to the public and establish new services, such as a Postal Savings Bank and other services of an economic nature.

The training and further education of the staff continued with satisfactory results both locally at the Postal School, operating in Nicosia, and abroad. Within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme two scholarships were granted to the Department and two senior officers of the Department attended a four-month special post graduate programme in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Director of the Department of Posts participated in the Seminar on Postal Prospects, held in Paris from the 23rd to the 31st March, 1972, and the 7th Ordinary Session of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations, held in The Hague from the 11th to the 22nd September, 1972.

The Staff of the Department consisted in 1972 of 257 monthly paid employees and 78 employees on daily wages.

GERMAN DONATION TO NICOSIA GYMNASIUM



During a short ceremony at the Kykko Pan-cyprian Gymnasium for Girls on September 28 the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Cyprus, Dr. H. Sartorius (left), handed over to the Minister of Education, Dr. Andreas Kourou (centre), physics laboratory equipment as a donation by his country.

The Ambassador spoke at the ceremony, underlining the importance of scientific research in our times. The Minister warmly thanked the Am-

bassador and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for their generous offer to the island's schools, during a period when the Ministry of Education is making efforts for better organisation and systematic work at the laboratories for the teaching of science.

Present at the ceremony was also the Cultural Attaché of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. V. Dreike (right), and Senior officials of the Ministry of education.

LIMASSOL WINE FESTIVAL

The annual event of the Wine Festival at Limassol, the town's biggest attraction of the year, had another successful season last September, with patrons reaching new record numbers, above the hundred thousand mark.

The 12-day event (this year held between 19 and 30 September) is eagerly awaited every year by old visitors, local people and foreigners alike, while new callers make it a point not to miss the seasons of years to follow. So success is guaranteed.

Like previous years the main feature of the Festival was the free offer of wine to all patrons while every night there were shows, folk dancing by groups, theatre, dancing, etc. in the specially decorated Limassol municipal gardens.

The Festival was officially inaugurated by the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. O. Ioannides, who in an address stressed the role of the Festival in promoting the sale of Cypriot wines.

Mr. Ioannides said that regardless of the noteworthy developments of the various sectors of Cyprus economy, the agricultural sector continued to remain the most significant both as regards employment and contribution to the National Income. It follows that the organisation of basically agricultural festivities in towns and villages was fully justified.

The Minister added that the annual wine festival held in Limassol for the aim of promoting wine, is one of the most important festivals of its kind both as regards organisation and purpose. Its organisers had realised the significance of the festival some years back and had put love and effort in organising the event and by continuously working for this they have achieved the big success of today, which fully vindicates their past efforts.

Mr. Ioannides said that today the significance of the festival has been further widened and augmented. The event is no more an opportunity simply to celebrate and drink wine, but, it constitutes a serious contribution to most sectors of the economic and social life of the country, and in particular the trade, tourist and advertising sectors. And all these sectors jointly serve not only the wineries but also in a last analysis the mass of the vinegrowers, who are striving under

difficult conditions to keep alive and yielding one of the most important branches of the island's agricultural production.

Summing up the purposes of the Festival the Minister said that these were the projection of Cyprus wines, the acquaintance of the people with the various types of the product and the realisation of their excellent quality, in particular by foreign visitors. He added that now more than ever these objectives assume a greater significance because of the link of Cyprus with the European

of the vine cultivation increased activity is also imperative in the trade and advertising sector, since the island's wine industry continues to be in the vanguard in regard to continuous modernisation which has contributed to the significant export feats achieved up to now and the acquisition of a good name for Cyprus wines both locally and abroad.

The above features have contributed to a continuous rise in exports. Thus in 1972 exports in wines, spirits and grape juice amounted to



Girls in national costumes perform a folk dance.

Economic Community. The Minister added that already serious readjustments are under way in regard to methods of cultivation, propagation of varieties, technical and irrigation improvements, geographical and soil readjustments and rejuvenation of vine varieties.

This task, he said, is a truly big effort involving many problems and high costs. It is, however, imperative to achieve this and, what's more in a limited time, if Cyprus wants to capture and maintain important markets and increase her competition potential.

But in parallel to the determined readjustment

£4,480,000 as against £5,790,000 in 1971. And it must not be forgotten that this important contribution to the island's income by Cyprus wines, is also accompanied by a continuous projection of the country itself, since these products are amongst the few which are known and propagated by their trade names.

The Minister said that the Wine Festival at

(Continued on page 4)



Visitors from away Cincinnati enjoy Cyprus wine at the Festival.



Mr. Ioannides and Mr. Hamboulas give the signal for wine drinking.

PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW TO MOSCOW. RADIO EASE IN INTERNATIONAL TENSION GRATIFYING

Below is the full text of an interview by His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, to Mr. Viacheslav Alexeev of Moscow Radio:

Q.—It is with satisfaction that Soviet public opinion notes the successful development of Soviet-Cyprus relations and the consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of our countries. What is your assessment, Mr. President, of the present level of Soviet-Cyprus relations and what are the prospects of their further developments?

A.—Since independence Cyprus has developed and maintained very friendly relations with

the Soviet Union. Our co-operation with the Soviet Union, based on the principle of equal friendship and non-intervention, covers various fields, such as the cultural, the commercial, the economic and other fields of activity. It is our desire to develop still further the already existing friendly relations and co-operation between our countries. I think there are wide margins and prospects in this direction. I would like to add that during my visit to the Soviet Union about two years ago I had the opportunity of ascertaining personally the friendly feelings of the Soviet people and their Government towards

Cyprus and I have a vivid and pleasant memory of these feelings. This friendship we wish not only to maintain but also to develop and strengthen further.

Q.—As is known, Mr. President, intensive efforts are now being made all over the world to ease tension. All peoples welcome the efforts of the Heads of all peace-loving states, which aim at the substitution of these positive acts and securing permanent peace on our planet. The Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, recently paid visits to the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and France. What is in your view, Mr. President, the importance of these visits to the further easing of tension?

A.—The people of Cyprus are following with a keen interest and satisfaction the efforts for the relaxation of world tension. It is gratifying that tension in international relations has eased for some time now. Of particular importance to the restoration and consolidation of these in Europe has been the settlement of differences between the two German states which have already become members of U.N.O. Mr. Brezhnev's recent visits to the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and France have greatly contributed to the effort for the world detente and to the cause of world peace. We express our great appreciation in this respect.

Q.—The Cyprus Government has taken a series of measures for the consolidation of law and order in the island. How do you view the situation in the island now?

A.—The situation in Cyprus has been rather calm for some time and there have been no serious incidents for a month now. I hope that General Grivas, who by his illegal activities has been a cause and source of disputes and friction among the Greek Cypriots, will confine his activities within the framework of legality. In any case, the Government is in full control of the situation and is determined to combat possible continuation of violence and illegality and to fully enforce law and order.

CYPRUS WINE FESTIVAL

(Continued from page 2)

Limassol, seen in the above framework, is a big contribution to the whole effort and will always enjoy the support of the Government for achievement of success in its targets. He congratulated the town's authorities for the event as well as the organisers for their praiseworthy initiative.

The head of the Organising Committee of the Festival, Mr. K. Hamboylas, in his opening speech referred to the history of the Festival and said that today, 12 years since the first season of the event, the original objectives have been achieved. The Limassol Wine Festival is effectively fulfilling the role of projecting Cyprus wine products, encouraging wine consumption locally and contributing to the increase in tourism and the offer of entertainment.

Mr. Hamboylas said inter alia that the big success of the Festival is proved by the fact that the original 25,000 visitors to the Festival in its first season of 1961 have now exceeded 100,000. Annual guests to the event this year were British Members of Parliament, wine importers as well as journalists from abroad.



A view of the Cyprus Pavilion at the "Partners for Progress" fair in West Berlin, held from 21 to 25 September. Clothing, footwear, cosmetics and other Cyprus manufacturing products were amongst the exhibits.

Foreign Minister's statement on the Middle East situation

The Foreign Minister, M. I. Christophides, on 12 October made the following statement:

"The Government and the people of Cyprus, as officially and repeatedly stated, will oppose any use of the British bases in Cyprus as a springboard against Arab countries. The Cyprus Government is not in possession of any evidence supporting the reports published in some newspapers that the bases in Cyprus are already being used for such purposes. On this subject there has been an official denial by Britain to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The position of Cyprus on the Middle East crisis, which has developed in the last few days into a new Arab-Israeli war, is well known. This new catastrophe-like war could perhaps have been avoided had the Security Council resolution of the 22nd November, 1967 been respected and implemented. Cy-

prus continues to support fully this resolution, because the belief that Arab territories occupied through war should be returned to the Arabs. The contents of the Security Council's resolution of November, 1967, provide a sound basis for a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East problem, which has developed into a terrible war, threatening world peace.

