



Erlendar blaðgreinar 1956

Bjarni Benediktsson – Stjórnmal – Dómsmálaráðherra – Menntamálaráðherra –
Blaðgreinar –
Berlingske Tidende – The Telegram

Tekið af vef Borgarskjalasafnsins

bjarnibenediktsson.is

Einkaskjalasafn nr. 360
Stjórnmalamaðurinn
Askja 2-

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Udenrigsministeriet ønsker Professor Max Sørensen som Folkeretskonsulent

Aarhus-Professoren, der kom fra Udenrigsministeriet, nævnes som Dr. Cohns Eftermand

Paa administrativt Plan er der i Udenrigsministeriet Overvejelser i Gang med det Formaal at knytte Professor Max Sørensen, Aarhus Universitet, fast til Udenrigsministeriet som dets Konsulent i Folkeret samtidig med, at man gennem ændret Arbejdsorganisation naar frem til i Stedet for det særlige Kontor, som nu aføde Raadgiver i Folkeret, Minister, Dr. Georg Cohn havde, at faa et Kontor, som koordinerer og hos sig samler det mellemfolkelige Samarbejde, som stadigt vokser.

Det er ikke Meningen at opfordre Professor Max Sørensen til at forlade sin Lærestol ved Aarhus Universitet. Naar Nyordningen til sin Tid er gennemført i Udenrigsministeriet, vil Professor Max Sørensen kunne bestride begge Poster.

Disse udenrigsministerielle Overvejelser er foranlediget af Dr. Georg Cohns Død. Han var Udenrigsministeriets internationale anerkendte Ekspert i Folkeret. Den Stilling, som man nu vil omlægge, blev saa at sige oprettet til ham.

Det skete umiddelbart efter 1. Verdenskrig. Dr. Cohn, som var blevet ansat i Udenrigstjenesten i 1913, blev Chef for Udenrigsministeriets Folkeforbunds-Kontor, da dette oprettedes, og i 1921, da Udenrigstjenesten blev omorganiseret, blev han tillige Ministeriets Raadgiver i Folkeret.

Den Kommission, som da beskæftigede sig med Udenrigstjenestens Forhold, ønskede efter svensk Forbillede en permanent Konsulentordning, og den Udvikling af Folkeretten, som det stadigt stigende Antal internationale Konventioner repræsenterer, og som Dannelsen af Folkenes Forbund maa antages at for-

stærke, gør det nødvendigt, hed det i en Kommissionsbetænkning i 1921, at Udenrigsministeriet til Stadighed har den bedst mulige Sagkundskab til sin Raadighed.

Da det ydermere — fremhævedes det — vil være umuligt for de forskellige Afdelingschefer i alle Detailler videnskabeligt at følge med i Folkeretten, foreslog man Stillingen som Raadgiver for Udenrigsministeren oprettet. Ministeriets Direktør og de forskellige Afdelingschefer kunde henvende sig til ham og faa Raad i særligt vanskelige folkeretlige Spørgsmaal.

Max Sørensen og Folkeretten

At Professor Max Sørensen er Favorit ved Nyvalg af Udenrigsministeriets folkeretlige Raadgiver er ligetil. Han har ikke blot erhvervet sig et betydeligt videnskabeligt Navn, men er tillige forhenværende Embedsmand i Udenrigstjenesten. Han ansattes her allerede i 1938 og benyttede Tiden under Krigen til at skrive en Doktordisputats om Folkerettens Kilder, som indbragte ham megen Anerkendelse. Siden har han skrevet en Bog om Grundtræk af international Organisation, hvori han bl. a. behandler Atlantpagten.

Saa vel medens han var i Udenrigsministeriet som efter, at han i 1946 blev udnævnt til Professor i



Max Sørensen

Folkeret ved Aarhus Universitet, har han været meget anvendt ved Behandlingen af folkeretlige Spørgsmaal.

Han har saaledes været Medlem af Forenede Nationers Kommission for Menneskerettigheder og Formand for Underkommissionen om Beskyttelse af Mindretal. Han har siden 1955 været Medlem af den europæiske Menneskeretskommission og fra i Aar Medlem af FN Kommissionen til Afskaffelse af Raceforfølgelse og desuden Danmarks Repræsentant i forskellige Udvalg, som inden for FN og Europaraadet har været nedsat om folkeretlige Problemer. Han udarbejdede ogsaa i sin Tid et Udkast til en Forfatning for et selvstyrende Land Slesvig-Holsten, et Udkast, som Grænseforeningen overlod Udenrigsministeriet, og som dette medbragte til Rundbordskonferencen i London i 1948.

