



## Bréfa- og málasafn 1956, utanríkismál

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Bjarni Benediktsson – Stjórnmal – Dómsmálaráðherra – Menntamálaráðherra – Bréf – Thor Thors – Ólafur Thors – Kristinn Guðmundsson – Uppsögn varnarsamningsins – Blaðaúrklippur – New York Times – Newsweek

## Tekið af vef Borgarskjalasafnsins

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EMBASSY  
LEGATION OF ICELAND  
WASHINGTON 6. D. C.

Db. nr. 3. A. 2.  
3. apríl, 1956

Nr. 171.  
Uppsögn varnarsamnings.  
Br. nr. nr. 166, 31/3/56

I frashaldi af bréfi sendiráðsins nr. 166, skal skýrt frá því, að blöðin halda áfram að ræða um ályktun Alþingis um uppsögn varnarsamningsins.

I sunnudagsblaði NEW YORK TIMES hinn 1. þ.m. er grein, sem nefnist: "Base on Iceland is Vital to NATO". Undirfyrir- sögnin heitir: "U.S. Hopes Government Will Change Its Mind About Withdrawal of Forces". Ennfremur segir: "The first shock from Iceland has passed and Washington is wondering what may be done to keep that small but vital bastion in the Western alliance... The situation therefore calls for reappraisal and positive action by Washington during the next two months if the United States forces, to say nothing of prestige, are to be maintained in that little republic. Moscow, which has already started exploiting the incident in its propoganda, is expected to do its utmost to widen this little fissure in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. ....Officials here regard the Icelandic outpost, astride the North Atlantic sea lanes and Great Circle air routes, as only slightly less important than it was in World War II...But Iceland will always be important as a radar outpost to give early warning of any atomic air attack from the Soviet Union against the Western Hemisphere. It will always be important, too, in the war against submarines....Iceland's economy is not in good condition... Thus the economic field is one that offers possibilities for constructive American action that would favorably impress Icelanders when they go to the polls in June.

Utarríkisráðuneytið,

Reykjavík.



Athygli skal einnig vakin á yfirliti á þessari sömu blaðsíðu yfir heraflla stórveldanna.

Í sunnudagsblaði NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE 1. apríl, sem nefnist: "Iceland is Restive" segir m.a. "Last week's resolution was a triumph for the Icelandic Communists. They echoed the Khrushchev line: the world atmosphere has changed for the better, so why bother about expensive defenses and burdensome alliances? This is one of the Soviet methods of trying to undermine NATO, and the same song is sung in Norway and Denmark....The moderate parties, although voting with the Communists to demand withdrawal of American troops, softened the resolution to include an assertion that Iceland would continue to co-operate with NATO."

Í sunnudagsblaði WASHINGTON STAR er grein, sem nefnist: "Iceland's Bolt". Í formála greinarinnar segir: "Despite transparencies, however, the new Soviet peace offensive--which started at Geneva last summer--was definitely having its effects. That was proved last week in Iceland, where that little island's Parliament emerged from cold storage long enough to vote that American NATO forces be invited to leave....United States officials were worried, but not panicked. For one thing, we are more solidly entrenched in nearby Greenland, so that loss of Iceland would not be completely catastrophic. For another, our officials are not convinced the Iceland Parliament really means it."

Í U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, sem dags. er 6. þ.m. er á bls. 77 í WORLDGRAM skýrt frá samþykkt Alþingis. Þetta tímarit er jafnan sent ráðuneytinu. Þar segir m.a. "Anti-Americanism is coming to the surface in Iceland....Revision of U.S.-Iceland treaty is formally asked .....This means, when you cut through the official language, that Icelanders wish U.S. troops and planes based on Iceland would go home.....Iceland base may soon be lost

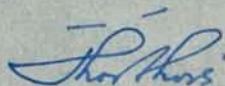


to U. S. and to NATO....Iceland, in effect, is edging away from U.S., moving toward "neutralism."....In Reykjavik few people worry about Soviet aggression. Moscow's peace talk tends to be taken at face value". Að öðru leyti vísað til greinarinnar.

Loks skal þess getið að í morgun hafði utanríkisráðherra, John Foster Dulles, sinn vanalega blaðamannafund. Þar var þessi spurning borin fram af einum fundarmannanna: "Mr. Secretary, the trend to criticize us seems to have taken a tangible form in Iceland." Svör ráðherrans eru vingjarnleg í garð Íslands, og sagði hann að lokum, að mál þetta muni líklega verða rétt á einhverjum NATO fundi.

Hér með fylgir orðréttur útdráttur af svari ráðherrans.

Að lokum sendist grein úr St. Paul Pioneer Press frá í gar. Heitir greinin: "Weakening NATO". Í upphafi segir: "As a former prime minister of Iceland said on a visit to St. Paul last week, both internal and international politics will be factors in final determination of whether or not American troops remain there, manning a NATO air base...." Hér mun vera átt við ummæli fyrrverandi forsætisráðherra, Stefáns Jóhanns Stefánssonar, sem undanfarið hefir dvalið í Minneapolis. Að öðru leyti er í greininni vikið að átökunum í stjórnmálunum á Íslandi og væntanlegum kosningum.





Fidelity Onion Skin  
ALGJORT TRUNADARMAL  
LEGATION OF ICELAND  
WASHINGTON 6. D. C.

3. apríl, 1956

Viðráður við the Secretary  
of the Air Force.

Föstudaginn 30. marz var hringt í sendiráðið frá skrifstofu Secretary of the Air Force í Pentagon, og mér boðið til hádegisverðar annaðhvort 11. eða 17. apríl. Sendiráðið skýrði frá því, að eg mundi verða fjarverandi um það leyti í Brazílu. Í gar, mánudaginn 2. apríl, var aftur hringt frá Secretary of the Air Force og því skilað að hann bæði mig "urgently" að koma til hádegisverðar í Pentagon í dag. Eg hafði áður lofað að vera viðstaddur opinbera athöfn um hádegis í dag, en lét afsaka fjarveru mína, þar sem eg áleit að það væri þýðingameira að ræða við Secretary of the Air Force úr því að hann óskaði þess svo eindregið.

Eg var því að koma úr þessum hádegisverði hjá Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Donald A. Quarles. Snæddum við á einkamatstofu ráðherrans. Aðrir viðstaddir voru:

Hon. James H. Douglas  
Under Secretary of the Air Force

Lt. General Frank F. Everest, USAF  
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

Mr. Gordon Gray  
Assistant Secretary of Defense  
for International Security Affairs

Mr. John Johnson  
General Counsel for Air Force

Brigadier General Andrew J. Kinney  
Executive Assistant to the Secretary  
of the Air Force

Major General Ernest Moore  
Vice Commander Military Air Transport Service

Eins og eg bjóst við var tilgangurinn að ræða við mig um ályktun Alþingis frá 28. marz, um varnarlið Bandaríkjanna á Íslandi.