The Government of Cyprus is following with great concern the drama in the neighbouring area of the Middle East. It is regrettable that it has not been possible to avert the Arab-Israeli war which, besides the catastrophes in the battle-fields, causes also many victims among the civilian population. The Cyprus Government condemns the Israeli air raids against civilian population and expresses its deep sympathy to the Arab world whose cause is a just one."

Επίδες τοῦ Ντενκτάς ἐναντίον τῆς Ἐκκλησίας

ΑΙ ΑΠΟΨΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑ ΤΟ ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΟΝ

ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ, 23 Νοεμβρίου. Τοῦ ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας. — «Ἐφ' ὅσον ὑπάρχει ἡ Ἑλληνική Ὁρθόδοξος Ἐκκλησία, ἡ τουρκική ἀντίστασις θά συνεχισθῇ». Τοῦτο περιέχεται εἰς ἄρθρον τοῦ κ. Ντενκτάς, τό ὁποῖον δημοσιεύεται σήμερον εἰς τήν ἐφημερίδα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ «Ζαμάν».

Ὁ κ. Ντενκτάς εἰς τό ἄρθρον του ἀναφέρει καί τά ἑξῆς: «Ἡ ἑλληνική κυβέρνησις ὑποστηρίζει τόν ἀγῶνα τῶν Ἑλληνοκυπρίων διά τήν ἑνωσιν. Αἱ ἑνδοκυπριακαί συνομιλίαι θά καταλήξουν εἰς μίαν συμφωνίαν, ἐάν οἱ Ἑλληνοκύπριοι κατανοήσουν ὅτι ἡ γραμμή πού ἀκολουθοῦν τούς οδηγεῖ εἰς καταστροφήν. Καί ἂν ἀκόμη φθάσωμεν εἰς μίαν συμφωνίαν ἐντός τοῦ 1973 ἢ 1974, τό κυπριακόν δέν θά διευθετηθῇ, ἐκτός ἐάν ἐν τῷ μεταξύ οἱ Ἑλληνοκύπριοι ἀλλάξουν νοστροπίαν καί ἡ Ἑλλάς εἰσαγάγῃ βασικᾶς μεταβολάς εἰς τήν πολιτικήν της. Τότε μόνον ἡ Κύπρος θά ἔχῃ μόνιμον εἰρήνην».

Παραλλήλως, αἱ τουρκοκυπριακαί ἐφημερίδες ἀνέγραψαν τήν πληροφορίαν ὅτι ὁπαδοί τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Γρίδα μετέβησαν προσφάτως εἰς Βηρυτόν καί ἠγόρασαν ἀπό Ἀρμένιον ἔμπορον 140 ὅπλα διαφόρων τύπων, παρυσιασθέντες ὡς ἐκπρόσωποι τῆς κυπριακῆς κυβερνήσεως. Οὗτοι ἐπλή-

ρωσαν ἓνα μέρος τῆς ἀξίας τῶν ὀπλῶν. Βραδύτερον, κατά τάς τουρκοκυπριακάς ἐφημερίδας, ὁ Ἀρμένιος ἔμπορος ἐπισκέφθη τήν Κύπρον διά νά εἰσπράξῃ τό ὑπόλοιπον καί συνελήφθη ὑπό τῆς ἀστυνομίας.

Κατά τήν χθεσινήν συνεδρίαν τῆς Βουλῆς, ὁ βουλευτής κ. Β. Λυσσαρίδης ἐχαράκτήρισε τούς τρεῖς ἀμερικανικούς ραδιοληπτικούς σταθμούς οἱ ὁποῖοι λειτουργοῦν εἰς τήν Κύπρον ὡς κατασκοπευτικούς εἰς ἄρος τῶν Ἀράβων καί εἰσηγήθη ὅπως ἡ Βουλὴ ἐκδώσῃ ψήφισμα περὶ ἀμέσου καταργήσεώς των. Ἡ συζήτησις ἐπὶ τοῦ θέματος θά συνεχισθῇ.

Πάντως, ὁ κυβερνητικός ἐκπρόσωπος, σχολιάζων σήμερον τήν ὡς ἄνω εἰσηγήσιν, εἶπεν ὅτι ἡ θέσις τῆς κυβερνήσεως παραμένει ὡς τήν ἐξέθεσεν ὁ ὑπουργός Ἐξωτερικῶν πρό ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν. Ὅτι, δηλαδή, ἡ κυπριακή κυβέρνησις εἶναι ικανοποιημένη ὅτι οἱ ἀμερικανικοὶ σταθμοὶ δέν παραδίδονται τὰ συμφέροντα τῶν γειτονικῶν πρὸς τήν Κύπρον λαῶν.

Ἐν τῷ μεταξύ, ἡ ἐνταῦθα ἀμερικανική πρεσβεία ἐπληροφόρησε τήν κυπριακὴν κυβέρνησιν ὅτι οἱ δύο ἐκ τῶν τριῶν σταθμῶν θά διακόψουν τήν λειτουργίαν των διά τεχνικούς καί οἰκονομικούς λόγους.

ΕΛ. ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ

NFA 261173

ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ, 26. Τοῦ
ἀγγελοκράτου μας.—

Η εξεύρεση συμφωνίας με βάση το κυρίαρχο και ανεξαρτητικό κράτος είναι η μόνη δυνατή λύση του Κυπριακού προβλήματος. Η ένωση ή η διχοτόμηση δεν είναι δυνατές λύσεις, λόγω των διεθνών συμφερόντων και της στρατηγικοπολιτικής σημασίας της Κύπρου.

Στο συμπέρασμα αυτό καταλήγει το στεγανάριο που διατυπώθηκε από τη Γενική Διεύθυνση Μελέτων Μεταφορών Προβλεπόμενα 14 δραστηριότητες να υλοποιηθούν, τα οποία έδωσαν στην Ρίμκε. Στο στεγανάριο, που βρέθηκε ότι πάντα έμεινε, έδωσαν μέρος πρώην διπλωματίες και πολιτικοί που είχαν κατά το παρελθόν άσπασξη με το Κληροστά.

Συγκεκριμένα πήραν μέρος ο β' Αμερικανός κ. Τζέροου Βόου, από τον οποίο στην κρίση του 1967, ο κ. Τόλμπεκ, πρώην πρόεδρος των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών στην Αθήνα, ο κ. Μπόλντ, πρώην υφυπουργός των Εξωτερικών των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών, ο κ. Μπίκ Γκίνο, πρώην πρόεδρος της Βρετανίας στην Αθήνα, ο κ. Λούκας, Αβέρωφ, πρώην υφυπουργός Εξωτερικών της Ελλάδας, και Δημ. Μπίτσης, αντιπρόεδρος της Ελλάδας στην ΟΗΕ, ο κ. Μόργκεν, πρώην γενικός γραμματέας του ΝΑΤΟ και άλλες διακεκριμένες και καθιερωμένες προσωπικότητες. Στο συνέδριο πήραν μέρος και οι κ.κ. Κλη. Σίλντς και Ντεννέτις.

Γύρουνε κι έλληνες κληρονομίες, τό
συνήθως κατάλογα και στα δικαστήρια
συμπληρώνονται:

[illegible]

2. Πρώτα, καὶ ἀπόρριξη θεολογικότητας γιὰ τὴν ἀναγνωριστὴν οἱ κορρεῖς λήθη δὲν μπορεί νὰ κατανοεῖται ἀπόλυτα τις ἀναγνωρίσεις καὶ τὴν δὲν πλεονάζει.

3. Η διαθεσιμότητα των πληροφοριών που συλλέγονται, έχει άμεση επίδραση. Αν εξετάσουμε τις πληροφορίες που συλλέγονται, τότε είναι οι πιο παλιές, με ταχυσταυρούμενη επίδοξη, στην άσκηση με συστηματική ανάληψη της προπονητικής, όπως η Γενική Γραμματεία του ΟΗΕ, κερδίζει συστηματικά; ορισμένοι γυμναστές και ένας από τους παλαιότερους ή παλαιότερους της Ιαπωνίας έχουν κάνει. Για

ταυτό με την ελεγχόμενη οπτική, οι κ.κ. Κλε-
μίδης και Νικηφόρος διαπορεύθησαν να
διδάσκουν τις ομάδες τους.

4. Πάρετε υπόψη την προετοιμασία των εκπαιδευτικών της πρωτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης σχετικά με την Ελληνοαμερικανική και Τουρκοαμερικανική, Εβραϊκή και άλλες θρησκείες, λαούς, ή γλώσσες ή ή διασπορά της διασποράς από διάφορα έθνη/ομάδες των δύο κοινοτήτων. Η άσχετη γνώση διασποράς και κοινότητας από-εθνοτικής, από την δε άλλα ομάδες, είναι το θέμα.

എല്ലാ വർഷവും ഏകദേശം 1000 കോടി രൂപയാണ് കേരളത്തിൽ നിന്ന് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർക്ക് കിട്ടുന്നത്.

