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James M76

THE HELLENIC CHRONICLE

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1981

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ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS confers with President Ronald Reagan during a courtesy call to the Oval Office Tuesday. His Eminence said following the meeting that the President was "warm and friendly and asked

lovingly about the Church and our people." This was the first official visit to the White House by Iakovos since the election of President Reagan.

Old bur giving way

By PAUL ANASTASI

ATHENS—Greece's new Socialist Government has moved swiftly to wrest control of the state machinery from what it calls the sympathizers and political clients of the former conservative administration.

Although the government denies that it wants to turn the state bureaucracy into a tool for its own policies and supporters, opponents argue that this will soon be achieved.

In the little more than a week that it has been in power, the government has appointed its senior party members and confidants as directors of ministries and as the heads of major state organizations, public utilities and banks.

Some former officials, members or appointees of the outgoing New Democracy party, submitted their resignations without being asked. But the government says it will not proceed with widespread purges of civil servants in order to put members of its Panhellenic Socialist Movement in key posts.

"We have repeatedly assured that there will be no program or large-scale firing of personnel," said Dimitris Maroudas, the official

THE GREEK STAR

The Voice of Chicago's Hellenic Community

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Greeks A-weap

MISS TERRY KOKAS
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k ullout

ATHENS (Reuters) C
seek removal of all nuclear warheads
from its territory during talks on
the future status and operation of
United States bases in the country,
a government official said Wednesday.

Press and Information Undersecretary
Demetrios Maroudas, speaking at
his first news conference since he
assumed office after the Oct. 18
elections, said the issue of the nuclear
warheads would be among the first
raised during negotiations early next
year.

Although previous Greek govern-
ments never have admitted the pre-
sence of nuclear warheads, Prime
Minister Andreas Papandreou and
NATO officials said recently that
there are surface-to-air Nike Hercules
missiles in Greece.

THE NEGOTIATIONS will
concern operation of four major
U. S. installations that come under
NATO jurisdiction, although they fall
under bilateral agreements between
Greece and the U. S.

Papandreou, whose Panhellenic

all nuclear warheads from the
Balkans.

"We hope to reach agreement
on complete denuclearization of the
Balkans," he said, "but we will pro-
ceed unilaterally with the removal
of nuclear warheads from Greece."

CONCERNING GREECE'S po-
sition in NATO's military wing, from
which Papandreou has said it will
withdraw, Maroudas said this would
not be linked with negotiations on
the bases.

He said Greece is seeking from
the alliance a guarantee safeguarding
its eastern frontiers with Turkey,
another NATO member. The two
countries are at odds over Cyprus and
territorial rights in the Aegean Sea.

Aked whether there would be
a timetable for withdrawal of Ameri-
can weapons, Maroudas said, "We
hope it will be achieved soon but
realize this cannot be a question of
one or two months but of up to a
year."

The official U. S. position has
been that the Department of Defense



Archbishop meets Reagan

President Ronald Reagan is shown with His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, in a recent meeting at the White House. The two discussed a number of issues that are of mutual interest and the President expressed the hope that the two could continue a dialogue that would be beneficial to both. The Archbishop conveyed the prayers and best wishes of the Greek American community and the President expressed the hope that he would continue to merit their support.

AHEPA to host dinner for Kyprianou

NOV. 12—Supreme President
Gustav Coffinas has announced that
The Order of Ahepa will host a dinner
for the President of the Republic of
Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, on
December 8th during his stay in
Washington, D. C. The dinner will
be held at the Mayflower Hotel.

"When I met with Cyprus Foreign
Minister Rolandis on October 7 in
New York City," Coffinas said, "I
told him of our desire to host a
dinner for the President to meet
with prominent members of the Greek
American Community and with

American political leaders."

Coffinas also met with President
Kyprianou during his visit to Cyprus
on September 9.

In his meeting with Cypriot
officials, the Supreme President has
reaffirmed "Ahepa's continuing
concern for justice in Cyprus, and
the Ahepa's hope that all refugees
will be able to return to their homes
and land."

The Ahepa sponsored a dinner
for the Cypriot President during
his last visit to Washington, in May,
1979.

Daughters of Penelope launch Holiday Seal Drive

The Daughters of Penelope Holi-
day St. Basil's Seals have been sent
out and should be received by most
AHEPA families by the end of

as a frequent visitor to St. Basil's I
can assure everyone that the money
is badly needed, not only for now but
for the future as well."

OBSERVER

8 NOVEMBER, 1981

(11-3)



WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Archbishop Iakovos in the Oval Office during the Archbishop's visit to the White House on November 3. *White House Photo*

President Reagan Confers With Archbishop Iakovos

Conversation Described As "Friendly And Cordial"

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan received Archbishop Iakovos in the Oval Office at the White House for a "friendly and cordial" conversation on Tuesday, November 3.

This was the first time, since Ronald Reagan's election to the presidency, that the Archbishop visited the White House to meet with the president. Since his enthronement in 1959, the Archbishop, as spiritual leader of the Americas' nearly

three million Greek Orthodox Christians, has met with every American president beginning with President Eisenhower.

When President Reagan was inaugurated last January, Archbishop Iakovos requested to visit with the newly elected president at the White House and a meeting was scheduled for earlier this year. The assassination attempt and hospitalization of Mr. Reagan delayed the visit between the two men until the November 3 meeting was held.

On November 4, the Archdiocesan Press Office released the following statement: Yesterday, November 3, 1981 at 1:45 p.m., our Archbishop completed his customary visit to the President of the United States, Mr. Ronald Reagan. He brought to the president the best wishes of His All Holiness Dimitrios I, and of our Archdiocese here, for good health and success in handling the national and international matters currently facing our nation.

President Reagan responded to the best wishes offered by His Eminence and expressed his sincere thanks and gratitude. The president asked various questions regarding the Archdiocese and the Greek-American community of the United States.

Reagan also expressed his appreciation to the Greek Orthodox faithful of the United States, which he felt was continually contributing to the prosperity of the nation, while improving itself and all Americans for the future.

...ds And P. Trudeau y Of Man Society

Executive director of the United States Conference for the World Council of Churches, during the Family Of Man Dinner on November 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Simultaneously, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was also honored with the Family of Man Gold Medallion.

Dr. Samuel G. Simpson, President of the Council, presented the Society's gold medallion to Prime Minister Trudeau in recognition of Mr. Trudeau's commitment to uniting the peoples of the world into one family as demonstrated through his leadership as Chairman of the Ottawa Economic Summit and co-Chairman of the North-South Economic Summit recently held at Cancun, Mexico.

Archbishop Iakovos was honored as Clergyman of the Year for his role in promoting human rights and social justice around the world.

The Archbishop was cited "for his outstanding leadership in the movement for global Christian unity; for establishing dialogue with Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran and Methodist church leaders, for initiating an unprecedented consultation between Greek Orthodox and Jewish theologians; for arranging a 'get acquainted' meeting with black church leaders; for his close ties with ecumenical agencies as a former president of the World Council of Churches and maintaining representation in the Council of Churches of the City of New York."

Hailing the Archbishop's lifelong commitment to social activism and progress,

(Continued on Page 3)

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Ο πρόεδρος Ρήγκαν δέχτηκε χθές στο "Οβαλ όφφισ του Λευκού Οίκου τον Αρχιεπίσκοπο Ιάκωβο.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

"ΕΘΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΗΡΥΞ" 4/11/81 σελ. 12



ΠΡΩΙΝΗ - Τετάρτη 4 Νοεμβρίου 1981

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"ΠΡΩΙΝΗ", 4/11/81 σελ. 23

- **Change in Greek Leadership: Issues and Concerns**
- **Giannoula Charalambos is 'Miss Cyprus 1982'**
- **'The Search for Alexander' Opens in Boston**

Vol. IX, No. 46

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hellenic times

Greek American Weekly From Coast To Coast

Archbishop Meets Reagan



WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special)—President Reagan meets with Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America, in the Oval Office at the White House.