Naar man inden for Udenrigsministeriets Ledelse ønsker at omforme det hidtidige Raadgiverkontor til Samlingssted for Danmarks Del-

tagelse i internationale Konventioner og hele det mellemfolkelige Arbejde i øvrigt, er det en naturlig Følge af den rivende Udvikling, som paa disse Omraader har fundet Sted. I Øjeblikket er Forvaltningen af disse Aftaler spredt over talrige Kontorer, og desuden har man en særlig Konsulentordning for Spørgsmaal, som vedrører FN. Asb

Dramatisering

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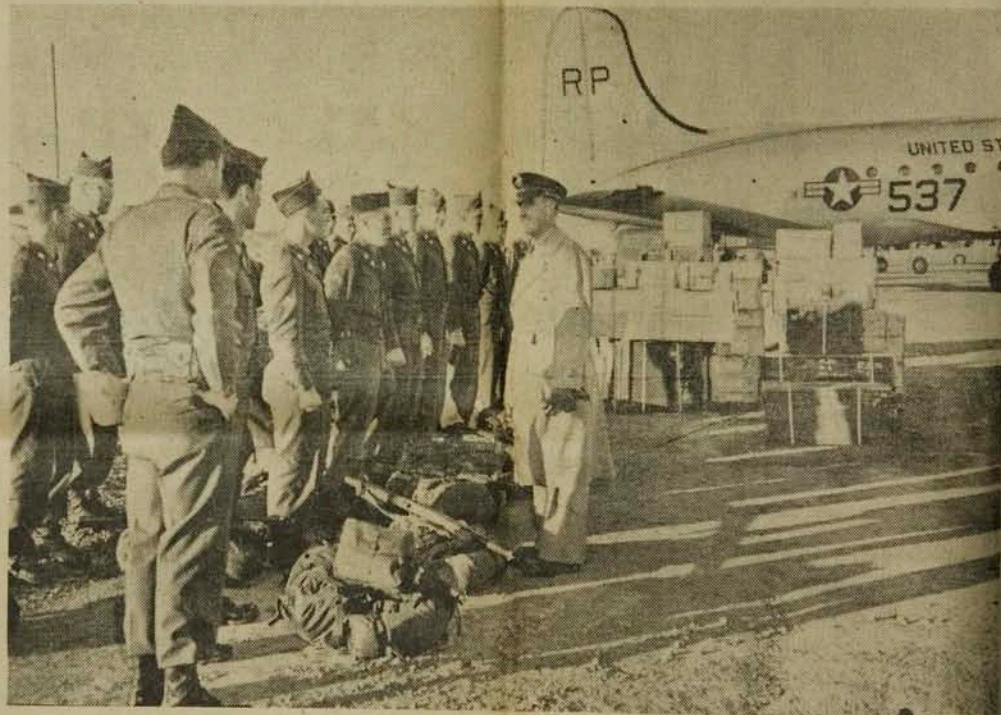
TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1956

SECOND SECTION

Why Iceland Has Ordered U.S. Fo



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Voters Split On Ouster

INCLUSION OF RED IN CABINET WORRIES WEST

By KEN MacTAGGART
 Telegram Staff Writer

Reykjavik — Communist membership in Iceland's new Government is causing Western diplomats and opposition members here worry on two major scores:

- 1—Classified (confidential) NATO information, available to the executives or cabinets of NATO powers, now becomes available also to Communists.
- 2—The new administration will be more rigorous in carrying out Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson's pre-election promises to oust foreign troops from Iceland's soil.

Under the agreement of 1951 between Iceland and the U.S. which resulted in establishment of the key U.S.-manned defense base here, the agreement could be terminated by either power by

(a) notifying NATO of such an intention and awaiting a six-month

United States forces in Iceland are under notice to quit! They have six months' grace, during which Iceland can either revise its present eviction edict . . . or confirm it. If confirmation is made, then the United States forces MUST move out within a year.