Hr. utanríkisráðherra  
Dr. Kristinn Guðmundsson,  
Reykjavík.



Quarles ráðherra hóf máls á því, að viðburðir hefðu verið að gjörast á Íslandi, sem þeim líkaði ekki allskostar, og vildi hann spyrja hverju þetta gegndi. Eg skýrði þá þegar fyrir honum, að fyrsti hluti bingsályktunar Alþingis, því að það var þessi ályktun, sem ráðherrann átti við, tæki það fram, að Íslendingar vildu áfram samstöðu við NATO og nágrannabjóðirnar. Ráðherrann spurði þá hversvegna við værum svona óánægðir með ameríska herinn á Íslandi. Eg vók þá aftur í tímann og skýrði frá því, að Íslendingar hefðu gjört það að skilyrði sínu fyrir þátttökuinni í NATO, að ekki yrði útlendur her á Íslandi á friðartímum. Þetta hefðu Bandaríkin algjörlega fallizt á, og hefði Íslensku þjóðinni þessvegna verið skýrt frá því, að aldrei mundi koma til þess að útlendur her yrði þar í landi nema ef til ófriðar kæmi. Síðan hefði viðhorfið breyttst svo gífurlega í alþjóðamálum við innrásina í Kóreu, að við Íslendingar, eins og aðrar smáþjóðir, hefðum farið að ugga um aðstöðu okkar, og óttaest að Ísland kynni að verða tekið með árás óvina. Við hefðum orðið til þess að leita verndar Bandaríkjana. En á síðustu árum hefði því verið haldið fram af ýmsum mestu valdamönnum í heimsámalunum, að nú horfði friðvænlegar en áður. Mikill fjöldi Íslendinga tryði þessu, og þessvegna hefðu fleiri og fleiri talið eðlilegt að nú gæti herinn vikið aftur frá Íslandi. Þetta byggðist ekki að mestu leyti á anddó gegn Bandaríkjahernum, þótt eg reyndi ekki að leynd því, að kommúnistarnir á Íslandi ala stöðugt á illindum. Það hefði verið fullkomlega vanhugsað og næsta fávíslegt, þar sem stjórn Bandaríkjana er auðvitað fullkomlega kunnugt um hvernig að hernum er búið á Íslandi, og hversu fjendsamleg afstaða ýmsra blaða og stjórnmálamanna er í garð Bandaríkjana.

Þaði Mr. Quarles og Mr. Gray, sem er Assistant Secretary of Defense, eins og fyrr segir, og mjög mikils ráðandi maður, vildu benda á að því aðeins gæti verið friðsamlegt í heiminum,



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að Bandaríkin og NATO héldu uppi öflugum vörnum. Þeir teldu að það væri nauðsynlegt að hafa varnaraðstöðu á Íslandi, og að það væri skylda Íslendinga sem aðila að NATO Sáttmálanum, að leyfa slíka varnaraðstöðu. Eg benti á það, að/ályktun Alþingis væri talað um að Íslendingar gættu varnarmannvirkjana, og sagði Mr. Quarles að þeir vildu taka tillit til þess svo sem unnt væri. Þeir bentu einnig á það, að þeir hefðu hagað öllum framkvæmdunum við varnarskövurnar í samráði við Íslendinga og samið við þá um hvert atriði, og um þann verkamannafjölda, sem þeir hverju sinni hefðu flutt inn. Þeir vildu áfram, sagði ráðherrann, hafa fullkomið samráð við Íslendinga í einu og öllu, og taka tillit til allra óska þeirra. Mr. Quarles spurði að því hvað Bandaríkin gætu gert til þess að styrkja efnahagskerfi Íslendinga, og minntist hann á það, hvort ekki mætti efla verzlunina við Bandaríkin, og í því sambandi t.d. bæta aðstöðu Íslendinga til aukinnar hraðfrystingar á fiski. Eg benti á hinar miklu framfarir, sem hefðu orðið í þessum efnum á Íslandi undanfarin 10 ár, og ráðherraum var alveg ljóst hvernig viðskipti Íslands við Rússland hafa aukizt. Eg lagði áherzlu á það, að það væri ekki í mínu valdi á þessu stigi og að svo stöddu að benda á nein úrræði til þess að treysta sambúðina á milli landanna, því að þau málefni yrðu Bandaríkin að ræða við ráðamenn heima á Íslandi. Eg vék þó að því, að þar sem kosningar færu fram hinn 24. júní næstkomandi og bráðabirgðastjórn sæti að völdum, þá ríkti einskonar millibilsástand um stjórn Íslands, eins og títt væri í lýðræðisríkjum, þegar kosningar væru framundan. Varðandi viðskiptamálin benti eg á hversu Bretar hefðu útilekað okkur frá ísfiskemarkaðinum þar í landi, sem þeim auðvitað var fyllilega kunnugt um, og einnig minntist eg á það hversu aðstaða okkar til sálu á hraðfrystum fiski væri tvísýn, þar sem útgerðarmenn í Bandaríkjunum væru stöðugt að heimta aukna tolla á innfluttum fiski frá Íslandi. Mr. Gray sagðist



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vita það að fjármálaráðuneytið væri í vanda út af þessum málum, þar sem það hefði látið hjá líða að framkvæma bein lagafyrirmæli um hækkun á tolli vegna styrks til framleiðslunnar í heimalandinu. Eg sagði þá, að okkur væri það ljóst hversu stjórn Bandaríkjanna hefði látið sér umhugað um að vernda þessa hagsmuni okkar.

Ekki þorði eg að spyrjast fyrir um það, hvort Air Force ætlaði að halda áfram framkvæmdunum við hafnargerðina í Njarðvík, eða öðrum þeim framkvæmdum, sem þegar væru ráðgerðar og samið hefði verið um við íslensku ríkisstjórnina. Barst það mál því ekki í tal; þó kom það fram í athugasemd General Everest, sem er Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations í Air Force, að undanfarið hefðu þeir lagt í framkvæmdirnar eina milljón dollara á mánuði, og ekki væri talið, að framkvæmdunum yrði fyllilega lokið fyrir en um 1960.