Σύμφωνα με τις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες, οι συμμορίες ενεργούν από τα σύνορα με το Μεξικό, όπου δραστηριοποιούνται τις δεκάδες τόνους κακοποιήσεων τους, αλλά οι φωνές για ένορκη έρευνα από αρμοδιότητες είναι υποκαταστάσιμες ένορκης με τα όπλα τους. Ηνωμένων των χωρών τους και ότι, θα να διαπραγματεύονται σχετικά με τις συνέπειες από διαταραχές.



Η ΠΡΩΤΟΒΟΥΛΙΑ

ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ 1ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΟΣ

πριν του οποίου απέφασαν «να αναλάβουν την ευθύνη των αντιμετωπίσεων των νέων απειλών, της διαλύσεως, της κρατούσης συγκύσεως και της πλήρους έκκαθαρίσεως της καταστάσεως».

4 Διότι δεν υπεδύθησαν τους παντογνώστας όπως κάποιοι - κάποιοι που δεν εγγυώριζαν τί τους γίνεται, άλλ' αρνηθέντες να γίνουν φορείς υπουργμάτων, έθεσαν —διὰ του διαγγέλματος του νέου Προέδρου— την «μετριοπάθειαν και την μετριοφροσύνην» ως βασικάς αρχάς, εκεί όπου είχε λάβει ασυδότες διαστάσεις ο, έξ αμαθείας αυτοθαυμασμός και η χονδροειδής κομπορρημοσύνη.

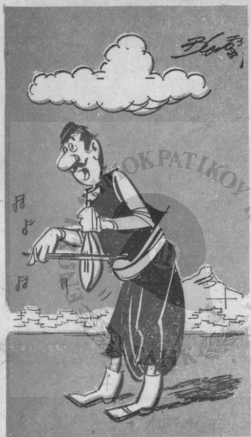
5 Διότι αντί να παραστήσουν τους μαθητευομένους μάγους και τους πολιτικούς φωστήρας, υπεγράμμιον την στρατιωτικήν των καταγωγήν και υπόστασιν —«υπήρξα καθ' όλον τόν θιον μου στρατιώτης άφοσιωμένος εις τό καθήκον», υπέμνησεν μετά την όρκωμοσίαν του ο κ. Φαίδων Γκιζίκης— και έχομεν λόγους να πιστεύωμεν ότι οι πρωτεργάται της 25ης Νοεμβρίου, όπως και ο κορμός των Έθνικών Ένόπλων Δυνάμεων, θά έμπνευσθούν προπαντός από προσήλωσιν εις την παραδοσιακήν των αποστολήν, ή όποία είναι ή έπαλις της Ειρήνης και τό άπόρρητον των συνόρων.

6 Διότι, έν διαγγέλματι έτέθη ως «μοναδική φιλοδοξία» του Άρχηγού του Κράτους, και των ήνωμένων δυνάμεων αι όποίαι τόν έφεραν εις την κορυφήν, «ή συμβολή εις την όμαλήν λειτουργίαν του

πολιτεύματος και ή έμπέδωσις της γαλήνης και της ενότητος του Έλληνικού Λαού»— όχι θεδαίως με «οκνηοθετημένας έκλογάς», αλλά με ΑΔΙΑΒΛΗΤΟΥΣ —ως έντόνως υπεγράμμισθη— και άνευ προσωπικών θλέψεων των φρουρών της έθνικής άσφαλείας και ΜΕ ΠΛΗΡΕΙΣ ΕΠΤΥΧΕΙΣ άνοθεύτου και άδιάστου έκφράσεως του φρονήματος των ψηφοφόρων.

ΑΥΤΗ είναι ή σημασία της πρωτοβουλίας των Ένόπλων Δυνάμεων, ως εικονογραφείται από τας πρώτας της διακηρύξεις, προσφερομένας εις την δοκιμασίαν της πραγματικότητος που θά διαμορφωθί και την όποιαν θά κρίνη άπροκαταλήπτως τό δημόσιον αίσθημα και ή έφημερις αυτή ως άγωνιστική έπαλις του.

Ας αιοιοδοξήσωμεν, χωρίς να λησμονώμεν ότι εις τόν δημόσιον θιον, οι λόγοι κρίνονται εις την πράξιν και ως είναι έπόμενον τώρα ό κόσμος περιμένει να ίδη τί θά αλλάξη. Κάθε πράξις πολιτική όμως ανήκει εις την δικαιοδοσίαν της Ιστορίας, άφου περάση από την κρίσιν της ζωής. Άκατανίκητος έχει άποδειχθί ή δύναμις της ζωής να έπιβάλη φυσιολογικάς εξελίξεις, όσάκις έπιχειρείται ό διασμός της λαϊκής θελήσεως διά «οκνηοθετημένων έκλογών» και άλλων αυθαρεσιών. Ός έκ τούτου γίνεται τώρα τοίς πάσι αίσθητόν ότι ή προκαλέσασα γενικήν ανακούφισιν άποπομπή του Γεωργίου Παπαδοπούλου και των σών αυτώ από τόν έξουσιαστικόν μηχανισμόν δεν είναι συμπτωματικόν γεγονός και δεν δύναται να μείνι χωρίς γενικωτέρους αντίκτύπους, αναπροσαρμογής και ίδιως προοπτικός, των όποιων ή άποκρυστάλλωσις δεν θά θραδύνι.



«...Τὸ 'Αγίας Αἰκατερίνης χιὲς
τοῦ ἔγινε τὸ θάμμα!
Χάθηκε, οὐντεκνοι, ὁ Ταρζάν,
τὸ ἢ Τοῖτα του ἀντάμα...!»

(ΤΟΥ Β. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΔΟΥΛΟΥ)

Β. Χ. Χ. 26/11/73

ΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ ΕΙΣ «ΑΠΟΡΙΑΣ» !

Α Κάποιος «έξυπνος», προφασιζόμενος τὸν ἀναγνώστην τῆς «Ἐστίας», μᾶς γράφει, διαπορῶν δῆθεν, πῶς ἐξηγοῦμεν τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ τέως πρωθυπουργός, κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνης, κατελήφθη ἐξ ἀπῆνης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐνόπλων Δυνάμεων, κατὰ τὴν ἐπέμβασιν τούτων τῆς 25ης Νοεμβρίου, παραλληλίζων, μάλιστα, τὴν περίπτωσιν τοῦ μέ τὸ «φιάσκο» τοῦ κ. Π. Κανελλοπούλου, ὁ ὁποῖος συνελήφθη κοιμώμενος, τὴν 21ην Ἀπριλίου 1967, ὑπὸ τῆς Στρατιωτικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως!

Ἄλλ' ὦ ἀγαθέ! Ποία σχέσις ἡμπορεῖ νὰ ὑπάρχη μεταξὺ τῶν δύο περιπτώσεων; Ὁ κ. Κανελλόπουλος ἦτο πρωθυπουργός μὲ π λ ῆ ρ ε ι ς

Ἐστία 27/11/72

Ἐστία 27-11-72

ἐ ξ ο υ σ ί α ς, ἔχων —ὡς τούλάχιστον ὁ ἴδιος ἰσχυρίζετο— ὑπὸ τὸν πλήρη ἔλεγχόν του τὰς Ἐνόπλους Δυνάμεις καὶ τὴν Ἐθνικὴν Ἀσφάλειαν, μὲ ἰ δ ι κ ο ῦ ς τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ εἰς ἀμφοτέρα τὰ νευραλγικὰ αὐτὰ Ὑπουργεῖα καὶ μὲ τὴν Κ.Υ.Π. ἐξαρτωμένην ἀπ' εὐθείας ἀπὸ τὸν ἴδιον. Ἀντιθέτως, ὁ κ. Μαρκεζίνης εἶχεν ἀπεκδυθῇ ὅλων αὐτῶν τῶν ἀρμοδιοτήτων, αἵτινες καὶ εἶχον μεταβιβασθῇ εἰς τὸν Πρόεδρον τῆς Δημοκρατίας. Ἄς κρατήσῃ, λοιπόν, ὁ «ἀφελής» ἀνωνυμογράφος τὰς «ἀπορίας» τοῦ διὰ τὸν ἑαυτὸν τοῦ καὶ τὸν πάντοτε... ὀνειροβατοῦντα ἀρχηγόν του!

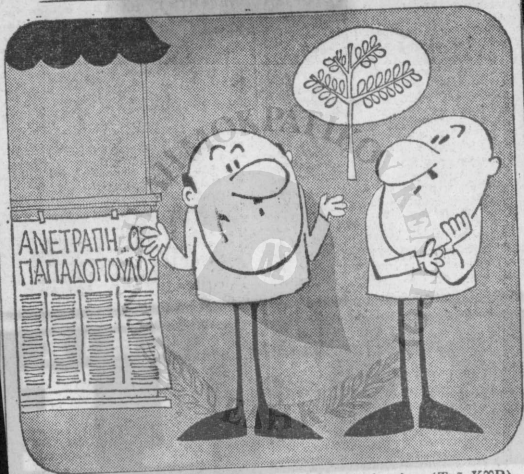
9/7/75

Βελόνη, αρσενικός οργανός αναπαραγωγής, με έντονη διαμορφωτική και χρωματική απλοποίηση. Τέλειο, και συχνά και νεαρό, διακρίνεται. Εξ ουρανού βελόνη διακρίνεται ευχερώς. Ήταν ορισμένα είδη ότι η περιουσία. Και οι βελόνες, από διαφορετικούς οργανισμούς.