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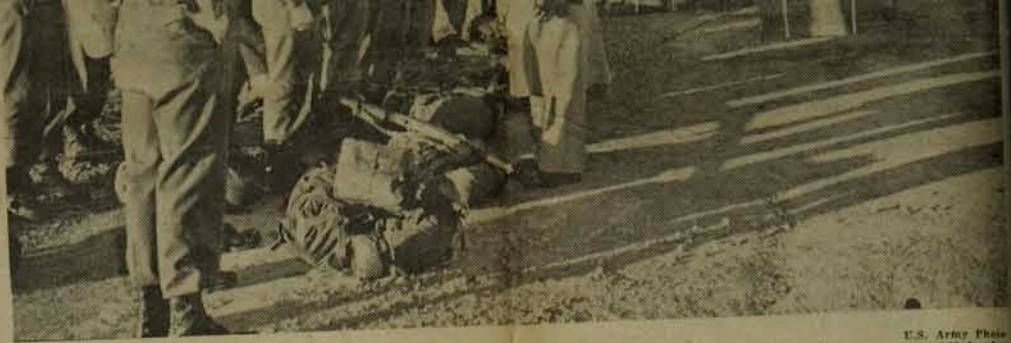
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NATO "opinion" on the request; and (b) then revising or confirming the intention, after which the removal of the troops must be accomplished within one year.

(After the vote which forced out the last government, ratification was formally made to NATO leaders that Aug. 1 was the date of first notice-to-quit for NATO forces. That notice was confirmed last week by the incoming prime minister.)

Appeal To Pride

In the recent election, the defense base became the major political issue, with the election fought mainly on an appeal to Icelandic pride.

Iceland needed no defense, it was claimed, in a world in which it had no warlike aims.

Iceland had permitted its freedom to become restricted by "invasion" of foreign troops.

Iceland had permitted itself to be forced into one camp of a war of ideologies when it had no basic interest in such a war.

Alone, the Independent (Conservative) party of former Prime Minister Olafur Thors opposed the resolution in the Althing (Parliament) which overthrew his government, recommended that Iceland should cancel the defense agreement, and formed the basis of the election which followed.

In the election the Independents took 42 per cent of the popular vote, won 17 seats. The Progressives took 16 per cent, yet won 19 seats, mainly because rural ridings with small total votes elected a disproportionate number of members. The Communists took 19.2 per cent of the popular vote, won 8 seats. The Social Democrats (Leftist) took 16.3 per cent of the vote and won 8 seats.

By pre-election agreement, the last three parties did not oppose one another with candidates.

A fifth party, the National

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'If War Comes'

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The vote for the party which supported the base, they point out, was overwhelming in the ridings adjacent to the base. This rebuts the anti-base candidates' election charges that U.S. troops had been offensive in their attitude toward Icelanders. The Progressive's supporters — perhaps too late are now being reminded that the base bought Iceland milk, cream, butter, vegetables, and employed Iceland contractors and labor to the tune of many millions annually, about 20 per cent of Iceland's total foreign exchange.

Belatedly, they are recalling that the U.S. voluntarily had done many things to benefit Iceland and to ensure good relations between Icelanders and U.S. personnel.

In 1953, the U.S. proposed sending home its civilian contractors and labor and handing over all construction work to Iceland nationals, and carried out such a plan by agreement with the government of the day. It inaugurated a campaign of indoctrinating U.S. personnel in Iceland likes and dislikes.

Seek Good Relations

Youthful square-jawed Brig-Gen. John W. White, commander of the base and its four satellite installations, says: "Nowhere have we endeavored so diligently to ensure good relations as here. This is the only base where men are asked to serve only one year instead of two because of the controls which restrict their freedom."

Nowhere did this reporter manage to find any Iceldander who stated that relations had been poor.