Viðræður þessar fóru fram með mjög vingjarnlegu móti. Mér virtist alveg ljóst, að þessum ráðamönnum varnarmálanna í Bandaríkjunum féll það mjög illa hversu farið hefði verið að í þessu máli, og einkum það, að Rússunum hefði, með þessari opinberu samþykkt Alþingis, verið gefið tækifæri til þess að fagna sigri í áróðursstríðinu milli Vesturs og Austurs. Eg reyndi að verja þetta með því að nokkuð mætti umkenna hvernig bandarísk blöð og fréttamenn hefðu slegið þessu fram á þann veg að Rússum einum gæti verið til hags. Þessu játuðu ráðherrarnir, en sögðu að hér væri fullkomið fréttá- og prentfrelsi.

Mr. Quarles lauk viðræðunum með því að ítreka að Bandaríkin vildu fara að óakum Íslendinga og leitast við að efla hag þeirra til að treysta sambúðina milli Bandaríkjanna og Íslands, og til þess að efla og vernda samtök og varnarkerfi Atlantshafsbandalagsins. Eg endurtók að lokum, að allar viðræður um þau mál yrðu að fara fram á Íslandi við stjórn landsins.

*Thor Thors*



Db. sr. 3. A. 2.  
5. apríl, 1956.

Nr. 178.  
Uppsögn varnarsamnings.  
Br. sr. 177, 5/4 1956.

I framhaldi af ofangreindu bréfi sendist hér með grein, sem birtist í dag í blaðinu NEW YORK TIMES, og hefir fyrir-sögnina: "Eisenhower Calls NATO still Strong". Í greininni segir m.a. "The President saw no cause for alarm in the demand of Iceland's Parliament that United States forces evacuate Atlantic pact base at Keflavik. He said there was no doubt in his mind that the Icelanders "are our friends" and that the problem "probably can be worked out".

Í sama blaði birtist Reuters frétt frá Reykjavík undir fyrirsögninni: "Icelandic Foreign Chief Sees U.S. Exit Delayed". Fréttin er svohljóðandi: "Dr. Kristinn Guðmundsson, Foreign Minister of Iceland, said in an interview here today that Iceland was "not in a great hurry" to have United States troops depart under a resolution adopted by Parliament last week. The resolution, whose adoption caused the Government's resignation, called for the withdrawal of North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops. The only Atlantic/<sup>pact</sup>troops stationed in Iceland are the United States Soldiers who man the Keflavik Air Base at Iceland's request. Their presence was permitted in a treaty signed with the United States in 1951. Last week's resolution called for revision of that treaty. Asked if the resolution meant Iceland had turned neutral, Dr. Guðmundsson said: "No, We still faithfully support NATO."

Loks sendist frásögn af blaðamannafundi, sem Eisenhower forseti hélt í gær, og voru þá bornar upp spurningar varðandi afstöðu Íslands.

Hr. utanríkisráðherra  
Dr. Kristinn Guðmundsson,

Reykjavík.



EMBASSY  
~~KENNEDY~~ OF ICELAND  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

4. apríl, 1956

*Elsku bróðir;*

I framhaldi af þessu bréfi vil eg skýra þér frá því, að mér fannst bæði Quarles og Gray vera mjög ákveðnir í að vilja semja við okkur og vilja gjöra allt til að þóknast okkur. Það er auðheyrt að þeir ætla sér ekki að fara frá Islandi fyrst um sinn. Eg sagði þeim greinilega, að ef þeir vildu ná hylli fólksins á Islandi og létta viðleitni vina þeirra, sem ráða í stjórnámálum landsins, þá yrðu þeir að létta fyrir okkur efnahagsbáráttuna og styrkja atvinnulífið. Við gætum ekki lifað á því að horfa á amerískar flugvélar, sjá Bretana skella í lás fyrir okkur, en Rússana standa með opinn ~~arminn~~.

Þeir vildu skilja þetta allir, og <sup>ef</sup> nokkur ábyrgur stjórnámálamaður þyrði að semja við Bandaríkin nú, t.d. á sama hátt og Danir hafa gjört um Grænland, á þann veg að einhver smá amerísk varnardeild mætti vera á Islandi á meðan NATO er við líði, þá er eg viss um að miklu mætti koma fram. Ef við þyrðum að semja á þann hátt, þori eg að abyrgjast, að við gætum tryggt hingað árlega sölu á 20 - 30 þúsund tonnum af hraðfrystum fiski. Við gætum fengið bein framlög til að byggja hraðfrystihús, hafnir, styrkja landbúnaðinn, virkja Sogið, leggja vegi, kaupa nýja togara, o.s. frv., eins og eg hefi áður minnst á í bréfi til þín. Nú væri hægt að smíða

Hr. forsetisráðherra  
Ólafur Thors

*B. Steeck*

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Einkaskjalasafn Biarna Benediktssonar © Borgarskjalasafn Reykjavíkur



á meðan að járníð er heitt, og fyndizt mér sjálfsagt við samningana að tryggja okkar framtíðarhag sem þflugast með það fyrir augum að Rússarnir hættu viðskiptum við okkur hvenær sem þeim hentar og okkur gegnir verst.

Eg fann það í gær hvernig ráðherrarnir féllust á allt sem eg sagði og sýndu fullan skilning á vandamálum okkar. Eg varð auðvitað að verja vitleysuna heima, og setja þetta allt í fallegan búning, en jafnframt lét eg þá skilja, að þeir ættu vini á Íslandi, sem vildu vernda og efla okkar samstöðu með Bandaríkjunum og NATO, og væri því bezt fyrir Bandaríkin að hafa samráð við þá heima á Íslandi og heyra álit þeirra.

Það voru lyktir fundarins að þeir ætluðu að biðja sína menn á Íslandi að hefja óformlegar viðræður þar.

- Mái virdist Ísland allstada hafa gírt sig að vitundni; nema í Moskva. - Hugsa sér síni utannkennu. Íslandi á þingi! Hver ventur framkoma Íslands hjá Nato; Mái? Er öllum sama um það? Hvar ætla litla Ísland að leita skjóls og verndar?

Fer fyrirmiðil til Rio - kem aftur um 5. maí,

bestu kvætur

Thor.



Db. sr. 3. A. 2.  
5. apríl, 1966.

Nr. 177.  
Uppsögn varnarsamnings.

I framhaldi af bréfi sendiráðsins nr. 174,  
daga. 4. apríl, sendist hér með grein, sem birtist í  
gar í NEW YORK TIMES. Greinin ber fyrirsögnina:  
"Soviet Spurs Bids for Neutralism". Í greininni segir  
m.a. þetta: "Mr. Molotov said Swedish influence could  
be decisive in neutralizing all Scandinavia. The Foreign  
Minister recalled that the Icelanders had recently  
demanded through their Parliament that foreign troops  
leave their territory."