Welcome New Subscribers!

UNICEF Features Christmas Cards Painted By Prominent Greek Artist Around 1900

This year UNICEF is featuring Christmas cards painted by a prominent Greek artist around the turn of the century.

The paintings, done in 1900 by Georgios Jacovidis, were reproduced by courtesy of the National Pinacothiki and Alexander Soutzos Museum in Athens.

"Seasons Greetings" messages are in English, French and Spanish. The card size is 4-3/8" x 6-1/8." They come in a pack of 10 cards, with moss-green plated envelopes, for \$4.00.

You can receive a free catalogue of the UNICEF Christmas cards and other items, such as games, songbooks and records, by



THE CHILDREN'S CONCERT

By Georgios Jacovidis of Greece
writing to: U.S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

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Rev. Hopko To Lecture at Resurrection Greek Church in Glen Cove, L.I.



REV. THOMAS J. HOPKO
St. Vladimir's Seminary Professor

The 1,600th Anniversary of the Second Ecumenical Council will be commemorated with a lecture at the Resurrection Greek Orthodox Church in Glen Cove, L.I., at 7 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 15th.

Rev. Thomas J. Hopko, dogmatics professor at St. Vladimir's Seminary, will present the lecture "The Creed: A Twentieth Century Confession."

The Second Ecumenical Council met in Constantinople in 381 A.D. Most of the bishops of Christendom were there to confront problems and heresies facing the Church. The gathering included some of the greatest Saints of the Church, such as St. Gregory the Theologian, St. Basil, St. Gregory of

Nyssa, St. Athanasios, St. John Chrysostom, and others.

The hierarchs were especially concerned with the doctrine on the Holy Trinity and the place and role of the Holy Spirit: One of the great results of the Council was the completion and affirmation of the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed—the *Pisteyo*—still recited in its original form during each Divine Liturgy of the Orthodox Church.

The Ecumenical Patriarch, Demetrios I, called upon all Christians this year to give special attention to the remembrance of this most important Council, the place of the Creed in our lives and to pray for the continued inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

Rev. Emmanuel Gratsias, pastor of the Resurrection Church, announced the lecture as the parish's small contribution to the worldwide observance.

"The words might have been written 1,600 years ago, but the truth expressed is eternal and in many ways is more significant for us in the 20th Century," said Father Gratsias. "Father Hopko is a noted theologian and a great speaker, and he is going to present an excellent talk."

Father Hopko's writings include "The Spirit of God." He is one of the Orthodox members of the Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches. He just returned from Odessa, where he participated in a conference on the Second Council.

Everyone is invited to the lecture. Coffee and refreshments will be served.

NYU President John Brademas To Speak at Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce Luncheon



JOHN BRADEMAS
President of New York University

Former Congressman John Brademas, who is now President of New York University, will be the Guest Speaker at a luncheon hosted by the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Nov. 19th.

The luncheon will be held in the Terrace Room of the

Plaza Hotel on Fifth Avenue and 59th Street in New York City. A reception will be held at Noon, followed by the luncheon at 12:30 p.m. Brademas is scheduled to address the guests at 1:30 p.m.

Brademas was esteemed as a political figure over a period of more than two decades. He was the Democratic Congressman from Indiana for 22 years and, until a year ago, was also the House Majority Whip.

Brademas has been the 13th President of New York University since last July. NYU, with an enrollment of 44,000 students, is this nation's largest privately-supported institution of higher learning and is currently celebrating its 150th anniversary.

The Daily Jumbo



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UPI

President welcomes Primate

WASHINGTON: President Reagan yesterday met in the Oval Office with Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America.

The news world
November 4, 1981
Page 2A

NOV 12 1981

*file
- Johnson letter
- calling*



GREEK ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESE OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
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*John B. -
in [unclear]
670 47: [unclear]*

November 9, 1981

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanford Dole
Assistant to the President
Public Liaison
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Dole:

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos has asked me to thank you for your assistance in scheduling his recent meeting with the President. Tom Korologos and the Manatoses, both Mike and Andy, have spoken so warmly and highly of you that we feel a real sense of closeness with you and your Office.

The Archbishop also wanted me to commend you on having such fine co-workers such as Jack Burgess. Jack made your presence felt, and at the same time, helped in making His Eminence's visit with the President a most meaningful and substantial one. I am sure you know that His Eminence has pledged the Archdiocese's support for the President's program on Volunteerism.

Praying for you continued good health, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Father Alexander Karloutsos
Executive Director
Department of Communications

AK:mn

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7/19/83

MEMORANDUM

TO: CRAIG FULLER
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Photo with Leaders of AHEPA (American Hellenic Education Progressive Association)

DATE: July 28, 1983

TIME: 4:30 pm

DURATION: 5 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be covered in briefing paper

MEDIA COVERAGE: If any, coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

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Al Latham, Staff Dir.
US Commission on Civil Rights
1121 Vermont Ave. NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Al,

Enclosed is a letter addressed to me
in my former capacity. ~~I have not been~~
~~I do not have a recommendation I have no~~
recommendation.

Best
Best.

ms

Greece

WASHINGTON TIMES 4 June 1986 Pg.6

U.S. bristles at statements on terrorism by Papandreou

By Bill Kritzberg
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Reacting harshly to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's assertion that the United States was engaged in "terrorism," a State Department spokesman said yesterday his remarks were "baseless, unhelpful and indeed harmful."

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said Mr. Papandreou's statement last Friday hurts "international and Western efforts to achieve a focused, effective response to international terrorism."

"We find these remarks all the more surprising in view of the threat that terrorism has posed to Greek national interests," Mr. Kalb said. "We're communicating privately with the Greek government to urge a more responsible approach to this grave international problem."

In a speech to the Greek Parliament, Mr. Papandreou compared the American bombing raid against Libya last April and the Reagan administration's support for Nicaraguan rebels fighting the Marxist Sandanista government to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Papandreou said political violence was being used "to destabilize governments through intervention in Libya, Nicaragua and Afghanistan." He said,

"For many decades, Greece has been a satellite of the United States" and asserted that the American government was trying to "conceal an attempt by the United States to use force as a form of world policing."

A State Department official said, "We find it incredible that a responsible head of a nation which is a member of NATO would say these sorts of things." He added, "We certainly resent the fact that he said Greece has been a satellite of the United States."

Sources at the State Department said the unusually strong language was intended to express U.S. "irritation" but would not lead to a rupture in relations with Greece.

For the past year Greece has been trying to improve relations with the United States. The policy, dubbed "calmer waters" by Mr. Papandreou, was prompted by Greece's economic difficulties and what the official called "a realization that Greece's interests lie with the West."

The Reagan administration has asked for \$500 million in aid for Greece next year. Although the country does not receive payment for American bases there, the Greek government asked that aid be increased from the \$450 million it is receiving this year under the Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement

"as a quid pro quo" for consideration of extending American base rights.

The official said the United States was generally "impressed with the progress in relations [with Greece] over the past year," but added: "We have been disappointed in the last month or so in the Greek attitude on Libyan terrorism."

Mr. Papandreou has said that there "is not a shred of evidence linking Libya to terrorism." Greece was the only member of the European Community not to implement economic sanctions against Libya after being presented with evidence of Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks.