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ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΒΗΜΑ

ΟΛΙΓΑΙ μόνον ώραι έχρειάσθησαν διά να ολοκληρωθή ή επέμβασις των Ένόπλιων Δυνάμεων πρός ανατροπήν του Γεωργ. Παπαδοπούλου. Καί δέν είχε συμπληρωθή τό 24ωρον, όταν τά όρματα μάχης, τά όποία είχαν θέσει υπό των έλεγχόν των τά πλέον νευραλγικά σημεία της πρωτευούσης, ήρχισαν να άποχωρούν. Είχον έπιτελέσει τό χρέος των. Έκείνος, εις τόν όποιον κατελογίσθη ή θαρρεία εύθύνη ότι έπεδίωκε την έκτροπήν των Ένόπλιων Δυνάμεων από της έθνικής άποστολής των και ότι ώδήγησε την χώραν εις πλήρες σκεδόν αδιέξοδον, είχεν έξουδετερωθή. Πανελλήνιον ήτο τό αίτημα, τό όποιον έξεπληρώθη διά της καταλύσεως της μονοκρατορίας του Γ. Παπαδοπούλου. Καί ένν περί τούτου ήτο δυνατόν έστω και πρός στιγμήν να ύπάρξη και ή έλαχίστη άμφιβολία, αι πρώται λαϊκαί αντιδράσεις, αι όποιαι έξεδηλώθησαν άμέσως μετά την επέμβασιν των Ένόπλιων Δυνάμεων, θά ήρκουν διά να διασκεδάσουν πῶσον τυχόν αντίθετον έντύπωσιν. Τό αίσθημα της ανακουφίσεως ύπέρζε γενικόν. Διαπιστώσεις δέ όπως αύτή του άπεσταλμένου των «Τάιμς της Ν. Υόρκης», αποδίδοντας εις μερίδα του έλληνικού κοινού την πρόβλεψιν ότι τά πράγματα θά καταστούν τώρα χειρότερα και δηλώσεις, όπως εκείνη του Δανοϋ ύπουργοϋ Έξωτερικόν κ. Κνούντ Άντερσεν, ισχυρίζομένου ότι ή εκδίωξις του Προέδρου Παπαδοπούλου «συνέτριψε την ισχυρήν έλπίδα διά την έναρξιν μιας έξελίξεως που θά ήδύνατο να οδηγήσθ εις δημοκρατικός συνθήκας εις την Ελλάδα» δέν άντέχουν εις κριτικήν βάσανον και μόνον άπορίας προκαλούν. Η επέμβασις της 25ης Νοεμβρίου και ή άφογος συμπεριφορά των αξιωματικών και άνδρών των Ένόπλιων Δυνάμεων ένάντι των πολιτών άπετέλεσαν ούσιώδεις παράγοντας διά την άποκατάστασιν της τόσον δοκιμασθείσης, κατά τά τελευταία έτη, ένόπτιος μεταξύ του στρατού και του λαού. Τό λαϊκόν αίσθημα δέν έξεπήγασε, θεδαίως μόνον από την ικανοποίησιν διά την ανατροπήν του Γεωργ. Παπαδοπούλου. Η Κοινή Γνώμη έθεμελίωσεν άκόμη εις την ένέργειαν αύτήν την προεδρείαν διά ταχείαν άποκατάστασιν της λαϊκής κυριαρχίας. Υπό τό πρίσμα αυτό, ή προχθεσινή ένέργεια άπετέλεσε τό πρώτον ούσιώδες βήμα πρός την όρθήν κατεύθυνσιν. Καί άνοιόμεντοι τά έπόμενα, με την ταχύτητα την όποιαν επιβάλλει ή κρισιμότης των καιρών, αι διαπιστώσεις αύται χαράσσουν τά πλαίσια της άποστολής αύτών, οι όποιοι άνέλαβον την πρωτοβουλίαν της Κυριακής και την εύθύνην της έκτελέσεως της έντολής των Ένόπλιων Δυνάμεων του Έθνους. Η όμαλή λειτουργία του Πολιτεύματος και ή εμπέδωσις της γαλήνης και της ένότητος του έλληνικού λαού άποτελούν, πράγματι, στόχους, οι όποιοι συγκεντρώνουν την γενικήν έπιδοκιμασίαν. Καί έφ' όσον οι αναλαβόντες την έντολήν προκηρύχουν πρός την αναφερθείσαν κατεύθυνσιν, χωρίς τάλαντεύσεις και χωρίς καθυστερήσεις, ήμπορούν να είναι βέβαιοι ότι θά σπριζωνται εις την συμπαράστασιν όλων μας. Με την προχθεσινήν του επέμβασιν, τό στρατεύμα άπετέλεσε τό καθήκον του. Τώρα είναι ή ώρα των έντολοδόχων του. Ο νέος Πρόεδρος και ή Κυβέρνησις έχουν να αντιμετώπισουν πιεστικώς άμεσα προβλήματα και μεταξύ αύτών, τό οικονομικόν διεκδικεί την πρώτην θέσιν. Πέραν, όμως, και ύπεράνω τούτων ή πολιτική όμαλοποίησις, ή όποία δέν είναι νοπή χωρίς εύρείαν λαϊκήν συμπαράστασιν, παραμένει τό κεφαλαίωδες ζήτημα. Τό ήθος, ή εύπρέπεια και ή μετριοφροσύνη του στρατηγού κ. Φαίδ. Γκιζίκη, όπως και ή προσήλωσις του εις τό καθήκον, έλπίζομεν ότι ένγυώνται ότι, δέν θά ύπάρξουν παρεκλίσεις από της μόνης έθνικώς ακολουθητέας όδοϋ.



— Παπαδόπουλος; Ξέρεις εσύ κανένα Παπαδόπουλο; (Τοῦ ΚΤΡ).

ΠΛΟΒΕΝΜΑΤΙΑ 27/0/73

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΑΝΑΓΝΩΡΙΣΙΣ

Ὁρθότατα ἐσκέφθη ἡ νέα Ἐπαναστατικὴ κυβέρνησις καὶ ἤρεν, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης στιγμῆς, κάθε περιορισμὸν εἰς βάρος τοῦ τέως πρωθυπουργοῦ, κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνη. Βεβαίως τὸ μέγα σφάλμα τῆς προηγουμένης ἡγεσίας τῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως τῆς 21ης Ἀπριλίου, ἦτο ὅτι ἐκάλεσε τὸν κ. Μαρκεζίνην εἰς τὴν ἐξουσίαν με καθυστέρησιν πέντε ὁλοκλήρων ἐτῶν ὅτε, πλέον, τὰ σφάλματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ὑπονόμευσις τοῦ ἔργου τῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως ὑπὸ τῶν πάντοτε ἐνεδρευόντων «δολιοφθορέων», εἶχον ὁδηγήσει τὴν Χώραν εἰς τραγικὸν ἀδιέξοδον.

Ἐν τούτοις, ὁ κ. Μαρκεζίνης ἀπεδέχθη τὴν εἰς αὐτὸν ἀνατεθεῖσαν ἐν

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τολήν, ἐν γνώσει τῶν δυσχερειῶν τοῦ ἐγχειρήματος, μὲ μοναδικὴν φιλοδοξίαν νὰ προσφέρῃ τὰς ὑπηρεσίας του εἰς τὴν Χώραν, εἰς μίαν κρίσιμον δι' αὐτὴν στιγμήν. Καὶ ἐπωμίσθη, μόνος, τὸ δυσβάστακτον βάρος τῆς μεγάλης αὐτῆς εὐθύνης μὲ γενναιότητα καὶ συνέπειαν, παρὰ τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ ρόλος τοῦ «ἀνορθωτοῦ» εἶναι πάντοτε ἄχαρις, εἰς τὸ πρῶτον τού-
λάχιστον στάδιον — ἰδίως, μάλιστα, ὅταν καὶ τὸ διεθνὲς κλίμα, οἰκονομικὸν καὶ πολιτικόν, εὐρίσκεται εἰς ἡν κατάστασιν εὐρίσκεται σήμερον. Βραδύτερον, θὰ καταστῇ κοινὴ συνειδησις ἡ ἀξία τῆς συνεισφορᾶς τοῦ κ. Σπ. Μαρκεζίνη, κατὰ τὰς 47 ἡμέρας τῆς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ διακυβερνήσεως τῆς Χώρας. Πάντως, ὁμῶς, ὁ ἄξιός αὐτὸς πολιτικὸς παραμένει, πάντοτε, πολύτιμον Ἐθνικὸν κεφάλαιον, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον, ἀργὰ ἢ γρήγορα, θὰ προσφύγῃ καὶ πάλιν ἡ Πατρίς!...