Dr. Kristinn Guðmundsson,  
utanríkisráðherra,

Utanríkisráðuneytið,

Reykjaví.



Db. nr. 3. A. 2.  
4. apríl, 1956.

Nr. 174.  
Uppsögn varnarsamningsins.

Í framhaldi af bréfi sendiráðsins nr. 171 frá í gær, sendist hér með grein, sem birtist í gær síðdegis í blaðinu EVENING STAR, sem er annað stærsta blaðið hér í Washington.

Þetta er ritstjórnargrein og heitir: "Iceland Wavers" Er þar m.a. vikið að ummælum utanríkisráðherra í sambandi við afgreiðslu þessa máls á Alþingi.

Ennfremur birtist í tímaritinu NEWSWEEK, sem sendist ráðuneytinu í þessum pósti, all-löng grein á bls. 42, sem at-  
hygli er hér með vakin á. Í þeirri grein segir þetta: "A Washington official gloomily conceded: "Our relations with Iceland can never be the same."

Þá sendist einnig útvarpsfrétt, og skal þess getið, að sendiráðið hefir gjörst kaupandi að blaðagreinum og fréttatilkynningum næsta mánuð, og verða þær jafnðöum sendar heim í stjórnarpósti.

Hr. utanríkisráðherra  
Dr. Kristinn Guðmundsson,  
Reykjavík.



all the evils of straight public ownership and operation, with divided control. Once we got it, we would never get rid of it. A worse setup it would be hard to imagine.

We hope the Commissioners, regardless of their personal preferences, will deal realistically with the proposition of reviving the Capital Transit Company franchise, weighing carefully its cost in relation to other devices. That, of course, is the sensible thing to do, regardless of face-saving. We remind the Commissioners of their own admonition to Congress three months ago: "Time is of the essence."

## Let Him Alone

John Maragon, whose tiny star flickered briefly some six years ago on the outer fringe of Washington's five-percent galaxy, is trying to make an honest living.

Of all the big wigs and little wigs of that dizzy period, Maragon was the only one who wound up in jail. He was convicted of perjury—of which he undoubtedly was guilty—and retired from circulation for two years. But he has paid for that offense, and now he is trying to support himself as a laborer in the House folding room at \$1.61 an hour.

Unfortunately, a Republican Congressman from Ohio is crying that Maragon is a patronage appointee who has replaced one of the Ohioan's constituents. This is denied by Representative Walter of Pennsylvania, who says the appointment was purely a routine matter. Be that as it may, it seems to us that they ought to let Maragon alone, if he wants to work, and give him a chance to rehabilitate himself.

## Iceland Wavers

Although a charter member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Iceland has now indicated that it would like to lessen its co-operation with allied Western defenses. At any rate, its coalition government has resigned because of a split on the issue, and its Parliament, by a vote of 31 to 18, has adopted a resolution asking for the withdrawal of NATO forces from its soil.

These forces, which are all from the United States, have been stationed in Iceland in keeping with an agreement signed in 1951. They are not large. They consist only of a battalion-size Army group, an Air Force squadron of 25 fighter planes, and some small naval units. Premier Thorsh and his Conservative Party have strongly advocated that this relatively modest strength continue to stay where it is. But Foreign Minister Gudmundsson and his Progressive Party have argued for withdrawal. Their idea is that international tension has eased enough to warrant such action and that technological military developments have greatly reduced Iceland's importance as a base lying about midway between Moscow and New York—a base which at present includes a key airfield and three radar posts and which in the past has had major significance in terms of aerial

tary authorities are united in the view that our country has never before faced a worse threat than the one now confronting it in the form of Soviet armed power, actual and potential.

This power, backed by a steadily expanding heavy industrial base, has within the past decade been built up on a truly massive scale. As a result, equipped as it is with a growing arsenal of atomic-hydrogen weapons, the Soviet Union today is second only to the United States in terms of military might. In fact, in some fields—such as the development of guided and ballistic missiles—it may be ahead of us in certain respects. Moreover, as everybody already knows, its combat-ready army is the biggest in the world, and its air force is rapidly becoming as formidable as our own. Similarly, its navy, which was a puny and inconsequential thing 10 years ago, now is very strong—particularly in its submarine branch.

Indeed, in the opinion of at least some of our military leaders, the build-up of Russia's navy—a navy still far behind ours in many categories, but apparently bigger than Britain's—constitutes the most significant development of Soviet grand strategy since the end of the Second World War. And an especially sobering aspect of that development has been the emphasis placed on submarines. Last year, for example, the Kremlin built more of these lethal undersea raiders than the rest of the world combined, and quite a few of them presumably are capable of launching not merely torpedoes against ships but missiles against land targets. Now totaling about 400 in a combat-ready status, they do not yet include any that are atomic-powered like our Nautilus, but large numbers of them are advanced snorkel types whose potentialities are unquestionably deadly.

The fact that the Russians have gone all out in building such craft has elicited another warning from General Gruenther, commander of NATO forces in Europe. Thus, as he declared in Paris the other day, "I can explain in terms of the cold war why they have 175 divisions in Russia, 20,000 planes, and 60 divisions in the satellites. But I can't explain 400 submarines. There is no cold war value to a submarine. It is a hot war weapon. They have five times more submarines than Germany had in 1939." And no one who remembers the battle of the Atlantic, and how Hitler's U-boats came close to severing the allied lifeline between America and Britain, needs to be instructed in the significance of such a military statistic.

Clearly, coupled with its land and air strength, the Soviet Union's seapower—meaning primarily submarines—adds up to a potential menace of the first magnitude. Small wonder that Admiral Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, has stressed to the House group that "it is essential that the United States recognize this growing threat in time. We cannot be sure today that we are moving fast enough to keep ahead." We ought to make sure. There should be no doubt about it whatever.



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A-6 \*\* TUESDAY, April 3, 1956

## So Little Time

Three months ago today the Commissioners and the Public Utilities Commission urged the returning Congress, in letters to the Chairmen of the House and Senate District Committees, to "act promptly" on legislation establishing a Transit Authority.

Three months from today Congress will be getting ready to quit for the political campaign and the conventions in August. "Time is of the essence," Mr. Spencer wrote to Congress on January 3. Time continues to be of the essence, and there is not much of it left if Congress is to provide for transit service in Washington and nearby Maryland after August 14 next.

The Commissioners are now engaged in discussions concerning terms on which the Capital Transit Company might accept a new franchise from Congress and continue to operate. Their hearts are not in it. They still prefer the sort of Transit Authority they recommended last January. But can they get it? The House Commerce Committee is cold to it. The Senate District Committee, through Senators McNamara, Morse and Case of New Jersey, has proposed an entirely new idea of a Transit Authority.