During the North Atlantic Council meeting in Canada last week, Secretary of State George Shultz received assurances from Greek Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias that the Athens government was taking steps to combat terrorism. But when Mr. Shultz demanded to know what measures had been implemented, Mr. Papoulias said he could not divulge them for security reasons.

A State Department official said the Greek government had not taken any action against the Libyan Peoples Bureau in Athens, which has more than 50 members and is the largest such bureau outside Libya.

U.S. and European investigators have found evidence that the people's bureaus, which serve as Libyan embassies, sometimes offer sanctuary to terrorists, smuggle arms to them in diplomatic pouches and relay communications to terrorist bases in Libya.

WASHINGTON TIMES 4 JUNE 1986 Pg.1

U.S. urged Pastora not to quit, he says

By Glenn Garvin
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

CARTAGO, Costa Rica — Nicaraguan guerilla leader Eden Pastora, who abandoned his 4-year-old war against the Sandinista regime three weeks ago, said senior State Department officials called him four times the day he announced his retirement to try to talk him out of it.

"This after the State Department did everything it could to destroy me," Mr. Pastora said in an interview at police headquarters here, where Costa Rican authorities have been holding him since he led his army out of Nicaragua. "It seems that there is a big fight behind the scenes in the United States government."

Mr. Pastora said that after they learned of his plans to quit, Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams and his deputy, William Walker, called his headquarters in Costa Rica four times, asking for a radio patch so they could talk with him directly in the Nicaraguan jungle.

"They wanted me to come to Washington so they could talk me out of it," he said. "I told them, 'I would look like a clown if I went back now after making the announcement.'"

An official of Mr. Pastora's group who was present in San Jose when the calls from Washington came through confirmed his account. Mr. Abrams and Mr. Williams were in London and could not be reached for comment.

"The funny thing is that at the same time they were calling us from Washington, the U.S. ambassador here, [Lewis] Tambs, was saying he was glad that all of Comandante Pastora's subcommanders were leaving him," said Carlo Prado, an official of Mr. Pastora's Revolutionary Democratic Alliance. "It is difficult to understand the U.S. position."

The story of the phone calls offers a confusing new twist to the complicated story of Mr. Pastora and his difficulties in obtaining American support for his army.

If it is true, it represents a surprising turnabout for Mr. Abrams, who, along with other State Department officials, has made no secret of his disdain for Mr. Pastora.

One senior State Department official recently said that "we don't want to help Pastora because he's crazy, he's involved with drug trafficking, and he's a lousy general." Another called him "a loose cannon, a military disaster."

Despite those statements, Mr. Pastora said his relations with Mr. Abrams have been amicable.

"I only met him twice," Mr. Pastora said. "He seemed like a good man. If we had had more time to talk, he wouldn't have had so many bad ideas about us. I think the CIA lied to Abrams about us."

"One of the things they made him believe is that I had only 200 men fighting with me. They always said that. Now that my men have joined Fernando Chamorro [another Nicaraguan commander, one the U.S. supports], suddenly there are really 5,000 of them."

Mr. Pastora was the military hero of the 1979 revolution that resulted in the Sandinistas taking power in Nicaragua. But he soon left his post as vice minister of defense and denounced the increasing power of Marxists in the new government. In 1983, he declared war on the Sandinistas.

For a time he received help from the CIA. But his refusal to form an alliance with other Nicaraguan rebel groups eventually caused the CIA to cut him off.

For the last year Mr. Pastora had been trying to restore the funding and had agreed to coordinate his military activities with the other, U.S.-backed, rebels. But last month he gave up after six of his eight field commanders deserted him to join the United Nicaraguan Opposition.

Mr. Pastora said the commanders were lured away by the CIA in an attempt to force him out of the resistance. He says the commanders were promised supplies and paid \$5,000 apiece to switch their allegiance.

"The CIA has not given them one bullet, one boot, one uniform," Mr. Pastora said of his former commanders. "But they have given them good homes. At the same time, up there in the mountains, the piricuacos [an indian word for "rabid dogs," meaning the Sandinistas]

are hunting our people, on their tail."

But, he said, his former commanders are living well on their \$5,000 bounties. "They're buying gold chains with it," Mr. Pastora said. "I can certify it. One of them is in love with my daughter. He just sent her a gold chain. Unfortunately, in all these years, I could never give her such a gift. They [his former commanders] fight with each other to pay the bills at the bars now. It is a great drama."

Mr. Pastora's claims of a CIA plot against him have been lent some credence in recent days by retired U.S. Army Gen. John K. Singlaub, who confirmed that he had obtained an agreement from Mr. Pastora to cooperate with other rebel groups, but that some CIA officials nonetheless fought the idea of U.S. aid to Mr. Pastora.

"The fundamental problem that the CIA has with me," said Mr. Pastora, "is that I didn't allow myself to be used as a bargaining chip. I always denounced negotiations with the Sandinistas."

Mr. Pastora believes that the U.S. government has set up the other rebel groups not as real threats to the Sandinista regime, but only as chips

to be traded in regional peace negotiations. He said eventually the United States will offer to disarm the Nicaraguan rebels if Nicaragua will promise to dismantle the leftist guerrillas in neighboring El Salvador.

"This is why the U.S. didn't give [the Nicaraguan rebels] combat helicopters, only transports," he said. "This is why they didn't give them combat planes, only transports. No heavy artillery. No ships to fight on the two oceans. Not sufficient supplies. The U.S. didn't let them fight their own war. They didn't let them grow past 10,000 soldiers..."

"Is there a general in the Pentagon who believes that 10,000 men, without all these elements of modern warfare, are going to successfully fight against 150,000 men in Managua? Is there a man in the State Department who believes that playing an old card like the Somocistas [Mr. Pastora believes that other rebel groups are largely commanded

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE



date 14 April, 1986.

Salisbury Site

reference

Smith Road
Salisbury East
South Australia 5109
Telephone
(08) 258 3000

Mr Max Green,
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,
1121 Vermont Ave., N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20425

Dear Mr Green,

Further to our earlier correspondence last year and to my letter to you dated 4th July, 1985, I can now confirm that I shall be in Washington in early June. I would welcome the opportunity to meet you, or other staff interested in problems of a multi cultural workforce.

I am presently free during the afternoon of the 2nd June and throughout the 3rd. If we were able to meet for an hour I would be most grateful. I have enclosed a brief statement of the debate as I see it which may be of some interest to you.

Throughout May I shall be in England and my address will be c/o 30 Alma Road, Windsor, Berks., England if you need to contact me.

I look forward to meeting with you.

Yours sincerely,

Phil Clancy

Phil Clancy.