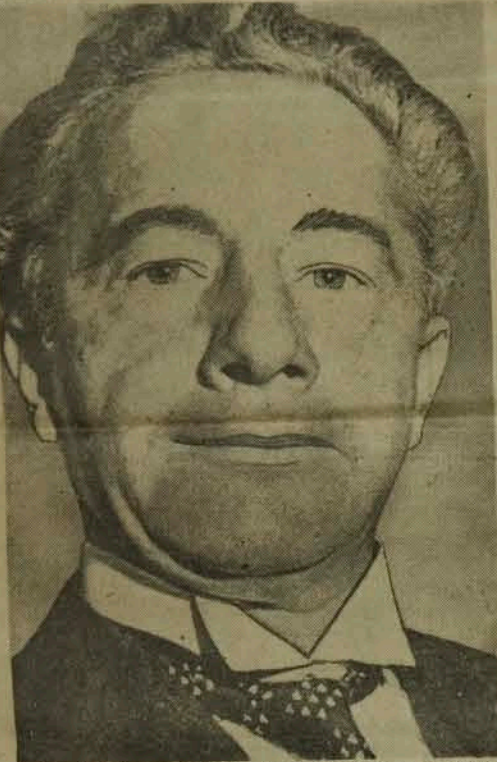
On the other hand, praise was expressed by taxi drivers, restaurant owners and the public generally of the conduct of U.S. soldiers, airmen and civilians.

Yet admittedly many people say they voted because they had not liked conditions during the war when Iceland contained up to 60,000 foreign troops (including Canadian garrisons), rather than basing their attitude on existing conditions.

Too late, it would seem, Icelanders are worried because the base might be forced to disband, not because Icelanders are opposed to what it represents, but because pride of independence influenced their vote.

Most important, they are worried that a small Communist element has precipitated a crisis which could become more serious — by forcing out the Americans and, by this act, swinging Iceland into the Communist sphere.

NEXT: Coldly calculating Communists.



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Marine Hero's Plea 'Clears' Death Sgt.

By ROBERT S. BIRD

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C. — Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller, retired hero of the Marine Corps, all but wrapped up and threw out the case of Staff Sergeant Matthew C. McKeon.

He said, in effect, that both he and Gen. Randolph McCord Pate, commandant of the Marine Corps, "agree and regret" that the sergeant ever was ordered to stand general court-martial.

Chewing his words as if they were a quid of tobacco and spitting them out with force to carry above a full gale at sea, he virtually said that the sergeant's motive for marching Platoon 71 into Ribbon Creek was what is needed in the Marine Corps to win the next war.

He confided that he himself put the United States Marines above self, God and country—and has felt that way ever since and was a recruit here at Parris Island.

"MARCH WAS GOOD"

He asserted that the night disciplinary march, far from being "oppression of troops" as charged against the sergeant, actually was "good"—just the kind of night training that he himself has been advocating should be done far more often.

Since the little, barrel-chested general with eight rows of ribbons embracing 50 decorations is a living legend in the Marine Corps, almost as much revered as the Walls of Montezuma Marine hymn, there seems to be little left to be said about the McKeon case.

Except, possibly, the court's verdict.

But even if the seven-member court of officers should elect to "throw the book" at the defendant, it will not matter much now to the Marine Corps, or even to Sgt. McKeon.

Gen. Pate's reversal of position—for it was he who recommended the court-martial—and Gen.



LT. GEN. LEWIS PULLER
Chews words like tobacco

Puller's "exoneration" of the sergeant's intentions in the tragic night march are interpreted at this Marine Corps base as rectification of a deep wrong.

Sgt. McKeon is regarded no longer as the "goat" in a mishandled disciplinary proceeding but as a vindicated Marine who was the victim of a deplorable accident.

During his testimony Gen. Puller said: American troops made out so poorly in the Korean war was mostly due to the lack of night training. And if we are going to win the next war I say that from now on 50 per cent of the training time should be devoted to night training.

"The trouble with the American today is," the General said in a voice to suggest he wanted this heard across to the west coast, "that he is so used to electric light that he has become practically night blind."

New York Herald Tribune News Service.



Ken MacTaggart

Kiddieland Dazzles Half-Price Riders

It's strictly kids' stuff. And the kids realize it.

They were knocking themselves out yesterday at Sunnyside Kiddieland. And they were knocking themselves out at half price.

Thursday was the first of three Tely Nickel Days at Kiddieland — where every child with a Tely Nickel Day bargain coupon was riding the 10 cent rides for a five cent piece.

The bargain coupon — clipped out of The Telegram — plus a nickel gave junior a 10 cent ride. The coupon and 30 cents gave junior six 10 cent rides.