This new idea has not been spelled out in legislation. But it departs radically from the plan espoused by the Commissioners. In effect, it seems to discard the proposed independent agency which would sell its own bonds to the public, guaranteed by its revenues, and operate public transit without interference. It is based on some vague scheme for an "interim authority," financed by the taxpayers at an unknown cost and inviting

operations and anti-submarine defense. Although the nature of war undoubtedly has undergone profound changes in the past decade, the Gudmundsson view is a mixture of optimism and sheer wishfulness. But the Icelandic Parliament—with its Communists, left-wingers and isolationists banding together—has nonetheless voted in favor of having our forces pull out.

From a purely military standpoint, this may not be very consequential. But it is politically and psychologically disturbing because it suggests that Iceland—whose population of 150,000 has never been completely happy with the presence of foreign troops—is too ready to hope for the best without doing anything to be prepared for the worst. If this were the general attitude in the NATO alliance, the alliance itself would be pretty useless.

## Stalling in Virginia

There is every reason to believe that State Senator Charles Fenwick is right in urging that a special session of the Legislature be called for this spring or summer to put the Gray Plan recommendations into effect.

Undoubtedly there is a strong, and perhaps a rising, sentiment in Virginia to stall for time. But this is both a risky business and one which tends to leave supporters of the Gray Plan in the position of breaking faith with the voters who were urged to support the program last year on the ground that prompt action was essential.

In Prince Edward County, where a school integration suit is pending, the Federal court may call up the case at any time. NAACP attorneys also have indicated that they plan to bring suit in several other counties. In either or both events, on the basis of what Virginia has done to date, the local authorities probably would be unable to make a showing of satisfactory progress toward compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. Even with the Gray Plan in effect, it might be difficult to satisfy the courts. Without it, there would be almost no chance.

Furthermore, the time factor remains critical. Even if a special session should be called for May it probably would be September before the several provisions of the plan could become operative. And that, while it might be accepted as evidence of progress, would be too late for such things as the pupil assignment plan and the proposed tuition payments to be used in the 1956-57 school year.

In this light, it is difficult to understand the let's-sit-tight attitude which seems to be building up. We think Governor Stanley should call the Gray Commission together for a review of the situation as a preliminary to a special session of the Legislature at the earliest feasible time.

## Soviet Power and the Sea

As emphasized in their recent testimony before a House subcommittee on defense appropriations, our highest mili-



## Defense

The West's defenses in Europe are in danger. The fifteen-nation NATO alliance is undergoing its severest test. The reasons: France's troop diversion to Algeria, slowness of German rearmament, the British-Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus, and, now, Iceland's request for U.S. withdrawal. Most dangerous, perhaps, is Russia's "peaceful" look (see below).

## Disarmament

Scrubbed with anti-Stalinist soap, the men in the Kremlin turned to a tricky game of disarmament. They knew they were dealing with Western nations anxious for cuts in military spending. In London, Russia's Andrei A. Gromyko spoke in the unfamiliar voice of reason. Western Europe was eager to consider his promises of a Kremlin new deal (see page 44).

## Deception

Under Russia's orders, the satellites joined in the old Communist sleight-of-hand where truth becomes lie, and lie becomes truth. Hungary's Laszlo Rajk, hanged as a traitor, was innocent after all, the Reds admit, and other victims of frame-ups—unfortunately dead—are being cleared. The aim: To convince the West you can do business with Moscow (see page 44).

# The West in Europe: 'Not Fear Alone'

There was compelling cause for a new look at United States defense strategy (see page 65). For months the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—backbone of Western defense in Europe—had shown dangerous signs of stress and strain.

Last week, in remote but strategic Iceland, a crack appeared. Iceland's *Althing*, oldest Parliament on earth (founded in 930) called on the U.S. to pull out its troops. The reason given: Slackening international tension made their protective presence unnecessary.

Iceland's action, in itself, was not considered critical. What is important is that it might set off a chain reaction among other NATO members.

All along the NATO front, the heavy burden of military costs, sometimes complicated by domestic economic difficulties, made member nations eager to believe in Russia's new "reasonable" approach. This was the "A, B, C, and D" of the NATO crisis:

**A—Iceland:** The island's strategic position astride North Atlantic sea- and air-lanes brought it into NATO. Under a 1951 treaty, the U.S. moved in a fighter squadron, Army and naval units, 5,000 men in all, to protect the important Keflavik air base.

Foreign Minister Kristinn Gudmundsson of the Progressive Party, demanding their withdrawal, contended that missile warfare had outmoded Iceland as a military base, that the U.S. contingent (not actually assigned to NATO) could not properly defend the island anyway.

The vote brought down the coalition government, which will stay as a caretaker government until the June 24

elections. Prime Minister Ólafur Thors' Independence Party was the lone hold-out against the "Ami, go home" drive. Iceland's Communists, 18 per cent of the electorate, had promoted the idea but alone were not the decisive element.

A Washington official gloomily conceded: "Our relations with Iceland can never be the same." There was scant comfort in Iceland's professions of continued loyalty to NATO, and the fact that the troops could stay another eighteen months under treaty terms.

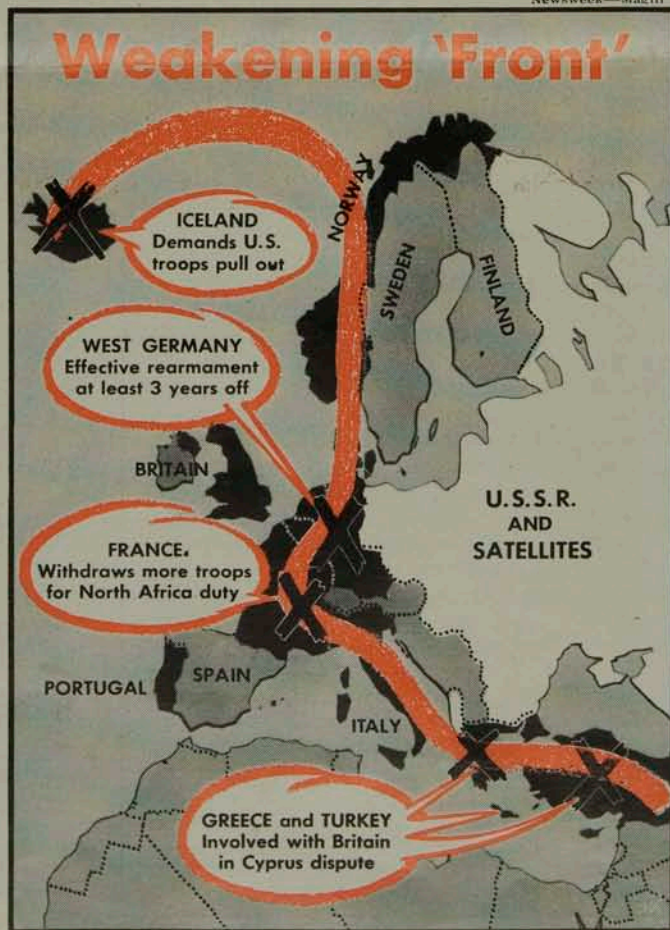
**B—France:** The last contingents of France's Fifth and Seventh Armored Divisions are en route from NATO positions in West Germany to join 225,000 other French troops battling the nationalist rebels in Algeria. France already has pared her original NATO force of five divisions to barely 5,000 men, most not even combat-ready. The French NATO contribution now amounts to little more than land for bases and depots.