The debate on migration ebbs and flows effected by forces not always identifiable or even recognisable. The issues are particularly pertinent in Australia where a pluralist multicultural initiative has replaced an essentially assimilationist approach as used in the USA, or an economic if not political accomodational approach presently afforded "guestworkers" in the EEC who in 1981 comprised between 5% and 10% of the workforce in member countries (Castles 1984). Such national political solutions to an increasingly international economic reality raises questions of credibility. In addition, at the individual level, professed ideals for example towards matters of social welfare or work sharing, may be rapidly modified by individuals when personally faced with deteriorating economic conditions or technological change. In the absence of adequate data myths abound which are more usually perpetuated to allay uncertainties felt by those at risk. One particular example of this has been the assumption that new migrants would continue to be satisfied with low status jobs affording native populations an artificial stimulus to their social mobility (Baker, Esmer et al, 1985). New Australian government migration policies stressing skill selectivity coupled to present higher tertiary participation rates among ethnic young people in Australia, suggest that this myth will quickly be exploded with uncomfortable consequences for native born young people lacking similar aspirations or abilities. The "poor white" syndrome is uneviable. The migration debate with its inescapable cultural dimensions, is probably one that will not end quickly or be resolved by total rationality however and by who ever that may be defined. Inevitably interest groups consisting of those personally committed by emotion, some form of ideology or career ambition will tend to add both selective factual and emotional material to the debate in proportions appropriate to their perceptions of what is relevant and what is not. Such perspectives are not absent in academia; probably the most famous recent international example of flagrant emotionalism and denial of open academic debate was instanced with the Jensen (1972) furore which arose over his attempt to explain consistently poor IQ results for American negroes in terms of genetics and environments. That discussion has been continued by Sowell (1972), himself a negro, in terms of similar contributory variables and extended to include a wide range of other identifiable ethnic groups. As he has pointed out a refusal to address such issues is as negatively discriminatory as the pretence that such issues do not exist. The absence of any clear consensus of what constitutes relevance and rationality inevitably will make the migration debate as long and as complex as that to which we have become accustomed in education issues. This is not to be taken as a cynical view. If the debate can be kept open and genuine there is the likelihood of mutual understanding and benefit. However recent events surrounding the so called Blainey (1985) debate, recent Bulletin articles (February, 1986) and the events surrounding the expulsion of the Iman in Sydney (February, 1986), do not auger well for free and open rational debate in Australia.

What are the issues of concern? If they are emotive does that make them any less real to those directly affected? There are also serious philosophical questions that need to be resolved such as how plural is multiculturalism? Are we speaking in terms of linguistic pluralism, behaviouralist pluralism, structural pluralism or some sort of "tokenism" manifest in food and eating habits or whatever? There would

appear to be a sliding scale of toleration, differentially applied by different groups at different times. The issues surrounding sexual practices and the status of women in different cultural groups appears to have placed some radical thinkers in an ambivalent position for while they assert principles of equality they also assert the need to respect cultural differences, at least those dimensions that do not offend their liberal philosophies. Can one have it all ways and selectively champion equality and cultural pluralism? The case of the 12 year old Iranian wife in UK (March, 1986) has recently lent emphasis to such problems. If there is an "enculturation imperative" (Bullivant, 1985) what are its dimensions? These questions are almost certainly no longer compatible with the frequently quoted assimilationist assertions of Mr Sneddon in 1969 (Yarwood & Knowling, 1982). Yet opinions have been expressed that there is a growing impatience with popular and academic discussion and a need for action. Although perhaps understandable, action without goals, preferably openly arrived at, can only be a recipe for conflict as few will feel bound by any action or decision that they have been excluded from. Yet efforts to allow for all inputs in education for example has produced a philosophical vacuum (MacIntyre, 1982), which has only resulted in a surfeit of negative criticism and a palpable lack of viable constructive alternatives to existing goals and priorities. A similar vacuum could develop in the migration and cultural mix debate. Yet it must be acknowledged that a simple but ignored difficulty can often be seen within a culture but remain unresolved insofar as the dominant value system which controls significant national decision making often does not reflect or present the wishes of a majority, sometimes perhaps for good manifest or hidden political reasons. The issue of capital punishment is a case in point. The problem here then is what constitutes a culture? Is it an anthropological phenomenon only or is it interpretable by all? Is it multistranded or unitary? Education it is argued has long been used in a society as a means of reducing differences in values, attitudes, beliefs and so on (others might well suggest the reverse has been true). Schooling has perhaps unconsciously been aimed at extending and perpetuating unitary middle class rather than working class values although left wing sociologists would probably argue it has been a very conscious political act of power. Pluralism has not been conspicuous within cultures in history only the broadest value systems, plus the law and formal religion, themselves dubious agents of cross cultural toleration have been allowed. This however is not the place to discuss the divisions that exist within cultures between elites and the rest, although it may be worth noting that such difficulties have long historical pedigrees and are reflected both in host cultures and is now identifiable in Australian minority groups in what may be called an "ethnic petite bourgeoisie" (Jayasuriya, 1985)

In Australia the variables that contribute to the difficulties facing any constructive resolution of the problems facing inter and intra cultural pluralism are considerable. The scale of the multicultural reality is substantial; some 27% of people living in Australia in 1985 were born overseas. The figure rises considerably if overseas born parents are used as the significant variable, (Price, 1980). Grassby (1984) has referred to one hundred and forty different ethnic backgrounds and forty different religions in Australia which now can be compared with the recent Harvard survey of over one hundred ethnic

groups in the U.S. Furthermore they are not distributed uniformly across the country. High concentrations of particular ethnic identity do exist in "ghettos" and pose problems comparable to those of the Hispanics in the U.S. Secondly the Australian education system is a mixed one showing very different characteristics between the private and public sectors. The characteristics of the latter, catering for some 70% of the population, have until recently displayed features which have placed it low in any comparative analysis with the education systems of similarly developed nations e.g. participation rates at tertiary levels and retention rates beyond a minimal school leaving age. Lastly both State and Federal governments are committed to a programme of both permissive and prescriptive legislation in the fields of ethnic affairs and equal opportunities plus a substantial programme of immigration which may or may not reflect prevailing public opinion. It would appear that for Australia the problems are uniquely large but that the tools with which the areas of concern are to be tackled are untried or demonstrably weak. If we add to this difficulty the contemporary problem facing all developed societies, that of third wave technology and the manifest decline in the employment creation potential of primary and secondary (manufacturing) industries, the probability of strain and priority review become more evident. Nowhere will these difficulties be more apparent than in the workforce and among the unemployed. Recent heated exchanges over the phenomenon of structural unemployment and so called "dole bludgers" has perhaps disguised an underlying concern with changes in attitudes to the centrality of work to popularly held life styles. This of course may not reflect changes in philosophy so much as represent a perhaps misguided rationalisation of an ongoing reality for a number of people not yet socialised into traditional work attitudes; for others it may represent a challenge to hitherto firmly held belief systems that may appear uncomfortable and even unacceptable. The presence of a substantial, if inadequate welfare system also may influence the centrality of work to the maintenance of minimal acceptable life styles best illustrated in "alternative cultures". If such difficulties can arise over the problems of the unemployed and the values that appear to be so quickly attributed to them, then similar difficulties may be evident when cultural differences in work attitudes become apparent. Whether such differences will be long lasting and produce difficulties that can be more or less quickly resolved will remain to be seen, but some antipatory analysis would hardly appear undesirable.

For the purposes of this brief exploratory paper three previously mentioned sources of difficulty will be examined more carefully. Firstly the evidence that some differences between cultural traditions do exist that have implications for the work force in terms of work attitudes held within a labour market showing a wide cultural mix. Secondly whether the much criticised state education systems and the private schools display the necessary characteristics to fulfill the task of facilitating the evolution of an integrated multicultural society however presently inadequately defined. Thirdly some critical analysis of some present government legislation that is in existence which seeks to expedite or facilitate the development of attitudes and values in our society that it believes will be conducive to the development of a climate of genuine multiculturalism.