And one kid pointed out that these bargain coupons would be good for more rides on Aug. 9 and 16.

The rides are operated by that local impresario of carnival — Patty Conklin.

At EENORMOUS expense, he has set up a big German-made carousel—with motorcycles, a fire engine, a bus and big luxury cars.

Then there is the little ferris wheel, the miniature train, space ships, airplanes, a merry-go-round — and REAL LIVE PONIES—not to mention the mules.

The local tads were dazzled by the spectacle. They didn't know whether to hold on to the roundabout horse reins with one hand—or use both to stuff candy floss into their mouths.

One small lad who had ridden everything that moved said confidentially: "I go around to the neighbors and get their Tely coupons too — then I can get dozens of rides at half price."

He winked and let on that this was a valuable thing to know.



JANET BOYLEN, 5
Drives at half price



PEANUTS
WE WERE OVER TO MY GRAMPA'S HOUSE YESTERDAY.



HE AND GRAMMA WANTED ME TO STAY ALL NIGHT BUT I COULDN'T

THE TELEGRAM

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1956

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SECOND SECTION

as Ordered U.S. Forces To Move Out



U.S. Army Photo

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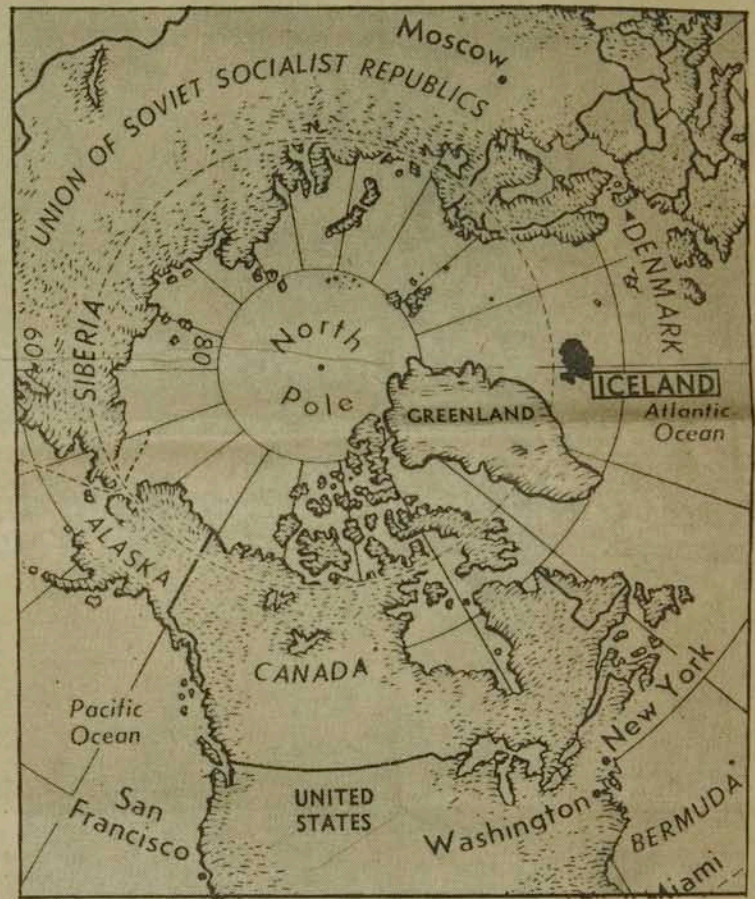
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Associated Press

Iceland's strategic position—she is described as the eastern flank of the western democracies' defenses against Russia—gives special significance to the country's eviction edict directed at U.S. forces there.

City Taxes—Too High?

Is Grumbling Justified? Property Tax Not Subtle

(The people complain that municipal taxes are too high. These civic representatives are quick to agree. In a series of eight articles, Telegram reporter Allan Kent examines some facts and figures to see if the universal complaint is really justified.)

By ALLAN KENT
Telegram Staff Reporter

Do you think our municipal taxes are too high?

A foolish question, no doubt. Of course you do.

There probably isn't anyone among us who isn't convinced that all taxes are too high—and all prices, too, and practically everything except take-home pay. But are you really justified when you complain that city taxes are too high?

Maybe you're only grumbling about those particular taxes because you know, only too well, that you're paying higher property tax than you did a few years ago—perhaps even on the same old house.