**C—West Germany:** The Bundesrat (upper house) last week recommended cutting the conscription period for Germany's embryo army from eighteen to twelve months. A minority wants to kill the draft altogether. Sentiment is growing for a regular army plus a national militia instead of a democratic draft army. The top-priority German contribution of 500,000 men (twelve divisions) to NATO, in the works five years, will shrink if these pressures prevail.

**D—Cyprus:** Britain struggled to hang onto its "Little Suez" in a hostile ring of violence forged by Cypriot nationalists. Rival claims in Cyprus by NATO members Greece and Turkey threaten the vital eastern anchor of the Atlantic alliance. Chances are that Greece may pull out altogether if Britain refuses to give in to Cypriot demands for unity with Greece.

The strain was not limited to these geographical links. Cuts in armed forces, skeletonizing of divisions, shortening of draft periods, all were the order of the day in Western Europe.

Over-all, NATO's military numbers are depressingly small. Some \$340 billion





went into the build-up in the past five years. The target is 50 active divisions. Actually, there are but fourteen divisions now in the line from the Alps to the Baltic. Ten reserve divisions would require five days to go into action.

Blandly talking peace, the Soviets maintain a contrasting line-up: 175 Russian divisions (65 armored or mechanized), plus another 80 satellite divisions.

And by 1959, now regarded by NATO experts as the year of maximum danger, Russia may have more and bigger atom jet bombers than the U.S.

In their struggle to maintain adequate defense forces, NATO strategists were confronted with this dilemma: How to convince economy-minded European members that the peril of war persists, Soviet sweet-talk notwithstanding.

The first need clearly is for closer unity of purpose. European nations favor

ness," seized the initiative from the West.

Even U.S. diplomats, familiar with Soviet duplicity, admitted that a new plan presented by Andrei A. Gromyko to the five-nation United Nations disarmament subcommittee\* in London was "predominantly solid, rather than propaganda." The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister: ▶Proposed trimming U.S. and Russian forces to 1.5 million men each (from 2.9 million for the U.S. and 4 million for Russia) after a three-month arms "freeze." This undercut the 2.5 million limit suggested earlier in the talks by Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's disarmament expert.

▶Accepted in principle the President's "open skies" plan for arms control by aerial inspection—but "hedged it with restrictions."

▶Approached the U.S. idea of guaranteeing compliance before banning A-bomb

result of these measures should be used both for raising the well-being of [participating nations] and for rendering assistance to economically underdeveloped countries."

The U.S. planned to reject Russia's bid to ban nuclear tests and neutralize Germany, and called Soviet proposals for armed-forces cuts excessive. But Western negotiators believe the Russians sincerely want some disarmament. The mood was of "cautious optimism."

## THE SATELLITES:

### Not Guilty but Dead

Communism's self-applied whitewash, under the guise of anti-Stalinism, was being spread with a broader brush. In the satellites, the sins of the Stalin era were given a thick coating of recantation.

Last week, on Moscow's orders, Hungary's Communist Party boss, Matyas Rakosi, attempted to talk away one of the biggest, bloodiest purges of the whole Stalin era.

Rakosi, who ordered the purges in the first place, announced with typical cynicism that former Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk and seven other party officials, convicted of "Titoist treason," had been "rehabilitated"—restored to Communism's honor rolls.

The performance was dimly unconvincing. Rajk and four others in the top echelon of Hungary's Reds had met death in 1949 at the end of a hangman's rope. Three lesser lights, who got off with long prison terms, were freed. The charge that all eight had been plotting with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito and American agents to overthrow the Hungarian Communist regime was shrugged off by Rakosi as "an unfortunate mistake" based on "false evidence."

Other satellite "rehabilitations" that can be expected to follow in the continuing process of Moscow's revision of Communist history include:

▶Former Czechoslovak Communist Party chieftain Rudolf Slansky and ten others, executed in 1952.

▶Traicho Kostov, Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary-General, hanged in 1949.

▶Albanian party leader Lt. Gen. Koci Xoxe, purged and executed in 1949.

▶Rumanian Deputy Premier Ana Pauker, the keg-size "glamour girl" of world Communism, who was saved from the gallows by Stalin's death.

▶Secretary-General Wladislaw Gomulka of the Polish Communist Party, who was arrested as a traitor in 1949 but apparently never was tried.

Yugoslavia, already forgiven the crimes with which Stalin charged it, watched the amazing spectacle gleefully. Conviction of Rajk had been the signal for Stalin's expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform—Communism's inner sanctum



European

Cold shoulder: Iceland wants these American GI's to go home.

extending NATO's operations into economic as well as military fields, despite U.S. reluctance to take on additional aid burdens. Lester B. Pearson, Canada's able Minister of State for External Affairs, has warned: "NATO cannot endure permanently on fear alone."

None was more aware of this than Soviet Russia.

## DISARMAMENT:

### Receptive but Cautious

For ten years Russia had stalled attempts at world disarmament. It harped only on banning the A-bomb without effective controls, and blocked all conventional arms cuts. Last week, the Kremlin, in its new look of "reasonable-

production, although the Russians would forbid all H-bomb test explosions.

There were jokers in the Russian's deck, of course. Gromyko ignored Stassen's proposals for trying out aerial inspection in "test strips," and setting up a clearinghouse to report military movements. And once again Russia proposed demilitarization of Germany, keystone of NATO defense plans.

The Soviets' sudden willingness to let both sides keep existing A-bombs indicated they now consider their strength equal to that of the U.S. And Russia's appearance of reasonableness was bound to tempt NATO countries into further military economies. Moscow broadcast to the world that "the funds released as a

\*Britain, France, Canada, Russia, United States.