It has been strongly argued that education can reduce the influence of differing cultural backgrounds (Hofstede, 1984). Whether this merely reflects an alternative cultural socialisation or a rational understanding and toleration of difference, is perhaps not important at this juncture. What is questionable is perhaps the capacity of the Australian education system to supply a sufficiently effective experience to achieve such a result, given the elementary educational standards of so many migrants previously welcomed. Of course this is being corrected by some attempts to be more selective of migrants, yet family reunion policies and political humanitarianism does not always make this practical or morally acceptable, particularly when it is remembered that extended families are more characteristic of less industrialised societies which are often characterised by poor educational levels. The so called "segmentation" of the labour force (Borrie Report, 1975), has been explained in terms of work selectivity, or shunning by earlier arrivals; low educational standards of recent arrivals; non acceptance of overseas qualifications and experience by authorities. Whatever the explanation the result has been a differentiated and fragmented workforce between migrant and non migrant labour. Thus Yugoslavs and Italians identified by birthplace, show a disproportionate dependence upon work characterised by tradespeople and labourers and that Australians, British, Germans and Asians have a higher presence in professional and technical occupations. To my knowledge no explanation has been offered for this specifically in terms of work attitudes although such variables may well be subsumed in other factors. Hofstede's work does suggest that there are considerable differences in work attitudes between people of different cultural backgrounds which may have significant implications for management, which in Australia has been frequently castigated for productivity shortcomings.

Using a substantial, international data base and sophisticated statistical analysis Hofstede sought to measure differences in cultural characteristics using four criteria. These were identified as Power Distance which measured tolerance of inequalities of power, prestige and wealth. Uncertainty avoidance which measured a capacity to cope with uncertainty and anxiety. Individualism which measured a capacity for independence of decision making and action. Masculinity which measured the emphasis that a person places upon material priorities e.g. advancement, earnings etc as opposed to interpersonal and environmental priorities. Such characteristics have obvious implications for the implementation of new technology, the decline of the manufacturing industry which still places heavy reliance upon scientific management, and the government policies of encouraging worker participation and industrial democracy. The importance of this to Australia can be estimated from table 1 which identifies the major ethnic minorities as at 1983 and their Hofstede scores along the four variables described.

TABLE 1

Country of Birth of	% of estim. resid. pop. by place of birth	Power Distance Index	Uncertain. Avoid. Index	Individual. Index	Masculinity Index

Austr.	78.8	36	51	90	61
G.B.	7.8	35	35	89	66
Germ. FR	0.8	35	65	67	66
Greece	1.0	60	112	35	57
Italy	1.8	50	75	76	70
Nethlds	0.7	38	53	80	14
N.Z.	1.2	22	49	79	58
Yugosl.	1.0	76	88	27	21
Viet.	0.4			N/A	

Given that the size of minority groups should not effect the degree of tolerance to be extended for differences in value systems then even the most cursory glance at the above figures suggest there is some cause for concern in a multicultural workforce. Power distance indices range from 22 (NZ) to 76 (Yugosl.) suggesting a considerable range in expectations of managerial behaviour, or for that matter trade unionist policies (Apap, 1978). Uncertainty avoidance ranges from 35 (GB) to 112 (Greece) suggesting possible differences in the willingness to share decision making responsibilities in the workplace. The Individualism index ranges from 27 (Yugosl.) to 90 (Austr.) and the Masculinity index from 14 (Nethlds) to 70 (Italy) both suggest differences in personal perceptions and personal behaviour patterns that may have relevance in the workplace. It is interesting to note that only Germans do not feature as an illustration of one extremity on any of the four criteria, suggesting a range of scores in characteristics among those listed. Whatever the interpretations placed upon these indices there is indication of a wide variety of expectations applied to work experience, if national cultural characteristics are accurately reflected in Australia's minority cultural groups. This may be differently interpreted as challenging or problematic or an indication that there can be no one best managerial solution. Proponents of industrial democracy would probably support the Blandy (1985) view to create small autonomous groups and let them work it out for themselves in "structured chaos". Some of the figures cited, especially the Uncertainty avoidance index, suggest that in a free situation the process may be less than democratic or morally or economically desirable. It is evident thta from whatever perspective one choses, the Australian workforce is substantially less than homogeneous in terms of its cultural background and that this characteristic will continue to pose a challenge to manpower management. The degree to which these characteristics will intensify in the future will be a function of the process of assimilation; the evolution of a new culture; the duration of existing cultural traditions; the reproductive characteristics of the existing cultural groups. The resolution of resultant difficulties of whatever nature will depend realistically on political negotiation or ideally upon a level of informed cultural toleration that appears at present to be beyond satisfactory achievement in many existing pluralist societies e.g. Lebanon, India, Sri Lanka etc. As has been suggested education appears to be the main hope for the achievement of this ideal. Since Australia has consciously embarked upon a program of multiculturalism and by its migration policies is intent upon a fuller implementation of these goals the question has to be asked is the existing education system capable of facilitating those goals through consensus and

personal internalisation of these priorities? If not, then it would appear that the third dimension of this discussion will be expected to provide the answer, legislative prescription or encouragement. During the fifties and the sixties the public state systems of education saw frequent visits by overseas educationalists who appears to have perceived the systems as working museums of nineteenth century bureaucracy (Freeman Butts, 1953). In 1970 the Director General of Education in South Australia initiated a policy of delegated authority to schools and communities which other state systems are variously following. Until the late 1960's the expenditure on education in Australia as percentage of GNP was among the lowest in the western democratic world. However policies initiated by the Whitlam government between 1972 and 1975, rectified the shortfall at approximately 7% of GNP. Thus substantial "modernisation" was undertaken following years of tradition and neglect. Yet the legacies of the past do not yet appear to have been resolved, hindered in part perhaps by the presence of a dual system of public and private education at the school level. Numerous writers have attested to this yet competing welfare issues appear to have inhibited the resolving policies of successive governments.

MR. MAX GREEN
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OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIASION
THE WHITE HOUSE
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ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS PRAISES DEMOCRACIES NUCLEAR ENERGY AND ARMS RACE

Praises South American Democracy and Rejects Foreign Interference in Nicaragua

New York, NY—In a wide-ranging, candid and unusually thorough Holy Week discussion of his pastoral trip to South America, the Greek Orthodox Primate of North and South America, Archbishop Iakovos, spoke at great length of the “beautiful climate” of freedom, prosperity, and democracy that he encountered throughout the region.

The trip to Latin America lasted from April 3 to April 24, and encompassed travel to Panama, Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela. In recounting his journey during a press conference held on April 29, Archbishop Iakovos repeatedly stressed the “fresh air of liberty...and democracy everywhere.” He appeared to be particularly moved both by the progress of the Greek Orthodox communities in the countries he visited and by the development of the countries themselves.

As opposed to his last visit to the region in 1976, this time, the archbishop said, he “was not met by soldiers bearing machine-guns at the airport.” And, he continued, “the faces of the people were radiating everywhere. There was no fear.”

Archbishop Iakovos indicated that he was received with “much friendliness [and] by very kind sentiments,” by all the host governments, and by the various national hierarchies of the Catholic Church in the four countries. In Panama, for example, he was awarded the nation’s highest decoration, while in



Archbishop Iakovos

Argentina, President Raul Alfonsin named Archbishop Iakovos an “official guest of the government.”

Referring to the Greek communities in Latin America—which have a total population of approximately 250,000 people—the archbishop said that they “were alive, active, bursting” with energy and accomplishment. In reminiscing about his first trip to Argentina over a quarter of a century ago, he said that at that time “ashamed” at the conditions he had witnessed, and had “wept bitterly,” wondering why Greeks had left their homes and gone to Argentina to suffer so much “misery, humility, poverty.” Now, in contrast, Archbishop Iakovos commented that he had

“wept from joy” at the prosperity of the Greek communities in Argentina.

What gave the archbishop’s press conference exceptional interest, however, was the willingness—one could almost say anticipation—with which he addressed several outstanding international issues.