The other levels of government manage to avoid the worst of the tax-grumbler's complaints by such devices as pay-deductions at source, or hidden sales taxes added to the price of practically

everything and especially liquor and gasoline.

But there's nothing subtle about the municipal property tax.

You read about City Council's heroic effort each year to "keep the mill rate down"; you see the rate finally struck and know what your tax is going to be; then, one fateful day, the tax bill arrives and you've got to pay it by a certain date.

APPARENT BENEFITS

So a man who hands over \$1,000 in taxes on his income with little more than a sigh of regret for money he never saw, may scream like a wounded buffalo when he has to pay \$350 on his house.

Yet his city taxes would seem to bring more immediate and more apparent benefits than the Dominion levy on his income.

National defense—which is by far the biggest item in Dominion expenditures—is all very necessary, as most people would concede if they were persuaded to think hard about it.

But it doesn't provide the direct and specific benefits that you get for your municipal taxes—such things as education, water supply (if you're lucky!), streets and sidewalks, sewers (for most of us, anyway), street lights, police and fire protection, unemployment relief and other welfare services, parks and playgrounds, and so forth.

These are items that, in the past, have been supplied by the Dominion Government. But the cities down and towns have to get most of their

If you take into account the Dominion money that's handed to the provinces, and the provincial money that's handed to the municipalities, you still get these figures for tax-money received (as against taxes collected):

Dominion 65 per cent.
Provinces 19 per cent.
Municipalities . . . 16 per cent.

And yet it's the city politicians that personally bear the brunt of citizens' complaints about the high level of taxation, not the Dominion or provincial members. It isn't surprising.

MONEY NEVER SEEN

More than half the Dominion Government's revenue comes from income tax—personal and corporation—which so far as most taxpayers are concerned is money they never even get their hands on.

The other large Federal revenue items are the sales tax, excise taxes and customs duties, on which the tax hits its victims "hidden" in the price.

As to provincial taxation, the average man doesn't pay any direct taxes at all to the provincial treasuries except his driving license. The province's revenues come chiefly from the Dominion treasury (tax-rental agreements and subsidies), from liquor profits, gasoline tax, motor vehicle licenses, succession duties, royalties on natural resources.

But the cities down and towns have to get most of their

Kiddieland Dazzles

Majority Bewildered

Red Minority Fans Hate In 'Oust U.S. In Iceland'

By KEN MacTAGGART
Telegram Staff Writer

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND—This tiny island of 160,000 fiercely proud and independent people has become the victim of a coldly calculated Communist program which can become, during the next 18 months, the critical issue in East-West relations.

Like a little pilot plant project, which can be studied under a microscope, Iceland today is in the hands of a small Communist minority. This minority has distorted Icelandic pride into an unreasoning demand for removal of a key U.S.-manned defense base, an establishment which is described here as the eastern flank of the Distant Early Warning Line.

Incredible though it seems, it is apparent that the majority of Icelanders are not only bewildered by the process of events ... they are opposed to the crisis which has been created.

Yet they can see no method at the moment of disentangling themselves from the situation which their very devotion to democratic principles has created.

That situation has been caused by a multiplicity of issues and conditions.

They range from historic isolation and a standard of living equal to or higher than most other nations, to a residue of anger at Britain's occupation of the Island in 1940. Added to these is chagrin on the part

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of the small farmer population at his inability to get farm help which has gone to work for the U.S. at the NATO base.

Each of these issues—and others—was tenderly fanned by the small Communist party into flames which are wholly out of proportion to their incendiary qualities.

Then, very deftly, the Communists took advantage of an undying hatred between the leaders of the two major political parties in Iceland to create a political crisis.

The NATO base became the theoretical issue.

Now it has become the explosive force which some persons here believe could even lead to open conflict between the Communist and the western worlds.

Iceland's social and economic conditions offer none of the standard requirements for development of Communism.

There are no slums, the



Ken MacTaggart

Gap In Defense If U.S. Forced Out Of Iceland Bases

PARIS—(AP)—The NATO council has told Iceland a gap would be opened in the North Atlantic defense chain if U.S. military installations are shut down on the strategically-placed island.