CYPRUS BULLETIN

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National Guard the shield of Cyprus

PRESIDENT EXTOLLS ROLE OF THE FORCE

Addressing a gathering of General Staff officers of the National Guard last week, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, emphasised the role of the Guard and its officers in particular, and underlined the need to keep the Guard alive to continue its national mission.

His Beatitude expressed also his appreciation of the handling of the National Guard, by its Commander General Denios.

The President's address was made during a visit of His Beatitude to the National Guard Headquarters for an assessment of the exercise "Orestis 73" just completed.

The President expressed thanks for the briefing on the observations and the conclusions from the exercise and congratulated warmly the National Guard Commander, Chief of Staff General Papadakis, the unit commanders and generally the Guard Officers for the work being carried out by them.

He expressed particular joy that the National Guard military exercises have established the readiness, high spirit, bravery and generally the ability of the National Guard to face any possible internal or external threat against Cyprus. He expressed his satisfaction and deep appreciation for this.

He added:

"The Greek officers, expressing Greece's physical presence in and support for Cyprus, are carrying out a national mission here for which we Greek Cypriots are grateful. There have been cases in which probably due to various misunderstandings Greek officers have felt bitterness instead of receiving gratitude. I can, however, say with certainty that the Greek Cypriot officers have always surrounded our Greek brother officers with feelings of love. I wish in this connection to say that any outside interference with the work of the National Guard is inadmissible and that the National Guard should be left alone to continue its national mission.

"The National Guard, made up of our young servicemen and officered by officers from Greece, is the breastplate and shield protecting Cyprus against those with evil designs on its territorial integrity. It is exactly for this reason that the National Guard must remain free from erosion and outside interference. I am very happy to have ascertained beyond any doubt that, since his arrival and assumption of duties as Commander of the National Guard, General Denios has taken a firm stand and has given orders as to how to protect the National Guard from outside interventions with political, partisan, conspiratorial or other motives, and at the same time has taken measures to ensure that the National

Guard does not mix up in partisan, political or other controversies. Cypriot youth doing their military service come from all classes of the population and as long as they serve in the National Guard should not mix up in partisan and political feuding. Only after their demobilisation do they have such a right. Standing above any

thing else to-day is their duty to the country".

His Beatitude concluded that in the person of General Denios and the Greek officers present he greeted the virtue and gallantry of the Greek soldier. He also greeted all Greek officers serving in Cyprus and expressed his affection and esteem to them.



His Beatitude the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios inspects a National Guard detachment, outside the Guard's Headquarters, accompanied by the Commander of the Force, General Denios and the Minister of Interior and Defence Mr. G. Ioannides.

LOCAL TALKS OUTCOME UNCERTAIN

• PRESIDENT WARNS TURKS OF DEADLOCK RESPONSIBILITY

If the Turkish Cypriot leadership insists in their present extreme positions the Cyprus talks will certainly be led to deadlock. This was stressed again last Sunday by His Beatitude, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, in a speech during the inauguration of the new premises of a Nicosia club.

The President said that the outcome of the local talks with the Turkish Cypriots, which have been going on for a long time, is still uncertain. But margins of optimism have lately become very narrow, and if the Turkish Cypriots continue their intransigent attitude the outcome will be deadlock. His Beatitude stressed that for the Greek side there is no more ground for concessions

and in case of a deadlock we must be ready to face possible unpleasant developments. In this connection he stressed the need for unity of forces to face national dangers. He denounced the internal rift which is mainly caused by the illegal organisation self-styled EOKA II and expressed gratification that the overwhelming majority of the Cypriot people has not been misled by the treacherous slogans of the organisation and has proved that they have political maturity and judgement.

The President declared that the national struggle will continue based on the courage and wisdom of this overwhelming majority of the Cypriot people and the struggle will continue with courage and determination.

Implementation of Third 5-year Plan and short-term problems of the economy

B*

By
ANDREAS PATSALIDES
Minister of Finance

In parallel, and related to the question of exchange rates, is the problem of inflation. Inflation is the contagious disease of our times from which all countries try to escape and none has succeeded. However successful a country may be in maintaining the prices of its own goods and services at a reasonable level, its efforts are more often than not frustrated by what is happening outside its borders. We are living in an inter-related and inter-dependent world and what is going on in one country inevitably has its repercussions on its trading partners. The unprecedented rise in commodity prices this year has had further re-stabilizing effects and has tended to aggravate further the balance of payments problem of importing countries.

DROUGHT'S EFFECTS

But apart from these problems, which are common to many countries, in the case of Cyprus the situation has been aggravated by this year's unprecedented drought, which appears to have been the worst drought in living memory. And 1972 also had been affected by unfavourable weather conditions.

In the light of these developments, how has the economy performed during these two years? Taking 1972 first, we find that excluding agriculture and mining, the performance of the other sectors of the economy has been fairly satisfactory and growth in the various sectors of the economy has been more or less in line with the projections of the Plan. Manufacturing in particular has done extremely well and so has tourism. The conditions of full employment continued. Gross domestic fixed capital formation increased from £58.5 m. in 1971 to £66.6 m. in 1972 and Government development expenditure from £12.9 m. in 1971 to £17.2 m. in 1972, reflecting the need to speed up the completion of certain major development projects started in previous years. In the foreign sector, imports increased more rapidly than exports and although invisible earnings and more particularly tourist receipts also increased at a rapid pace, the increase was not sufficient to close the gap and the current account deficit widened by about £3 m. On the other hand, net inflows of funds representing mainly capital movements were affected by the exchange restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom. However, in the result the overall balance of payments showed a surplus of £7.5 m. During the year, the price level continued to rise, the average increase for the whole period being 4.5% as compared to 4.2% in 1971.

When talking about the performance of the various sectors, I left out of account mining and agriculture. The gradual depletion of high grade ores and the depressed international prices of copper and iron pyrites led to a further slowdown of mining activity after the sharp decline in the value of mining output in 1971. In the result, the contribution of mining to national income decreased by 3.8%. But in the case of agriculture, the effects of unfavourable weather conditions were more pronounced. Since a substantial part of agricultural production depends on rainfall, the economy is exposed to the vagaries of the weather.

Inadequate rainfall in the early months of the year retarded the growth of the cereal crop in certain regions whilst heavy rainfall and hailstorms in other areas in May caused damage to other crops. For this reason, as compared to 1971, the contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product was reduced by 4.3%. Because of the developments in these two sectors, the overall growth of the Gross Domestic Product was confined to about 4.5% at constant prices. After allowing for population increase, the overall productivity growth was, therefore, only about 3.5%. These rates are much below the targets of the Third Plan. Agriculture is still the largest single sector in Cyprus and what happens in agriculture has inevitably wider repercussions and determines the overall performance of the economy. This fact will become more evident when we come to 1973.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The calamity which occurred in the agricultural sector this year is well-known and I need not go into details. Never in the recent history of Cyprus has such extensive and severe drought occurred. The effects of the drought have permeated through the economy, have acted as a bottleneck to growth and have created or aggravated other ancillary problems. Cereal production has failed completely and the production of other rainfall crops has declined. On the other hand, the value of certain irrigated crops (such as citrus, potatoes) has so far shown remarkable gains reflecting either increased production or higher export prices. The livestock industry also has been affected because of the failure of green fodder and the high cost of feeding stuffs excluding barley which is heavily subsidized by the Government. A more serious effect of the drought has been the further deterioration of the aquifers.

Other indications point to an appreciable growth in the value of manufacturing output. However, after allowance is made for higher prices, the real gains in the production of the manufacturing sector appear to have been much less than those achieved in 1972. On the other hand, the mining industry is expected to do much better than anticipated as a result of the revival of prices. The recovery of the mining sector has been reinforced by the quarrying sector which has continued expanding to meet the construction boom. The construction industry has indeed continued to grow fast and has shown signs of assuming disproportionate dimensions. The contribution of services has improved with a rise in their total value not much lower than the exceptional increase recorded in 1972, this being partly the result of an increase in the tourist traffic by about 20%.

Provisional estimates for the balance of pay-

ments accounts for the first half of 1973 point to an overall surplus of £2.4 m. in spite of a widening deficit in the current account and a reduction in capital inflows. Adjusted total exports increased by 24.6% during the first half of 1973 as compared to a rise of 2.2% during the corresponding period of 1972. On the other hand, during this period imports increased by 16.4% as against 14.1% during the first half of 1972. During the second half of the year, the trade account deficit is traditionally higher and it is therefore anticipated that the small surplus in the overall balance of payments recorded during the first half of the year may be wiped out and it is not unlikely that even a small deficit may develop. However, considering the circumstances created by the drought, the need to import large quantities of commodities usually produced locally, and the unprecedented rise in prices of certain imported items, the overall performance of the balance of payments has been better than originally expected.