In reference to the recent nuclear accident in the Soviet Union and the arms race in general, Archbishop Iakovos—in an expression of unusual passion—declared that “we don’t need nuclear energy, we don’t need nuclear weapons and we definitely don’t need the threat of nuclear war.” He went on to remark that the small group of peace marchers, who are heading east from the southwest,

(Continued on page 3)

VIENNA, April 22, Reuter—The U.N. War Crimes Commission believed Kurt Waldheim should have been tried for Nazi atrocities in the Balkans and gave the evidence against him its most solid rating, Austria's president said today.

But he said his own review of the dossier convinced him the evidence was flawed and that he personally would not raise charges against the former U.N. secretary-general, who is the frontrunner for Austria's presidency in elections May 4.

"What conclusions you draw for the presidential election...must be left to you alone," Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the current president, told the Austrian people.

Kirchschlaeger, 71, spoke in a television address to the nation after examining documents on Waldheim given to him by the United Nations from the archives of the U.N. War Crimes Commission and the World Jewish Congress in New York.

Waldheim denies all responsibility for war crimes in the Balkans and says he was just "doing his duty." He also denies knowledge of Jewish deportations from the Greek city of Salonika, where he compiled reports on the enemy.

Kirchschlaeger, a former judge, said the documents he examined showed that the U.N. War Crimes Commission

U.N. Commission Believed Waldheim Should Have Been Tried

had given the documents on Waldheim an "A" rating out of four possible levels of importance.

"This means that the commission was of the opinion that (there was) a clear prima facie proof, that's to say a first glance proof, that the deed took place and that the accused should be arraigned before a national trial," he said. He noted that the "A" rating was given to nearly 25,000 of 36,000 cases registered by the U.N. War Crimes Commission.

"Now to my personal judgment of this dossier...If I was placed in the position of a public prosecutor, I would not dare to raise charges on the basis of the evidence laid before me."

Kirchschlaeger said he would not have brought charges against Waldheim for two reasons.

The main charge in the U.N. dossier was that Waldheim was an intelligence officer in Army Group E who took part in reprisals by the German army against the Yugoslav people between

April 1944 and May 1945, he said.

The charge was made on the basis of testimony by an Austrian-born sergeant who said people had been hanged in November 1944 on the orders of Lieutenant Waldheim.

But documents showed Waldheim had not been an intelligence officer but an ordnance officer with no powers of command, Kirchschlaeger said. And the witness in question could have made false testimony in hopes of improving his own position.

"Finally, however, and this seems to me the decisive factor, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as petitioner at the time apparently took no steps toward an actual prosecution," he said.

Waldheim, in an interview with CBS-TV's "60 Minutes" on April 13, called the allegations in the U.N. dossier false and said of his accusers: "They made the statements apparently to save their own skins." He said Yugoslavia did not pursue the charges because of lack of evidence.

Kirchschlaeger's statement on Waldheim, who served as secretary-general of the United Nations from 1972 to 1982, had been anxiously awaited.

Commentators have said Kirchschlaeger's judgment could sway voters and well decide the outcome of the presidential election.

Kirchschlaeger said documents passed to him by the World Jewish Congress showed Waldheim was responsible in Salonika in December 1943 for keeping a log, for drawing up reports on enemy positions, and for twice-daily reports on his unit.

"He must therefore, because of this duty, have been well informed about the whole situation in his jurisdiction including the overall conduct of war in the Balkans."

But the president said that two documents from March and June 1943 referring to actions against Jews did not establish any connection to Waldheim, of whose exact duties at those dates he had no documentary evidence.

Kirchschlaeger—a foreign minister under Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, whose Socialist Party supports former Health Minister Kurt Steyrer for the presidency—said he had no right to pronounce Waldheim guilty or not guilty.

All he hoped to do was to set before Austria as sober a picture as possible of what could be proved and what could not be proved.

"I do not want today to answer the charges raised over the past few weeks against the whole Austrian people and our alleged national character," said Kirchschlaeger, who has won wide respect since he took over the usually ceremonial presidency in 1974.

"But perhaps all nations should concentrate more on overcoming the immeasurably great problems of the present and the future."

According to "History of the U.N. War Crimes Commission," published in London in 1948 for the Commission by His Majesty's Stationery Office, there were four listings: A, S, C and W.

The 'A' listing was reserved for those war criminals against whom the committee on facts and evidence of the War Crimes Commission believed a clear prima facie case had been presented and whom the committee believed should be delivered up for trial.

The 'S' listing was made in the case of accused war criminals against whom the committee found a prima facie case, but against whom the case was not so strong as to warrant an 'A' listing.

As a practical matter, this listing came to be assigned to those alleged war criminals who appeared to be guilty of war crimes but against whom the National Offices had been unable to collect a large amount of definite evidence. They were regarded as "suspects" rather than "accused."

The 'C' listing, at first applied to adjourned cases, was eventually reserved by the committee for alleged war criminals who could not be identified.

Witnesses to war crimes were listed 'W' by the committee. The total numbers of the listings indicate that 24,453 persons were listed 'A', 9,520 'S', and 2,566 'W' during the four years of the committee's existence.

Waldheim's Son Testifies Before Congress

By Carol Giacomo

WASHINGTON, April 22, Reuter—The son of former U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he has urged his father to seek release of Yugoslavia's war crimes file in an effort to silence critics who accuse the elder Waldheim of being a Nazi collaborator.

Gerhard Waldheim, a Viennese banker who has spent two weeks in the United States defending his father against charges of concealing and falsifying his war record, told a congressional hearing that he recently made the recommendation through an aide to his father in Austria but had not received a reply.

According to reports, the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission accused Kurt Waldheim of murder and "putting hostages to death" during service with a German army group that conducted a brutal campaign against Yugoslav partisans.

But Gerhard Waldheim said that before the controversy over the war record surfaced in recent weeks, his father knew nothing about the allegations or the existence of a file.

At the hearing—Gerhard Waldheim's first appearance on Capitol Hill—lawmakers and other witnesses derided Kurt Waldheim for concealing significant aspects of his war record.

Kurt Waldheim had said his war service ended in 1941, when he was wounded in Russia and returned to his law studies.

But evidence shows that after treatment, he was transferred to the Balkans and served under General Alexander Loehr, who was hanged in 1947 for war crimes.

Gerhard Waldheim admitted it was a "serious mistake" for his father to omit his service in the Balkans and



Dr. Gerhard Waldheim (L), 38, the son of former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, defended his father on April 15 at the National Press Club against charges that he participated in Nazi atrocities during World War II.

Greece, but said his father considered it irrelevant because it did not involve combat.

He also said his father was unaware that thousands of Jews were sent from Salonika, Greece, in 1942 to the gas chambers.

"This was the central fact of life in the Balkans...to say he was too busy with his legal studies in Vienna, it boggles the mind," said Democrat Tom Lantos of California, the most hostile of the congressional interrogators.

"The American people feel he is a liar. They know he is a liar," Lantos added.

Democrat Stephen Solarz of New York said Waldheim's deception raised the possibility "he was engaged in activities that he did not want to become public and which, if disclosed,

would subject him to political embarrassment at best and possible prosecution for war crimes, at worst."

Lantos exhorted the son "to come clean" and tell the truth about his father, who is running for the Austrian presidency in an election scheduled for May 4.

Also at the hearing, a member of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which has been investigating Waldheim, said his 1944 doctoral thesis extolled a "notorious anti-Semite" named Konstantin Frantz and was further proof sympathies.

"Konstantin Frantz's ideas hardly befit the image of an anti-Nazi thinker which Waldheim so carefully cultivates about himself in his autobiographies," said Rabbi Marvin Hier.



They're not about to start a coup in Madrid

terrorism a priority. But his anti-terrorist law, which enables the police to hold suspects for ten days, has been criticised by human-rights organisations for flouting habeas corpus (introduced into post-Franco Spain by the Socialists) while apparently having little effect on terrorism. His law-and-order critics have pointed to an increase in drug-smuggling, which has led to a rise in addiction and related crimes.