Time - 9, April

attached, would send specialized engineers to build whatever Libyans wanted—hospitals, schools, harbors, dams. Prime Minister Ben Halim hustled over to U.S. Ambassador John Tappin and told him frankly that, though he personally saw his country's future linked with the West, it would be very hard for Libya to refuse such aid, unless the West could offer to match it. While Ben Halim stalled off his answer, Tappin rushed off to Washington to plead for more aid.

Last week Prime Minister Ben Halim went before a secret session of the Parliament and announced that Russia's offer would be rejected. In Washington U.S. officials were closemouthed, but admitted that several million dollars more in U.S. economic aid would soon be forthcoming. It would be cheap at the price.

## ICELAND

### Americans, Go Home

NATO's smallest ally, Iceland, last week asked its biggest partner to go home. The Icelandic Althing (Parliament) passed a resolution urging the withdrawal of all foreign troops, meaning the 5,000 U.S. soldiers and airmen who have been stationed in unarmed Iceland—at its own request—since 1951. Pulling out would deprive the U.S. of an important early-warning radar establishment halfway between New York and Moscow, and the strategic \$100 million Keflavik air base, where a squadron of F-89s is stationed.

What was wrong in Iceland? Partly, the answer was domestic politics. Premier Olafur Thor's coalition government broke up over the issue. Then the Progressive Party, Iceland's second biggest party, joined with several minority parties to push the measure through the Althing. All this might be changed by new elections in June, depending on who wins (the Progressives have 22% of the vote, the Communists about 15%). The possibility that the whole thing might be reversed in June led the Pentagon and State Department to play down the importance of the withdrawal request. Yet the reason that the request was good domestic politics is that many Icelanders share the prevailing Scandinavian distaste for the presence of foreign troops in peacetime, and are convinced that the dangers of war these days are much diminished. In other words, Iceland is willing to stay in NATO, but is not eager to share the burdens of collective security.

## INDONESIA

### The Jungschlaeger Case

In none of the newly independent nations of the Far East is hatred for the disinherited colonial masters so bitter and abiding as in Indonesia; in none is the notion of simple courtroom justice so little understood. Indonesia's bitterness and its slap-happy courtroom practices have reached fever pitch in the year-long trial of Leon Nicolaas Jungschlaeger, a 52-year-old Dutch citizen accused of con-



Herald Tribune  
3/13 '56

## Iceland Rocks the Boat

The resolution passed on Wednesday by the Icelandic Parliament, calling for withdrawal of American forces from Iceland, is bound to arouse grave misgivings in this country. Iceland is a charter member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Situated midway between Moscow and New York, it occupies a highly strategic position in NATO defense plans. Its Keflavik air base is of great importance not only for refueling aircraft on the Atlantic crossing but as a base of operations for the American medium range B-47 bomber. Loss of Keflavik might mean a serious blow to the striking power of the Strategic Air Command.

The resolution cites, to be sure, an "altered situation" in the world today and suggests that foreign forces are no longer needed in Iceland. American forces were sent there in 1951, it may be remembered, at the invitation of the Icelandic government. They were invited then, as they had been ten years earlier, because the government recognized a threat of war and had no armed forces at its disposal. At the end of World War II the first American contingent was withdrawn; Icelanders seem to feel that by now the second one should have followed suit.

Quite without reference to any threat of war, the continued stay of American forces on Icelandic soil has been a source of considerable friction in the island republic. Inflation has upset the country's

economy; labor has been attracted to American employers; housing troubles have been blamed on Americans; inevitable irritations have sprung up between hosts and their long-term guests. Communists have fanned the embers of this discontent through the years, and now there is a considerable anti-American front of minor parties. When the two-party government coalition split this week on the Keflavik issue and Premier Olafur Thors resigned, the future of the defense base was clearly in jeopardy.

President Asgeir Asgeirsson has dissolved Parliament and called for new elections on June 24. One can only hope that the results will show a revived appreciation on the part of Icelanders of their country's continuing need for help to defend themselves. The United States might help the process by a serious and sustained attempt in the meanwhile to assure the people of Iceland that every possible source of inconvenience and friction attributable to United States forces in the island will be removed. This has been done successfully in the neighborhood of other American bases by co-operation between the base command and local authorities and groups. Certainly every avenue should be explored which might lead to realization by the Icelanders that the United States values highly their co-operation in NATO and wishes it to continue on a basis of mutual respect and good will.



# BASE ON ICELAND IS VITAL TO NATO

## U. S. Hopes Government Will Change Its Mind About Withdrawal of Forces

By **ANTHONY LEVIERO**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 31—

The first shock from Iceland has passed and Washington is wondering what may be done to keep that small but vital bastion in the Western alliance.

Dispatches from Reykjavik Wednesday suggested a blunt parliamentary demand for the withdrawal of all United States forces based on the volcanic island near the Arctic Circle. The more recent news indicates, however, that the resolution may really be a maneuver to outwit the Communists. If the Communists fail to gain in the Icelandic parliamentary elections in June, the go-home talk is expected to die.

The situation therefore calls for reappraisal and positive action by Washington during the next two months if the United States forces, to say nothing of prestige, are to be maintained in that little republic. Moscow, which has already started exploiting the incident in its propaganda, is expected to do its utmost to widen this little fissure in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The capital is still studying official reports from Iceland and there is as yet no indication of the course that may be taken to preserve good feelings and the treaty that permitted the small combined Army-Navy-Air Force command to enter Iceland May 7, 1951.

### An Important Base

Officials here regard the Icelandic outpost, astride the North Atlantic sea lanes and the Great Circle air routes, as only slightly less important than it was in World War II. The advent of intercontinental bombers such as



the B-52 will tend to diminish its importance somewhat. But Iceland will always be important as a radar outpost to give early warning of any atomic air attack from the Soviet Union against the Western Hemisphere. It will always be important, too, in the war against submarines.

It is said here, however, that Iceland is more important as a watchpost for Western Europe than for the United States. A Soviet air offensive against Western Europe would risk less by a seaward flanking approach than by a frontal attack along the Iron Curtain.

The American forces in Iceland, compared with those based on the island in World War II, are small. The combined forces under Brig. Gen. John W. White of the Air Force include a battalion-size Army unit, one Air Force fighter squadron linked to the headquarters of an air defense system, a Navy air patrol squadron and a handful of naval ships.

There are a few radar early warning sites linked with the air defenses of Western Europe and of the Western Hemisphere Continental Air Defense Command.

