





Πυρηνιμές δουιμές από τις 5 δυνάμεις που ματείχαν τότε πυρηνιμά όπλα (ΗΠΑ, Σοβιετιμή Ένωση, Κίνα, Μ. Βρετανία μαι Γαλλία)



Ο Πόθεμος στο Βιετνάμι θα υρατήσει 20 χρόνια (1955-1975). Το Βόρειο Βιετνάμι υποστηρίζεται από Κίνα υαι ΕΣΣΔ, το Νότιο από τις ΗΠΑ υαι γειτονιμές χώρες



Οι βόμβες ναπάλμ συοτώνουν χωρίς διάυριση



Anwheres: Navw and 3.000,000 Zwés



DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER®



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Copr. 1975 New York News

New York, N.Y. 10017, Wednesday, April 30, 1975*

Cloudy, cool, mid 50s. Details p. 87

SURRENDER!

Saigon Yields Unconditionally; End Comes Only Hours After Last Americans Fly Out



Ford Calls For Unity At Home

Air America helicopter craw man helps evacuees off ladden and onto cepter on roof of Saigon building as the last Americans left Vietnam yes terday. Armada of copters Tiew remaining Americans to Navy ships lying off the coast after Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base became unusable because of rocket attacks.

Stories begin on page 3

UPI Radiophoto

End of the Agony — 13 Pages of Stories & Pictures

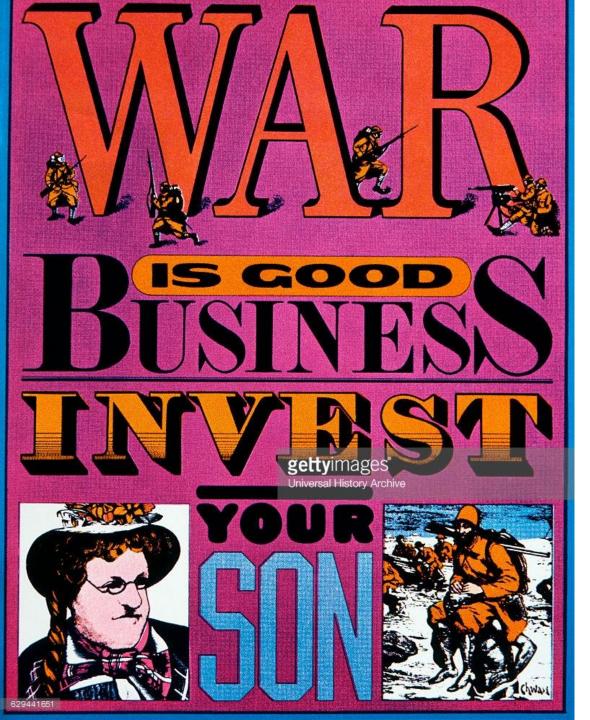




Tagging on the planes of the 4th and the second of the sec

Minh Orders All Forces to End Fighting

Οι Αμεριυανοί θα φύγουν ταπεινωμένοι από το Βιετνάμ



Στα χρόνια του πολέμου, ένα μέγάλο αντιπολεμιυό υίνημα ξεσπά στις ΗΠΑ υαι σε όλο τον υόσμο