In education, the Socialists have weakened the grip of the Roman Catholic church on Spain's schools. Unlike President Mitterrand in France, Mr Gonzalez took no notice of Catholic lobbying against his education law, which placed subsidised church schools on the same financial footing as state schools and banned religious discrimination against pupils or teachers. However, Catholic protests against abortion were heeded; the proposed reform was watered down.

Reforms introduced by the Gonzalez government mean that civil servants now work longer hours and are forbidden to hold a second job. Even so, Spanish bureaucracy is still cumbersome and expensive. Mr Gonzalez has not kept his 1982 promise to "make Spain efficient". Some Spaniards grumble that regional autonomy has merely created yet another layer of bureaucracy.

The prime minister has found it hard to explain the "mistake" he made at the last election, when he promised 800,000 new jobs. Unemployment has risen by almost that amount since he took office. Wage controls, limited social-security coverage and cuts in all but the lowest pensions mean that many Spaniards are worse off than they were four years ago, though average incomes have risen and many people have made ends meet by moon-

lighting in the vigorous black economy.

So much for the costs of the Socialists' decision to give the economy a much-needed shake-up. The benefits are that inflation is down and falling, though it is still way above the West European average (see chart); Spain's GDP is growing, and so is its productivity. Businessmen are investing more, and they will not be displeased if Mr Gonzalez is re-elected—provided he keeps his pledge to try to reduce the public-sector deficit. Some of them have applauded his campaign slogan that Spain is "on the right road". Under Mr Gonzalez, Spain has been following a European road, and inevitably there is still a lot of catching up to do.

Cyprus

Signs of impatience

In the first week of July, Turkey's prime minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, is to visit northern Cyprus. A team of Soviet officials has just spent four days in the south of the island. Every little bit helps, one might think, in a Mediterranean island that depends heavily on tourism. However, the Soviet visit provoked dark mutterings among Turkish Cypriots, and the Greek Cypriots have been making angry noises about Mr Ozal's planned trip. Neither side, on this bitterly divided island, likes to see the other entertaining friendly visitors. And heaven help anyone who tries to befriend both sides and help them to co-exist.

For 22 years the United Nations has kept a peacekeeping force in Cyprus—2,000 lightly armed men who also swell the tourist take. Seven countries man the UNFICYP force: Australia, Austria, Brit-

ain, Canada, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. On June 11th they served a warning that nobody should assume that they will indefinitely go on providing soldiers and policemen to patrol the buffer zone that divides north from south (and splits the capital, Nicosia). Simultaneously, the UN secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, issued a report that plainly revealed the cause of the continuing deadlock to be the Greek Cypriots' unwillingness to negotiate on the basis he had proposed in March.

On one side of the "green line" that bisects Nicosia, Mr Rauf Denktaş's Turkish Cypriot government has accepted Mr Perez's proposals. On the other, the Greek Cypriot government strenuously denies that it has rejected them. But on June 13th it declared that Mr Perez had taken no account of its views, and that "it is the general opinion of all Greek Cypriots" that his proposals would lead to "the destruction of Cyprus itself".

President Spyros Kyprianou, supported by the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreou, insists that priority must be given to a set of Greek Cypriot demands. These include: the withdrawal of all of Turkey's troops from northern Cyprus before a new government is formed for the whole island; eviction of the civilian Turks who have come over from the mainland; international guarantees of a new settlement, so arranged that Turkey would lose the right of intervention that it exercised in 1974; and freedom of movement and property ownership throughout Cyprus. That last provision implies an eventual return to something like the state of affairs before 1974, when the Turkish minority occupied a scattering of enclaves.

Mr Perez—who has personal experience of Cyprus, where he served as UN representative in the mid-1970s—has preferred to work towards a settlement more closely related to present realities. His proposals envisage a federal Cyprus comprising two autonomous states. In the federal government, a Greek Cypriot president and a Turkish Cypriot vice-president would each have certain powers of veto; in the lower house there would be a large Greek majority, in the upper a 50-50 balance; decisions in the federal cabinet would need the consent of at least one Turkish minister.

The Perez proposals offer the Greek Cypriots the prospect of taking over some territory from the Turkish-held zone, but not of using their superior economic power to recover lost lands throughout the north. However, the main thing they are being offered is a chance of preventing the present partition of the island from becoming permanent. This may be their last chance; for, as the years have rolled

The Frankfurt effect

Which is the European Community's most successful city? Frankfurt, if a study of 103 large urban areas compiled for the European Commission is right. Another ten West German cities appear in the study's top 20 (see table); whereas ten British ones are among the 20 at the bottom of the league.

The study was carried out by a team based at the University of Reading (a town not large enough to appear in the league table). Preliminary results* are based on a "problem indicator", which uses four measures designed to take account of social and environmental conditions and the state of the urban economy. The measures are income per head, unemployment, net migration and the supply of hotel bedrooms (quality-weighted by the Michelin guide). This last is a way of measuring how many visitors a city receives; it helps to make Venice and Florence the two most successful Italian cities.

This problem index is measured



Bottom-of-the-table Liverpool

against population change between 1971 and 1981, and broken down to show what happened in three separate periods between 1971 and 1984. The first exercise demonstrates the "nice-to-be-in" factor and shows that the more rural the area, the more industry flourishes. One of the characteristics of successful cities is that they have a lot of agricultural employment in their hinterland.

By such a test Norwich and Brighton emerge as the two British towns with fewest problems. In West Germany and France, urban growth has been concentrated in the more agricultural south (Munich, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Montpellier) rather than the old industrial north (Saarbrücken, Dortmund, Lille). In Italy, the old industrial towns (Turin, Genoa) are also doing worse than the less-industrialised cities of Verona and Bologna. The cities of the south (Naples, Cagliari, Palermo) dominate the curious group of towns which combine lots of problems with a rapidly rising population.

The two sorts of cities with bad problems are old centres of heavy industry (Belfast, Glasgow, Charleroi) and ports. Even successful ports such as Le Havre and Rotterdam scored as badly among the problem-cities as decaying industrial centres like Derby and Leeds.

A study of changes in cities' fortunes over the past decade and a half shows a rather different picture. All the main French towns have improved over the period at an increasing rate, and several French cities are among the most rapidly improving in the Community: they include Bordeaux, Nice, Montpellier and Marseilles in the south, and Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg and Rennes. West German cities, by contrast, did well in the early 1970s but have since suffered a deterioration which has been almost as general as has the improvement in France. Only five German towns—Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Wies-

baden and Stuttgart had fewer problems in 1984 than they had had in 1971.

Britain's cities, and particularly England's, have done especially badly: that is why British politicians talk more about an "urban crisis" than their European counterparts. Edinburgh and Glasgow

Slick and Slum

Top twenty		Bottom twenty	
1	Frankfurt	84	Coventry
2	Munich	85	Le Havre
3	Venice	86	Palermo
4	Bonn	87	Sheffield
5	Brussels	88	Liège
6	Düsseldorf	89	Birmingham
7	Wiesbaden	90	Hull
8	Amsterdam	91	Teesside
9	Stuttgart	92	Lille
10	Strasbourg	93	Messina
11	Florence	94	Cosenza
12	Hanover	95	Valenciennes
13	Hamburg	96	Cagliari
14	Kassel	97	Newcastle
15	Augsburg	98	Naples
16	Karlsruhe	99	Charleroi
17	Dijon	100	Belfast
18	Bologna	101	Glasgow
19	Milan	102	Sunderland
20	Nice	103	Liverpool

seem to have improved at an increasing rate, while towns in the Midlands, such as Coventry, Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham, have deteriorated sharply. London was relatively problem-free at the start of the period, but has since performed outstandingly badly compared with other European capitals; Rome has done best.