Having regard to the preponderant position of agriculture in the Cyprus economy, the sharp decline in agricultural production has had a serious dampening effect on overall growth with the result that the real increase in National Income this year may be nil and overall productivity change negative. As I have explained, a number of sectors have either directly or indirectly been affected by the drought and the other external factors to which I referred earlier, but an overall assessment of the situation indicates that the economy as a whole has been able to withstand the heavy blow which not so long ago would have been catastrophic. Government financial policy during the year to maintain aggregate demand at levels which would ensure the continuation of economic activity and the avoidance of a depression as well as the efforts since Independence to diversify and restructure the economy have thus been shown to have borne fruit. A less serious drought in old days usually resulted in unemployment, poverty and deprivation. But this has not been the case this time. In fact, full employment conditions have been maintained and there have also been signs of overheating.

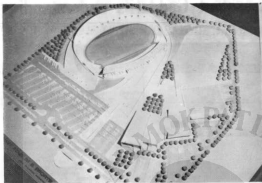
But there is no denying the fact that the drought, coming as it has after a relatively dry year, and in conjunction with unfavourable developments in the international economy has had widespread adverse effects; it has created or aggravated existing problems which now call for urgent solution; it has inflicted injuries which we must now try and heal.

The need to help farmers deprived of their incomes, to subsidize feeding stuffs and other essential commodities and to carry out urgent water supply projects has meant a very heavy drain on the Government budget. The burden placed on the balance of payments has been mentioned. The need to increase the emphasis on water conservation and development has become more evident. And, what is of more immediate significance, the shortfall in domestic production and supply has increased the inflationary pressures which have been accentuated this year by the significantly higher cost of imported goods. By the end of September, the average increase in the retail price index for the nine month period

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OLYMPIC STADIUM FOR NICOSIA

ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS



Model of the new olympic stadium of Nicosia, which will be completed by 1976.

Nicosia will soon have its modern Olympic Stadium, which will be constructed outside the town near the International Airport in the fast developing area of Makedonitis.

The Chairman of the Cyprus Athletics Organisation (KOAA), Mr. Stelios Garanis told a press conference recently that the first phase of the new stadium will cost £1.3 million excluding the cost of the land. The Council of Ministers has decided to guarantee the cost of the project.

Mr. Garanis said that the first phase includes construction of the main Stadium, parking areas and other minor ancillary buildings. The second phase will include the construction of a swimming pool at olympic dimensions with provision for 1500 sitting spectators, basket ball grounds for 4,000 spectators and courts for tennis, volleyball and other sports.

After the completion of the first phase the stadium will have a capacity of 20,000 and on completion of the second phase this will double to 40,000.

The football pitch will have a grass cover automatically irrigated. The stadium will be illuminated by 240 projectors for black and white television and 90 projectors for coloured television.

There is provision for parking area for 2,000 vehicles and an underground pedestrian passage joining the stadium with the State Fair which will be constructed on the opposite side.

There will be also modern facilities for pressmen, and all modern amenities for athletic meetings.

Construction work is expected to start in December and the whole project will be ready early in 1976.

Implementation of Third 5-year Plan

(Continued from page 2)

over the corresponding period of 1972 has been about 7.2%. Although this increase compares favourably with inflation in other countries, and what is more important is countries with which we trade, nevertheless this development should give cause for concern.

MEASURES

In this brief talk, I have tried to give a bird's-eye-view of our Third Plan targets and objectives and the performance of the economy during these two years and to pin-point the problems which have been created as a result of developments in the international economic field or through acts of God. Although these developments, these factors, are what the economists call exogenous and therefore outside our influence and control, nevertheless we can take measures not to prevent or avoid them but to minimize their impact on incomes, employment, prices; in general, on growth and internal and external stability. It is essential that these problems should be tackled and tackled now and in the best possible manner so that they should not develop into bottlenecks

to future growth.

Our immediate pre-occupation must be with the maintenance of relative price stability. Last year, the Government took the decision to maintain the parity of the Cyprus pound. Given the depreciation of the currencies of some of our major trading partners, this measure in itself must have had a dampening effect on import prices and the internal price level. But there is apparently more to be done if we are to continue to maintain the prices of our goods and services at competitive levels. Aggregate demand will have to be kept at levels commensurate with available supplies so that no pressures should develop. This means some curtailment of public spending for less productive purposes, more selectivity in Government's investment programmes. And the same should apply to the private sector. Productive investment must be encouraged, but the unproductive use of resources, luxury and conspicuous consumption must be discouraged. To ease inflationary pressures and maintain relative price stability, it is also necessary to have the

(Continued on page 4)

The Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr. M. Colocassides, has given assurances that there are adequate supplies of petroleum products in Cyprus and there is no danger of a shortage.

Mr. Colocassides told a press conference last week that some 80% of Cyprus' needs in petroleum products is supplied by the Cyprus Refinery which obtains its crude oil through the Sidon and Tripoli pipelines in the Lebanon.

Because of the recent war in the area and the inability of ships to approach the said ports fears had arisen that the Cyprus Refinery would probably face a crude oil supply problem and that, as a result, there would be a shortage of petroleum products in Cyprus.

These fears have now been dispelled as a result of the end of the war in the area. The supply of the Cyprus Refinery with crude oil has already been resumed and, barring any unforeseen developments, it can be said that Cyprus will not face a crude oil shortage problem.

The Minister said that the remaining 20% of the Island's needs in petroleum products is met through imports made by the Oil Companies operating in the island in the form of refined products. It is, therefore, natural that the supply of this quantity would unavoidably be affected by the shortage of petroleum products observed internationally, given that many countries in the world are currently taking measures to restrict consumption.

However after repeated meetings between representatives of the Government and the Oil Companies assurances have been given that imports will continue uninterrupted so as to cover our needs in petroleum products.

The Minister also underlined that the Government was continuously taking all necessary measures to secure the uninterrupted supply of petroleum products to the island and it was hoped that the public would respond to the appeal not to waste petroleum products so as to avert the likelihood of having to impose restrictions as it had already happened in many other countries.

Asked if in the present crisis Cyprus could secure unlimited quantities of petroleum products from its sources of supply, Mr. Colocassides said that oil producing countries had not restricted the quantity supplied for the operation of the Cyprus Refinery at its present maximum capacity. This was due to the fact that the policy of the Arab oil producing countries was to continue supplying friendly countries on the basis of deliveries in the last nine months. Cyprus might face a problem only if it asked to be supplied with a quantity of crude oil higher than the present one which amounted to 700,000 tons annually.

Asked whether it was true that the recent increase in oil prices would be higher if the Cyprus Refinery was not in operation, Mr. Colocassides answered in the affirmative, stressing that the existence of the Refinery helped keep the prices at low levels. Even after the recent increases, prices in Cyprus were among the lowest in the world.

Asked whether an increase in the price of electricity was anticipated as a result of the recent increase in oil prices, Mr. Colocassides said that the recent price increases did not affect the price of mazut, which was used by the Electricity Authority in the production of electric power. Consequently, there was no intention on the part of the Government to increase the price of electric power at least in the immediate future, as a result of an increase in the cost of fuel.

Appreciation for President Gaddafi's understanding

● STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

On Monday, September 19, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, received, at a formal ceremony at the Presidential Palace, the credentials of the first Ambassador to Cyprus of the Libyan Arab Republic, Mr. Abdul Wahab El-Zentari.

Presenting his credentials the Ambassador of Libya expressed his gratification at being accredited by his country "at the friendly Cyprus Republic, which has always supported the Arab rights, contributing by its attitude to the promotion of world peace and the right of every man to live free and with dignity in his country".

He expressed the hope that the presentation of his credentials to His Beatitude would be a factor contributing to the further strengthening of Arab-Cyprus ties and the development of co-operation between the two countries in all fields.

Mr. El-Zentari further referred to the objects and pursuits of his country, since the assumption of power by the Revolutionary Command Council on September 1st, 1969, and added:

"We believe in peace based on justice, we object to colonization in all its forms and to interference in the internal affairs of independent countries and we help peoples struggling for their freedom, independence and dignity, away from political fermentations and influences. We are labouring for the development of our country and the progress of our people, by taking advantage of the present scientific progress, but at the same time we do not forsake our brilliant past because we believe that we are a people who have greatly contributed to the progress and development of humanity. At the same time we do not ignore the contribution made also by other peoples to this end nor do we forget that the Cypriot people have been one of those peoples who have offered a lot to freedom, justice and peace".

Mr. El-Zentari said that his country favoured co-operation with countries inspired by the same principles and concluded as follows:

"I shall make every possible effort for the promotion of the principles of my country, which aim at the strengthening of the existing friendship and love between our peoples, the Cyprus and Arab peoples, in the hope that I shall have your help and valuable assistance, which you never refused to extend to us.