The council issued this caution in an appeal to Iceland to let the United States continue to operate its air base and radar installations guarding that section almost midway between New York and Moscow.

Iceland's parliament voted last March to ask NATO to pull out U.S. forces. It has recommended that island technicians take over the base and radar installations.

usual breeding grounds of unrest.

Social legislation is extremely advanced; hospitalization, medical care, pensions, sick benefit pay and so on are provided by the state.

Though inflation is extreme (a drink of Scotch whisky \$1.80 and a package of Player's cigarettes 74 cents), wages have kept up with the spiral and everyone is prosperous.

Yet Communism today is the tall that is wagging—and will more vigorously wag—the Icelandic dog.

Why? To answer that involves a study of the complexities of Iceland.

First, Iceland has lived for more than 1,000 years in isolation.

A few Icelanders emigrated, mainly to Canada. But otherwise, Iceland was off the world's track. The descendants of the fierce Vikings, with a trace of Irish stubbornness from the few wanderers of that race who came centuries ago to Iceland, established the world's oldest parliamentary system in 932 A.D.

Because they had pioneered a land which was unpeopled when they arrived, they looked with disdain on nations which had dispossessed aborigines.

Isolated, they had resorted to books for their cultural advancement.

Illiteracy is almost unknown. Trawler captains will quote Latin and Hebrew. More books are published in Iceland per capita than in any other country of the world. This, coupled with the constant

battle for a living derived entirely from the sea (97 per cent. of all exports are fish or fish byproducts), created an intellectual population which, however, had no practical relationship with any other peoples.

It produced a race which, literally, regards itself as the world's greatest people, superior in historic background to polyglot nations, splendid in its disdain of the covetousness of other states, proud of its lack of any armed forces because of its contempt for war.

Into this remote world came rude reality on May 10, 1940.

A British aircraft carrier swept into the harbor of Reykjavik and, while Icelanders watched dumfounded, Royal Marines took up positions at main strategic points throughout of the city. A proclamation announced that this action was for the protection of the people of Iceland. Icelanders today still derisively ask how this act differed from Hitler's conquest of Norway.

Though they admit that Britain then consolidated its position legally by entering into agreements with Iceland's government, the people still refer to the period up to 1945 as "the occupation."

In 1946, when the last of 60,000 troops had gone, Iceland celebrated the return of independence.

When the government of Prime Minister Olafur Thors in 1949 placed the country in the ranks of NATO, riots broke out and lasted for days. Cabinet ministers were rotten-eggged; windows were smashed in the Althing (parliament).

Yet when Korea roused world fears, Iceland wavered.

In 1951, the Thors government, within the framework of NATO, signed an agreement for the U.S. to establish an Iceland defense base.

A tiny Communist minority in the Althing opposed the move.

Most freedom-loving Icelanders supported it.

It was then, Icelanders believe today, that the Communists began the program which has found its culmination in a crisis which for the next six months will engage all of NATO's best efforts to forestall a further crisis which, 18 months hence, could reach explosive conditions.

Under its terms, the defense base agreement can be terminated after a six months' examination by NATO which would express a purely advisory opinion on the request. If Iceland then insisted on the base's removal, the demand must be accepted by the U.S. with removal of all forces within a year.

If then, local people think, Russia harbored a single ship or landed a single plane in Iceland, the ingredients of open conflict would be brought together.

NEXT: How the Communists attained control in Iceland.

REJECT MOSCOW LABEL

Icelanders' Communist Brand Entirely Their Own, They Believe

By KEN MacTAGGART
Telegram Staff Writer

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND—In 1930 the first embryo Communist political party came into existence in Iceland.

At first it had little effect on Iceland affairs. But by 1944, when neither of the old major parties (Independents and Progressives) obtained a clear majority of the parliament's seats, Communist support by nine members (out of a total of 52) created and kept in office a government which lasted four years.

For that support the Communists asked, and received, one portfolio. The Ministry of Education was their choice.



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Today, 12 years later, Icelanders blame that incident for the number of Communists among the country's intellectuals, mainly its university professors and students.

Founded originally by a few intellectuals, the Party has subtly crept into a powerful position in the trades unions.

This was accomplished mainly by wooing and winning a handful of leading Social Democrats, the traditional leftist party of Iceland. And this, in turn, was done by convincing

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the few that their party was too rightist in its thinking, that it was betraying Iceland's historic freedom.