When the full study is published later this year, it will include policy recommendations. The main conclusion of the preliminary report is that economic help for a problem town, whether through subsidies, tax relief or job-creation schemes, should treat the town as part of a bigger development area. Local measures do not have merely local effects.

*Problems of Urban Decline and Growth in EEC Countries, by Paul Cheshire, Gianni Carbonaro and Dennis Hay. In *Urban Studies*, April 1986.

by and the previous chances have been missed, the Turkish state in the north has become more entrenched, and Mr Perez and the UNFICYP contributors have got more impatient.

French television

Screen test

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

When French viewers are finished with the World Cup they can look forward to a summer row about the future of France's state-owned television channels. Mr Jacques Chirac's conservative government is about to introduce a bill to privatise TF1,

the oldest and biggest of the three channels. The bill would also revise and partly liberalise the rules of the game for almost all telecommunications in France. When it came before the council of ministers on June 11th, President Mitterrand expressed "extreme reservations". His Socialists hope to defeat the bill, or at least to modify it drastically, when it reaches the National Assembly, probably next month.

French viewers are not convinced that private ownership will make their television service better or more independent. In a recent poll, 56% of those questioned opposed privatising TF1 and only 29% favoured it. Although the prime minister has complained about anti-conservative

commentaries by television journalists, only 11% thought that television news since the March election had been biased against the new government.

Despite plans for strikes by television workers, the broadcasting scheme may not arouse the sort of passion among the French public that led to the defeat two years ago of the Socialists' plans to reduce state subsidies to private schools. The government proposes to create a new communications watchdog, the Commission Nationale des Communications et Libertés. The CNCL will offer 10% of the TF1 shares to the channel's employees, 40% to the public and 50% to a private operating group.

Just why TF1 was picked out for privati-

American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



THE American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—is an international fraternal association with chapters in the United States, Canada, Australia, the Bahamas, and Greece. Although approximately 95% of the membership of the AHEPA is composed of American citizens of Hellenic descent, membership is open to everyone who believes in the objects of the Order.

Purposes

The objects of the Order of AHEPA are:

- To promote and encourage patriotism among its members to the country of which they are citizens;
- To instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government;
- To instill a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship;
- To encourage interest and active participation in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor;
- To pledge its members to oppose political corruption and tyranny;
- To promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture;
- To promote good fellowship, and endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness to their fellow man;
- To endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense;
- To promote education and maintain new channels for disseminating the fields of culture and learning.

Beginnings

AHEPA was founded in Atlanta, Georgia on July 26, 1922, for the simple purpose of assisting all immigrants of Greek descent in achieving American citizenship through chapter "schools" of instruction in the principles of American government, the use and increased fluency in the English language, and assisting the Greek immigrant to participate in the civic life of America.

Civic Participation

AHEPA chapters and auxiliaries plan their own activity and participate in local civic affairs and projects. They are active in aiding and contributing to local fund drives, as well as in raising funds for AHEPA projects.

International Relations

The Order of AHEPA constantly works to further the friendship between the peoples of the United States, Canada, Australia and Greece. Since the 1950's the AHEPA has worked for self-determination of the people of Cyprus.

Auxiliaries and Chapters

AHEPA has three auxiliary organizations: The Daughters of Penelope (senior women's auxiliary), the Sons of Pericles (junior young men's auxiliary), the Maids of Athena (junior young women's auxiliary). There are over 500 AHEPA chapters, over 350 Daughters of Penelope chapters, over 150 Sons of Pericles chapters and 175 Maids of Athena chapters.

**AHEPA National Headquarters
is located at 1422 K Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20005.**

Phone: (202) 628-4974.

Timothy J. Maniatis, Executive Director.

Contributing to the Betterment of Humanity

AHEPA has contributed to many worthwhile causes. The projects listed below are in addition to local chapter or district projects in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement. A partial list of the national and international projects include:

- Relief for earthquake victims in Corinth, Greece.
- Funds for the Museum of Greece.
- Dedication of the "War President" Bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Hyde Park, New York.
- Construction of the 400-bed AHEPA wing to Evangelismos Hospital in Athens, Greece, and the AHEPA Hospital at Thessaloniki, Greece.
- Construction of seven AHEPA Health Centers in rural areas of Greece.
- Erection of a monument at New Smyrna Beach, Florida, celebrating the 200th anniversary of the first landing of Greeks in America.
- Funds for the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem.
- Sale of 500 million dollars of U.S. War Bonds during World War II.
- Maintenance of the Penelopian Home for Girls in Athens, Greece.
- Erection of the Harry S. Truman Statue and Plaza in Athens, Greece.
- Educational journeys to Greece for high school students.
- Refugee relief and a "Justice for Cyprus" public information campaign aimed at securing self-determination for the people of Cyprus.
- Presentation of a seven-volume set of Greek Classics to more than 1,000 schools and libraries in the United States and Canada.
- Save-A-Heart Fund contributions for heart operations on children in Greece.
- Annual Bike-A-Thons for the AHEPA Cooley's Anemia Foundation.
- Contributions to the Dr. George Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute, Miami, Florida.
- Began a Journey to America exchange program for Greek high school students.
- Over \$50,000 annually in scholarships to high school students is awarded by the AHEPA Educational Foundation and local AHEPA chapters.
- Construction of the AHEPA School and Boys' dormitory at St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, New York.



Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa

1422 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

(202) 628-4974

Current Goals & Programs of the AHEPA

Promote increased involvement in American civic life by encouraging Greek Americans to participate in the political process.

Promote appreciation of Greek American immigrant roots by fundraising for the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission.

Promote greater understanding between the peoples of Greece and America through three educational exchange programs, and through this year's sponsoring of the Greek team that participated in the International Special Olympics in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Promote educational opportunities for young people in America and Greece by annual granting of over \$250,000 in scholarships to worthy students.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DODIE LIVINGSTON

FROM LINAS KOJELIS *linal*

SUBJECT: Message for AHEPA
Convention

From August 7-14, the 61st Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA will convene in Chicago. I would appreciate your preparing a message from the President to the convention.

Assistant Secretary Richard Burt will speaking at the convention on August 11 on behalf of the Administration. It would be good if Dick could be able to bring the message along with him. Thus, if possible, I would appreciate the message be ready by early next week.

Thanks for your help.

p.s.-- Please return the background materials when you no longer need them. Thanks.

SD 7/1-2 SIR
T I want from

July 1, 1983

I am delighted to send my warm greetings to all those gathered for the Sixty-first Supreme Convention of the Order of American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

This event brings deserved attention to a most worthy organization. Since its founding, AHEPA has worked to preserve Greek culture and traditions while promoting the active participation of its members in American society.

Americans of Greek ancestry can take great pride in the many contributions of their group to our national life. A large part of our country's success stems from the vast diversity of our people, who have enriched their communities throughout our history. AHEPA continues that heritage for Greek Americans.

You have my every wish for an enjoyable and rewarding convention.

Sent to: Mr. Peter Kouchalakos
Supreme President
Order of AHEPA
1422 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Enclosure: 8x10 glossy photo of the President

RR:Wells:ck

cc: K.Osborne/D.Livingston/L.Kojelis/CF

DUE: JULY 1 - EVENT: AUGUST 7 (~~XXXXXX~~ Chicago)

Call when signed to have picked up.

as per conversation - message
sent July 1 (as per their request)
Violet 2689