FRIENDSHIP AND LOVE

We are proud of your personal friendship with the big Arab leader, Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser, and of your sincere love for the Arab people. I am happy in submitting to Your Beatitude the greetings and the appreciation of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, as well as the greetings of the people of Libya, to You and your friendly people".

Replying to the Libyan Ambassador's address, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios referred to His recent visit to Libya and, *inter alia*, added:

"During my stay there I had the opportunity to experience the manifestation of the friendly feelings of the people of Libya towards me and my country. My meeting with the inspired leader of the Libyan Arab Republic, President Gaddafi, and the talks I had with him on matters of bilateral and international nature, opened, as I be-



The first Libyan Ambassador to Nicosia, Mr. Abdul Wahab El-Zentari presents his credentials to the President. On the extreme left is Foreign Minister Mr. L. Christophides.

lieve, a new era in the relations between our two countries. I may say that your accreditation today is the inauguration of the first chapter of this new era of friendship and co-operation between Libya and Cyprus.

I am certain that your presence here will greatly contribute to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries. In this respect I wish to assure you that in the performance of your high duties you will have the full co-operation and understanding of my Government and myself at all times".

His Beatitude then referred to the task of the Revolutionary Command Council and added:

"Although my stay in your country was rather short, it was not difficult for me to observe the significant achievements in all fields for the progress and welfare of the Libyan people and to feel the creative spirit of the Revolutionary Command Council under the enlightened leadership of President Gaddafi. I am convinced that Libya of to-day, with its great potentials and its adherence to the principle of freedom with social justice and respect for human dignity, as well as its non-aligned policy, can play an important role in all international fields".

"We, in Cyprus", His Beatitude added, "are following with great interest the efforts of Pre-

sident Gaddafi, not only to promote his own country, but also to achieve unity of all Arabs, a lifelong vision of the late great Arab leader Gamal Abdel Nasser. I hope that this Arab unity, which is also the vision of President Gaddafi, will become a reality. It is with the same concern that we are following the developments in the Middle East area. In this connection I reiterate the position of Cyprus that all occupied Arab territories should be liberated and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians should be restored".

"Taking this opportunity", His Beatitude concluded, "I wish to express, once again, my deep appreciation for the understanding that I met during my talks with President Gaddafi for the solution of the Cyprus problem based on the concept of a unitary independent state".

His Beatitude conveyed to President Gaddafi, the Revolutionary Command Council and the people of the Libyan Arab Republic His cordial greetings and wishes for continuous progress and prosperity.

Present at the ceremony were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ioannis Christophides, the Under-Secretary to the President, Mr. Petros Stavrou, and the Chief of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Pelagias.

Implementation of Third 5-year Plan

(Continued from page 3)

co-operation of industrialists, importers, retailers, employers so that no increase in prices should be made unless this is absolutely necessary because of higher costs of inputs which cannot be absorbed by increased productivity or otherwise. And the same co-operation and restraint is expected from employees so as to avoid inflationary settlements which in the long-term will be to their own detriment. Restrictive practices must not be permitted and conditions of perfect competition must prevail. Where no such conditions exist or where, especially in the case of essential commodities, the goods are not available in the

right quantities and at reasonable prices, it is the duty of the Government to intervene.

The maintenance of conditions of stability will be in the interest of both employers and employees and it is therefore essential for them that they should co-operate with Government in introducing a mutually acceptable code of conduct in these matters.

If, as I hope, such co-operation will be forthcoming and if the weather is more kind to us this winter, I have no doubt that we shall be able to overcome the difficulties and continue the advance forward to attain the targets set in our Third Plan.

ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ

— Τετάρτη 28 Νοεμβρίου 1973 —

‘Η Λευκωσία δέν δέχεται διαιτησίαν ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΟΥ

ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ, 27 Νοεμβρίου. Το ανταποκριτό μας.—Η Κυβέρνησις της Κύπρου αντιτίθεται εις την παραπομπήν του Κυπριακού εις διαιτησίαν, διότι τοῦτο δέν εἶναι θέμα ἀπλῆς διαίτησις. Εἶναι θέμα διὰ τὸ ὁποῖον πρέπει νὰ ἐφαρμοσθῶν βασικαὶ ἀρχαὶ καὶ ἀποφάσεις τῶν ‘Ηνωμένων Ἐθνῶν, ἐν τῷ πλαισίῳ δὲ τῶν ἀρχῶν καὶ ἀποφάσεων ταύτων ἡ Κυβέρνησις εἶναι διατεθειμένη νὰ συνεχίσῃ τὴν συνομιλίαν διὰ τὴν ἐξεύρεσιν τῆς καταλλήλου λύσεως.

Τὰ ἀνωτέρω ἐξήλωσε σήμερον ὁ κυβερνητικὸς ἐκπρόσωπος ὅταν ἠρωτήθη ἐν σχέσει μὲ τὴν στάσιν τῆς Κυβερνήσεως ἐναντι τῆς ἐξαγγελίας, ἡ ὁποία ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸ πρόσφατον σεμινάριον ἐπὶ τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ εἰς τὴν Ρώμην, περὶ παραπομπῆς τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ εἰς διαίτησιν ἰὼν ἐπὶ τὸν λογικὸν χρονικὸν διαστήματος δέν ἐπιταχθῇ συμφωνία εἰς τὴν ἐνδοκυπριακῇ συνομιλίᾳ.

Εἰς ἐρώτησιν ἐν σχέσει μὲ τὸ συμπέρασμα τοῦ σεμιναρίου, τὸ ὁποῖον ἀφίλει περὶ ανεξαρτήτου καὶ κυριαρχοῦ κράτους ἄλλ’ οὐχὶ ἐπικαίρου, ὁ ἴδιος ἐκπρόσωπος ἐτόνισεν ὅτι ἡ πολιτικὴ τῆς Κυβερνήσεως παραμένει ἡ ἴδια, ὅτι ἀποβλέπει εἰς τὴν ἐγκαθίδρυσιν ἐνιαίου, ανεξαρτήτου καὶ κυριαρχοῦ κράτους.

Η ΣΥΝΘΗΚΙΑ

ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΥ

‘Απὸ ἀνακαλυφθέντα προχθὲς ἔγγραφα εἰς ἐρώτησιν παρὰ τὸ χωρίον

‘Επιταγὴν τῆς ἐπαρχίας Λεμεσοῦ προκύπτει ὅτι ἡ ἀποστρέφει τῆς συνωμοσίας τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Γρίβα διὰ τὴν ἀνατροπὴν καὶ ἐξόντωσιν τοῦ προέδρου Μακαρίου ἀνάγεται εἰς περίοδον πολὺ πρὸ τῆς ἀποπείρας κατὰ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ Μακαριωτάτου, τὸν Μάρτιον τοῦ 1970.

Τοῦτο ἀναγράφει σήμερον ἡ προσκυμένη πρὸς τὴν κυβέρνησιν ἐφημερίς, ὁ ‘Απογευματινὴ τῆς Κύπρου.

Συγκεκριμένως — συμφώνως πρὸς τὸ δημοσίευμα τῆς ἐν λόγω ἐφημερίδας — εἰς τὰ ἀναρρήματα ἔγγραφα περιλαμβάνεται ἀλληλογραφία τοῦ Γρίβα μὲ ἀπαδούς του εἰς Κύπρον κατὰ τὴν περίοδον μεταξὺ 1967 καὶ τῆς μυστικῆς ἀφίξώς του εἰς τὴν νῆσον, τὸν Σεπτέμβριον 1971.

Τὰ πλείον ἀποκαλυπτικὰ ὅμως στοιχεῖα, κατὰ τὴν ‘Απογευματινὴν, περιέχονται εἰς ἔγγραφα καὶ φωτοτυπίας τὰ ὁποῖα σχετίζονται μὲ τὴν ὀργάνωσιν τῆς κατὰ τοῦ ‘Αρχιεπισκόπου ἀποπείρας τὸ 1970.

ΑΝΕΥΡΕΣΙΣ ΟΠΛΩΝ

‘Εν τῷ μεταξύ, τὴν 3ην μ.μ. τῆς σήμερον εἰς ἔκκωπον ἀτυχημάτων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ Σάββα ‘Αριστείδου, εἰς Λεμεσό, ἀνευρέθησαν τρία αὐτόματα ὅπλα ρωσικῆς κατασκευῆς. Ἐν συνηγητικῶν ὅπλων καὶ ἄλλα στρατιωτικὰ εἶδη.

Ὁ ὠικοκτῆτης τῆς οἰκίας ἀπουσίαζε καὶ καταζητείται. Συνελήφθη ἡ σύζυγός του πρὸς διευκλύνειν τῶν ἀνακρίσεων.