Typical of these methods was the winning over, just prior to the election a few weeks ago, of Hannibal Valdemarsson. He is a former Social Democrat, chairman of the Council of Trade Unions and a highly regarded patriot. Today he represents his same riding, but as a Communist.

Peculiarly, like most of the other seven Communist members of parliament, Mr. Valdemarsson says he is an "Icelandic Socialist."

REJECT MOSCOW LABEL

None will accept the label of Moscow Communism.

All are convinced that

can be a separate type of Communist, an idealistic Communist, tied in no way to Moscow and devoted only to Iceland.

How outstanding men are won to Communism seems puzzling until Iceland's history is recalled. Behind it is 1,000 years of isolation and a struggle for freedom which in 1944 led to independence and its separation from Denmark. Remembered, too, is its "invasion" by the Allied forces in 1940.

In 1951, when establishment of a defense base was undertaken by the United States under a NATO-approved agreement with the government of Prime Minister Thors, Russian papers began publishing articles which obliquely referred to the overthrow of Icelandic independence. At the same time, a cultural attack was made on Iceland.

To Iceland has come a steady parade of Russian stars of the artistic and sports worlds.

A top Russian soccer team toured the island.

The eminent composer, Aram Khatchaturian, appeared in Reykjavik and a dozen other places, even remote outposts.

A team from the Russian ballet, including that organization's top ballerina, presented a program.

These visits were clearly labeled as especially for Iceland.

Publicists made plain that they were not merely happenstance appearances such as an American artist or athlete might make while passing through Iceland on a world tour.

They were given every evidence of being a contribution by Russia to a nation long known as devoted to freedom

Meanwhile the items from Pravda, Izvestia and other Russian papers found their way into the columns of even conservative Icelandic newspapers.

Reporters interviewed local politicians on their content. The politicians were not going to be outdone by foreign writers, so they sounded off on Icelandic freedom and encroachments being made on it.

Minor incidents somehow became magnified into grave infringements on Iceland dignity and honor. A trivial argument between a taxi-driver and a U.S. serviceman next day would become an assault on a helpless caddy by a boorish outlander. And so on and on.

In a week, this reporter could not find one Icelanders who would say that any incident between U.S. service personnel and Icelanders had been worthy of notice. Indeed, Icelanders were loud in their praise of the conduct of personnel from the NATO base.

Leaders such as Minister of Justice Bjarni Benediktsson and Foreign Minister Gudmundsson said that relations had been excellent.

Bar-tenders, cab-drivers, ordinary citizens — everyone, it seemed — claimed that the U.S. regulation of its nearly 6,000 servicemen had contributed nothing but fine relations between the people and the soldiers, airmen and civilian workers.

Yet . . . anyone who reached an opinion from the speeches

Frank Tumpane is on vacation. His column Sincerely Yours will be back at its regular place on Monday, Aug. 13.

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of the politicians during the elections would have believed that pillage, riots and betrayal of Icelandic womanhood had followed establishment of the base. That some electors did was obvious.

The amazing result was this: The Independent Party, which alone supported continuance of the base, increased its proportion of the vote from 37 per cent. in 1953 to 42 per cent. in 1956, yet lost seats.

The Progressives dropped from 21 per cent. to 16 per cent., yet gained seats.

The Communists increased slightly from 16 to 19.2 per cent., and took eight seats.

In Reykjavik and Keflavik, where the base and its personnel are best known, the Independents swept the election and jumped their vote by a big margin. The farm vote, distant from the facts of life, voted against the base.

Progressive leader Hermann Jonasson, the incoming prime minister, had pledged himself to a liberal-leftist administration if elected.

To form a government, he has accepted the support of the eight Communist members.

To gain that support, he has pledged himself to evict the U.S. forces from Iceland's soil.

Peculiarly, not long ago he swore he would never enter into any agreement with the late leader of the Communist Party. Quietly that leader dropped from sight and Brynjolfur Bjarnason took his place. So Mr. Jonasson was able to work out an agreement.

Most Icelanders say—and the vote would indicate they are in the majority—they are disturbed and worried about the result. Yet there is little they can do about it. The Communists got the results they wanted. They are calling the turn from this point forward.