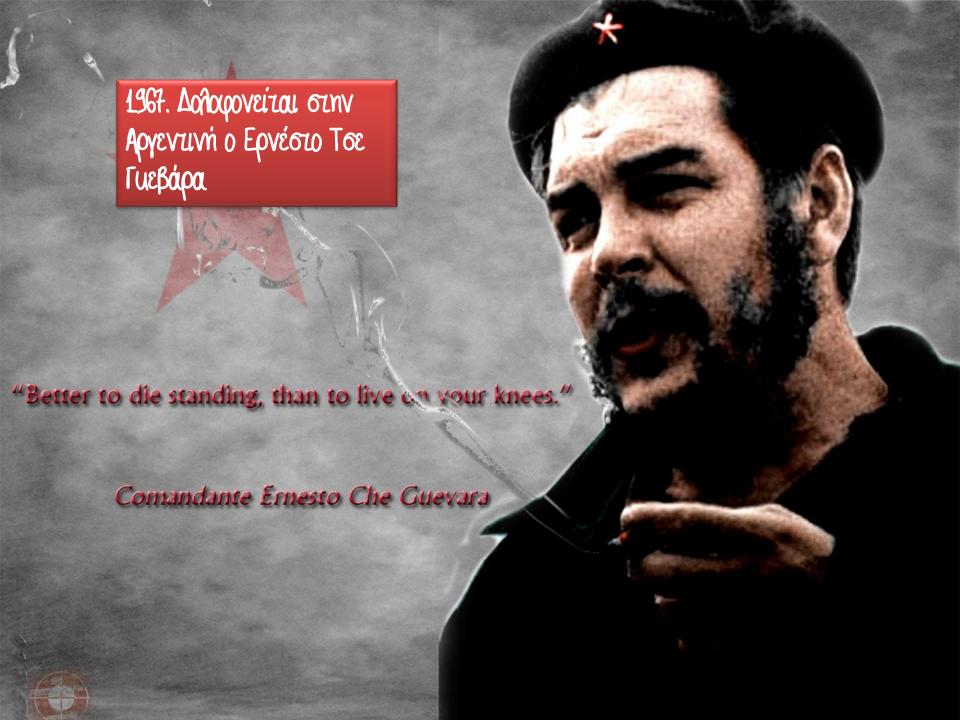






Η ιδέα δεν αρέσει στη Σοβιετιμή Ένωση. Τα τανμε του Συμφώνου της Βαρσοβίας εισβάλλουν στη χώρα μαζί με 800.000 στρατιώτες













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VOL. CXXIII No. 42,566

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974

15 CENTS

NIXON RESIGNS

HE URGES A TIME OF 'HEALING'; FORD WILL TAKE OFFICE TODAY

'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain





ETUS HMA, TO συάνδαλο παραμολουθήσεων "Watergate" obnysi os napaithon tov Πρόεδρο Ρίτσαρντ NESOV

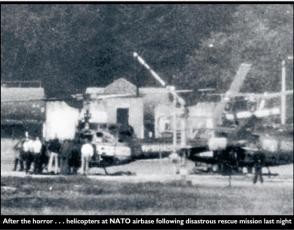
Rise and Fall





中国人民解放军是毛泽东思想大学校









GAMES

NINE Israeli Olyr shot dead early to between police and

They were killed wh marksmen opened fit who had held the att who had held the att Five terrorists were k The massacre at the Fi few miles from the Olympic Village at Munich, was a ceta-erisis that gripped the world yesterday. The terrorists and the hostages they snatched in the Olympic Village had been flown there by

had been flown there by helicopters to board a jet to Cairo, Egypt. But the Germans botched a planned ambush – and just after midnight the Arabs executed four Israelis before blowing five

Τρομουρατία: Ο "Μαύρος Σεπτέμβρης» δολοφονεί Ισρανλινούς αθλητές στους Ολυμπιαυούς Αγώνες του Μονάχου

THE MAN WHO STOOD ALONE

This month sees Londoners pay tribute to General de Gaulle and the Free French Movement with the unveiling of a blue plaque on their wartime headquarters in Carlton Gardens. CHRISTOPHER LONG appraises the achievements of the Man and his Movement.



the tall and solitary figure of General Charles de Gaulle steped down from a small plane at London's Heston aerodrome. Behind him was a devastated and humiliated France whose Vichy government had capitulated almost without a fight, only hours before, to

Germa

aerodi

Accordingly de Gaulle was offered an opportunity to broadcast to France the next day, June 18 1940, a broadcast that made history over the airwaves of the BBC. How effective this broadcast was in real terms is hard to judge but certainly de Gaulle was an orator in the same mould as Churchill, and his subsequent broadcasts

men. The French Emba Vichy supporters. In addition to the civil

In addition to the civili 20,000 Frenchmen in unifor these, 2,000 were wounder ated with the British from 200 volunteered to join the Most of the rest went bac

took lector lector her er destin he cor des

the drirepresented the destiny of France. If there was a tinge of romance in this situation it was certainly not in his character to recognise it. The pursuit of power and his joint destiny with a glorious France were the only matters which appear to have raised any semblance of emotion or passion in his entire life.

Four years after this inauspicious beginning, the once obscure army officer and junior cabinet minister again set foot on French soil. Following in the wake of the massive allied D-Day invasion forces, he landed on the coast of Normandy on June 1944 as the only credible leader France had: almost the only French statesman unsullied by compromise or collaboration. He was already a towering figure in the eyes of France, and with considerable reservations, in the eyes of Churchill. Roosevelt and Stalin.

Between his arrival at Heston on June 17 1940 and that historic return to France on June 14 1944, de Gaulle spent four of the most important and most frustrating years of his life entirely based in London — at 3/4 Carlton Gardens, overlooking St James's Park.