### Island Vacuum

What concerns military officials here is that if the withdrawal resolution is carried out, Iceland would become a military vacuum practically on the front line of the cold war.

This would mean that if hostilities occurred there would be a race to occupy the island and if the Soviet got there first it would gain a dangerous salient in the sea and air flank of the Western alliance.

Iceland is a little country of 39,758 square miles, about 160,000 people and meager natural resources. Her economy is not in good condition. Reykjavik, the capital, is 2,600 miles from New York and 2,100 miles from Moscow.

Comparatively heavy United States expenditures, including \$200,000,000 for a naval base, have contributed to an inflationary situation that was aggravated last year by a Communist-led strike that hit the fisheries and shipping.

Thus the economic field is one that offers possibilities for constructive American action that would favorably impress Icelanders when they go to the polls in June.



# SWEDISH PREMIER ARRIVES IN SOVIET

## Moscow Pushes Neutrality for Nordic States as Visitor Pledges No Alliances

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, March 29—The arrival here today of Premier Tage Erlander of Sweden marked the opening of a new phase in the Soviet Union's drive to neutralize all of the northern Europe in the "cold war."

Communist propagandists have capitalized on Mr. Erlander's visit to preach about neutrality and non-involvement to Norway, Denmark and Iceland, all members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Soon after arriving this afternoon at snow-swept Vnukovo Airport outside Moscow, the Swedish Premier again pledged his country to remain aloof from "military blocs." He said Sweden would continue a policy of no alliances while striving for closer international cooperation through the United Nations.

Mr. Erlander recalled that there had been a period of "bloody conflicts" in Swedish-Russian relations, but said that friendship was now traditional between the two countries.

The Premier addressed an airport gathering that included Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the Foreign Minister, Maxim Z. Saburov, a First Deputy Premier and high Foreign Ministry officials as well as almost the entire Moscow diplomatic corps.

### He Sees Closer Friendship

"I am firmly convinced that all requisites exist for the further strengthening of friendship between our two countries," Mr. Erlander said. "We hope our visit will contribute to this objective."

There are no important disputes between the Soviet Union and Sweden. It is considered that there is virtually no possibility of any closer ties except in the field of cultural and scientific exchange.

Both Pravda and Izvestia extolled Swedish neutrality in their lead editorials today, holding it up as a model for other Nordic countries.

Pravda said the Baltic must be turned into a "peace zone." The Communist party organ praised Sweden's opposition to proposals for stationing NATO troops in Norway and Denmark. It also lauded Mr. Erlander for seeking to promote collaboration among Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland in the Nordic Council, which the Soviet Union formerly denounced as an instrument of imperialism.

### Many Nordic Visitors

Since last September, leaders of all countries belonging to the council except Iceland have visited Moscow. Dr. Juhok and Paasikivi, then President of Iceland, and Urho Kekkonen, then Premier and now President, came in September. Premier Einar Gerhardsen of Norway came in November, and Premier H. C. Hansen of Denmark earlier this month.

Premier Erlander told a news conference this evening that seven Swedish atomic specialists would arrive in Moscow April 10

to study Soviet advances in the peaceful application of nuclear energy. He said he was particularly interested in examining the Soviet system for training technicians.

Mr. Erlander's visit is especially propitious to the Soviet Union in connection with its propaganda to Iceland following the Icelandic Parliament's call yesterday for the withdrawal of United States troops.

The Swedish leader will be the first foreign notable to visit Tiflis, capital of Soviet Georgia, since student demonstrations there earlier this month. He leaves Moscow next Wednesday for a trip that will take him to Sukhumi on the Black Sea, Tiflis, Erivan, Rostov-on-Don, Kiev and Leningrad.

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# Mjög alvarlegar fréttir um hernámssamningana í New York Times

**Fréttirnar „í algeru ósamræmi við það sem raunverulega hefur gerzt“, segir Hermann Jónasson**

Bandaríska stórblaðið New York Times hefur birt mjög alvarlega frétt um hernámssamningana við Bandaríkin. Samkvæmt þeirri frétt á herinn að dvelja hér áfram um óákveðinn tíma, hann ræðst í stórframkvæmdir á Keflavíkurlflugvelli og í Njarðvík og veitir Íslendingum 30 millj. dollara „hjálp“. (Alltaf eru silfurpeningarnir 30!).

Í viðtali við Þjóðviljann komst Hermann Jónasson forsætisráðherra svo að orði í gærkvöld „að þessar fréttir séu í algeru ósamræmi við það sem raunverulega hafi gerzt“.

New York Times hefur ekki enn borið til landsins með þessari frásögn, en sænska ríkisútvarpið skýrði í gær frá frásögn blaðsins. Var frétt sænska útvarpsins orðrétt á þessa leið:

„Samkvæmt New York Times hafa Íslendingar fallið á að bandaríski herinn fái að dvelja áfram í Keflavík, en með því skilyrði að Atlantshafsbandalagið „komi ekki við sögu“ eins

og það er orðað. Samkvæmt blaðinu er það eitt skilyrði að Bandaríkin fallast á að flytja herinn burt frá Keflavík með sex mánaða fyrirvara af hálfu íslensku ríkisstjórnarinnar, án þess að málið sé fyrst lagt fyrir Atlantshafsbandalagið eins og ákveðið var í samningnum frá 1951. Ennfremur fallast Bandaríkin á að bera sjálf kostnaðinn af fyrirhugaðri stækkun herstöðvarinnar í Keflavík og hafnargerð í Njarðvík. Loks eiga Bandaríkin að láta Íslendingum í té efnahagsaðstoð á næstu fjórum mánuðum og nemi hún um 30 milljónum dollara.

Í bandaríska utanríkisráðuneytinu var það staðfest að Íslendingar hafi borið fram nýjar tillögur við Bandaríkjastjórn um herstöðina í Keflavík. En frekari vitneskja um einstök atriði tillagnanna var ekki látin í té. Þjóðviljinn bar þessar fréttir undir Hermann Jónasson forsætisráðherra í gærkvöld og spurði hvort hann vildi gera nokkrar athugasemdir við hana. Hermann skýrði svo frá að bandarísku fulltrúarnir sem hér hafa dvalið og fóru vestur um haf á laugardagskvöld hafi verið umboðslausir. „Það var samkomu- Framhald á 3. síðu.

Þys. 26. nov. 1956.



15 maí 1958



REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION  
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að ég vinn hér áfram hjá Republic.  
Þeir hafa verið að hækka við mig kaupid  
og líkai mér mjög vel. Við höfum mjög  
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Þessi gaman að heira frá þér  
við hækiferi

Þinn vinur  
Óinnar Óinnarsson.

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