ΕΛ. ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ

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ΕΛΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΘΗΣΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΝ

Συνγκρατώντας, εις επιστολήν προς Βουλαντά, εκ Λάρνακας (του οποίου τὸ ὄνομα ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολήν) τὸν 24 Δεκεμβρίου 9.7.1971 καὶ ἀπελευθερώνει πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν Γρίβον εἰς Ἀθήνας, γίνεται ἀναφορά εἰς ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ πρώτου μὴ ἀξιομακρὸν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Σχολῆς, ἀνακατα- μνηνόμενον Φίλιππου, ποὺ ὑπάρχει εἰς τὴν ἐκδ. Βρετανικῆς Ἀγοραστοῦ. Οὗτος, ὡς ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολήν, ἐπεκρίθητο κατὰ διατάξα- ματα τὸν ἐν λόγω βουλευτὴ καὶ συνιστάται πρὸς τοῦ κοινοποιεῖται.

ΕΛ. ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ

ΑΙ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΑΙ ΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ

4/11/67 20/10/3

Το κείμενον τῶν μακρῶν προγραμματικῶν δηλώσεων τῆς κυβερνήσεως, θὰ ῥηθῇ εἰς δύο μέρη. Τὸ ἓν καλύπτει τοὺς τομείς τῆς οἰκονομίας, τῆς παιδείας, τῆς διοικήσεως κλπ. Τὸ ἄλλο τὰς πολιτικὰς ἀπόψεις καὶ τὰς προθέσεις τῆς κυβερνήσεως.

Ἡ ἀνάσχεσις τῆς αὐξητικῆς τάσεως τῶν τιμῶν, ὁρῶς τοποθετεῖται ὡς πρωταρχικὴ ἐπιδίωξις. Ἡ ἀντιμετώπισις τοῦ προβλήματος ἐνέχει δυσχερείας. Αὐπαιτεῖται ὅμως ὅπως οἱ πάντες υποδοχηθῶσιν τὴν κυβερνητικὴν προσπάθειαν, ἡ ἐπιτυχία ἢ ἀποτυχία τῆς ὁποίας ἀντανακλᾷ εἰς τὸ σύνολον τοῦ λαοῦ. Ἡ κινητοποίησις ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ τοῦ δημοσίου καὶ ἰδιωτικοῦ ἐπενδυτικοῦ τομέως, ὁρῶς υπογραμμίζεται εἰς τὰς προγραμματικὰς δηλώσεις, εἰς ἀφ᾽ ὧν ὁφείναι ὅτι οἱ ἐπενδύσεις ἀποβλέπουσιν τὴν ὑγιᾶ πηγὴν αὐξήσεως τῶν εἰσοδημάτων. Ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ κυβερνητικαὶ ἐπιδιώξεις προσαρμογῆς τῶν πραγματικῶν ἀμεσῶν τῶν ἐργαζομένων, ἐνισχύσεως τῆς ἀγροτικῆς οἰκονομίας, ἀνατινύσεως τῆς βιομηχανίας, προστασίας τῆς αὐτομικῆς ἰδιοκτησίας κατὰ τὰς ἀπαιτήσεις, ἀπεκλεισμοῦ ὅ ὡς παροχῆς εἰδικῶν προνομίων κλπ., ἀντανακλοῦν ἀναμφισβήτητως καθολικῆς ἀποδοχῆς θέσεις.

ΕΠΙΦΥΛΑΞΕΙΣ ἐγγείρονται ὡς πρὸς τὴν ἐκ νέου ἐπαναφοράν τοῦ νόμου 185/1967 καὶ τῆς δημοσιεύσεως τῶν καταλόγων τῶν φορολογουμένων. Καὶ ὡς πρὸς μὲν τὸν νόμον 185/1967 εἶναι ἐκεῖνος δόσει τοῦ ὁποίου προβλέπονται αὐστηροὶ ποινικοὶ κυρώσεις (εὐλακίσεις) εἰς περιπτώσεις φοροδιαφυγῆς. Αἱ αὐστηροὶ ὅμως συνέπειαι ἐφαρμογῆς τοῦ νόμου αὐτοῦ, εἶναι δυσανάλογοι πρὸς τὸ πλεονεκτήματα τοῦ παρορισιόζει. Διότι εἰς πολλὰς περιπτώσεις τὰ δεδομένα τῆς φοροδιαφυγῆς εἴτε δὲν ἐνέχουν ὄλεον εἴτε δὲν ἀνταποκρίνονται εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα. Ἡ εὐλακία ἀποτελεῖ μίτρον δυσανάλογως βαρὺ διὰ τὴν περίπτωσιν. Ὁρῶτερον λοιπὸν εἶναι ὅπως ἡ φοροδιαφυγή —εἴτε πρὸς ἀποτροπὴν της εἴτε καὶ ὅταν ἀκούσῃ πράγματι λαμβάνη χώραν— ἀντιμετωπίζεται διὰ προστίμων καὶ ἄλλων οἰκονομικῶν κυρώσεων καὶ οὐχὶ διὰ φυλακίσεως. Ὡς πρὸς δὲ τὴν δημο-

σίευσιν τῶν καταλόγων τῶν φορολογουμένων, ἐπίσης διαφωσκόμεν. Διότι ἀποτελεῖ δημοσιότητα προσωπικῶν καταστάσεων —διόλου παρανόμων— δίχως αἰθερίαν ἀφέλειαν τοῦ κράτους, ἐνὸς ταυτοχρόνως αἱ ἀναποτρέπτως ὑπάρχουσιν εἰς μίαν φιλελευθέρων οἰκονομίαν εἰσοδηματικὰ διασπορὰ καθεστόμενοι γνωστὰ μοιραίως καὶ ὑποσυνειδήτως προκαλοῦν τὸν φθόνον τῶν ἀτόμων μὴ χαμηλότερα εἰσοδήματα ἔνουν ἐκείνων μὴ τὰ ὑψηλότερα, φθόνος ὁ ὁποῖος ἀποτελεῖ φθοροποιὸν δύναμιν τοῦ ἀστικῶς καθεστώτος δίχως ἀντιστάθμισμα.

Αἱ ἀναπτυσσόμεναι θέσεις περὶ παιδείας δὲν ἔμπορὶ παρὰ νὰ γίνων ἀποδεχταὶ ὅπως ἐξ ἴσου ὁρῶς εἶναι ἡ ἔσχατος κατ' ἥν οἱ σπουδαστοὶ δύνανται νὰ ἐκφορῶσιν τὰς ἀπόψεις των —καὶ δὲ μετὰ ζυμώσεως— ὑπὸ τὸν ὅρον ὅπως νὰ μὴ διαταράσσων τὴν δημοσίαν τάξιν. Τόδε, ἡ κατάρτησις τῶν περιφερειακῶν διοικήσεων καὶ τοῦ συνταγματικοῦ δικαστηρίου μὲν εὐρίσκει συμφέρον καὶ αἱ ἐπισημάνσεις περὶ ἐκσυγχρονισμοῦ τῆς διοικήσεως συνοδεύονται ἀπὸ τῆς εὐχῆς πραγματοποιήσεώς των.

ΕΠὶ τοῦ μέρους τῶν προγραμματικῶν δηλώσεων τὸ ὁποῖον ἀφορᾷ τὰς πολιτικὰς ἀπόψεις καὶ τὰς προθέσεις τῆς κυβερνήσεως, θὰ ἦτο δυνατόν νὰ παρατηρηθῶν τὰ ἑξῆς:

Ἡ πρόθεσις τῆς κυβερνήσεως νὰ προβῇ εἰς τὴν ἀφ᾽ ἑαυτοῦ συντάγματος ἀντιστοίχισιν καὶ εἰς πρακτικὴν ἀνάγκην τοῦ πολιτεύματος, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς λαϊκὴν ἐπιθυμίαν. Ἐκεῖνη τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ πρέπει νὰ τονισθῇ εἶναι ὅτι εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ καταβληθῇ —καὶ δὲν ἔχοντες λόγους νὰ πιστεύωμεν ὅτι ταῦτο δὲν θὰ συμβῇ— ἰδιαίτερα φροντίς, ὥστε τὸ νέον Σύνταγμα, μὴ τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ κυβερνηθῇ ὁ τόπος, νὰ εἶναι, κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, ἄρτιον καὶ ἀνταποκρινόμενον εἰς τὰ ἐπιτακτικὰ ἔθνη αἰτήματα.

ΥΠὸ τὰς συνθήκας αὐτάς, δὲν ἀπορίναι παρὰ νὰ ἐκφρασθῇ ἡ εὐχή, ὅπως ἡ κυβερνητικὴ ἐπιλογή εἰς τὴν δυσχερεῖ, πρᾶγματι, ἔργον, τὸ ὁποῖον πρὸς τὸ καλὸν ὄλεον, ἀνέλθειν —πρᾶγμα, τὸ ὁποῖον, εὐτυχῶς, δύναται νὰ θεωρηθῇ ἀσφαλές.