He certainly wasted no time in getting things organised when he arrived here. De Gaulle already knew Churchill slightly from meeting him during a hectic round of talks in Britain and France while the French dithered over whether to capitulate to Germany following Dunkirk a few weeks before. Thus he was able to call on Churchill the night he arrived and explained his plan to carry on resistance from London. Churchill was immediately receptive to the idea and was undoubtedly impressed that during Britain's "darkest hour" he had found another ally with the indomitable spirit to fight on regardless.



Above: This young French girl greeting British troops at Tinchbray soon after the D-Day landings in Normandy in June 1944 has an air of stoic pride that would have appealed to de Gaull's Free French troops who were among the first to set foot on French soil during the liberation of France. Left: The Free French "Call to Honour" recruitment poster says more about de Gaulle than it does about the realities of his Fighting French' resources.

he was then given the Carlton Gardens headquarters and demanded money, uniforms, equipment and facilities from Britain just as if he were the leader of a major allied power!

In fact his support was at that stage minimal. The response to his first "call to Honour" speech inviting Frenchmen everywhere "to get in touch" with him was not spectacular. Only one in six of the 30,000 French civilians in Britain (mostly in London) chose to follow de Gaulle. The rest probably felt either sympathy for the Vichy government or could not see themselves following an obscure political refugee who had by now been condemned to death in his absence by his own country-

Gaulle was already bitte

that Britain wasn't helping In addition, recruitmee French wasn't made easier of the Royal Navy. In July 200 French naval ships Portsmouth and Plymouth had refused to capitulate had escaped to England. equally refused to serve the hand over their ships to They included two battles ers, several submarines troyers: a considerable for

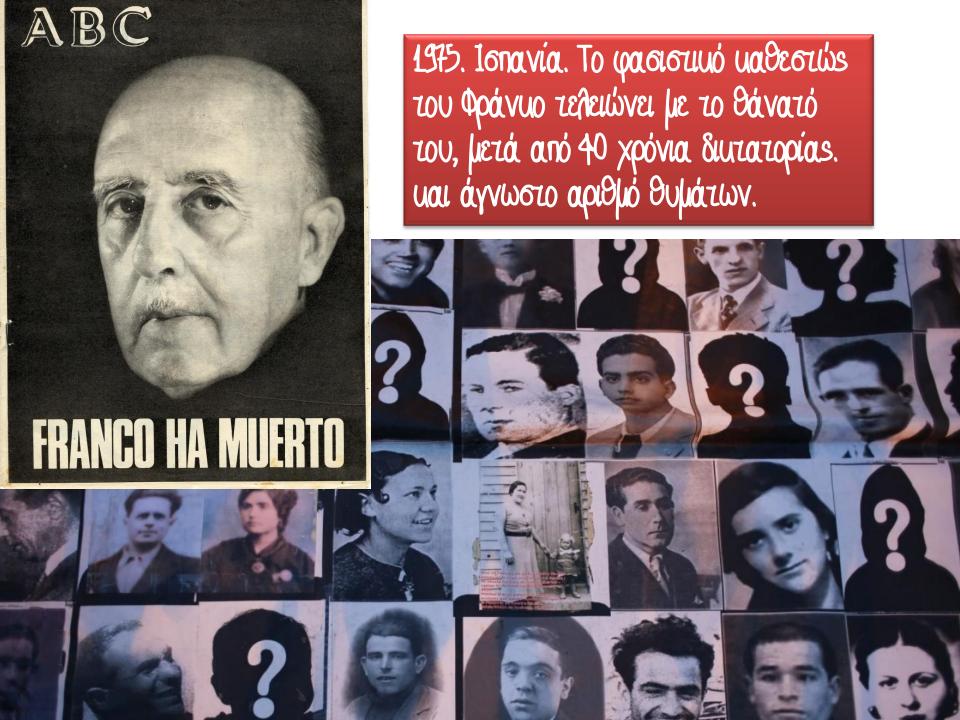
In the end Royal Marine to board them by force a crews resisted with viole interned and later repatri Only 50 officers and 200 m of 18,000 sailors stayed he Free French. On the sai Admiral Sir James Somer the appalling task of sinking in Mers el-Kebir harbo prevent them falling into The French officers had re late to Germany and equ serve the Royal Navy, o themselves. Somerville op against all his instincts, a died because they would many or their collaborating ment, or the British nationalistic chauvinism ge

W orse still was to be french naval port of the French fleet scuppe Gaulle reluctantly admitted casts to France that Britain inevitable, but none of this boost naval recruitment French. As a result the Frunder Vice Admiral Manager of the still be supported by the following the foll



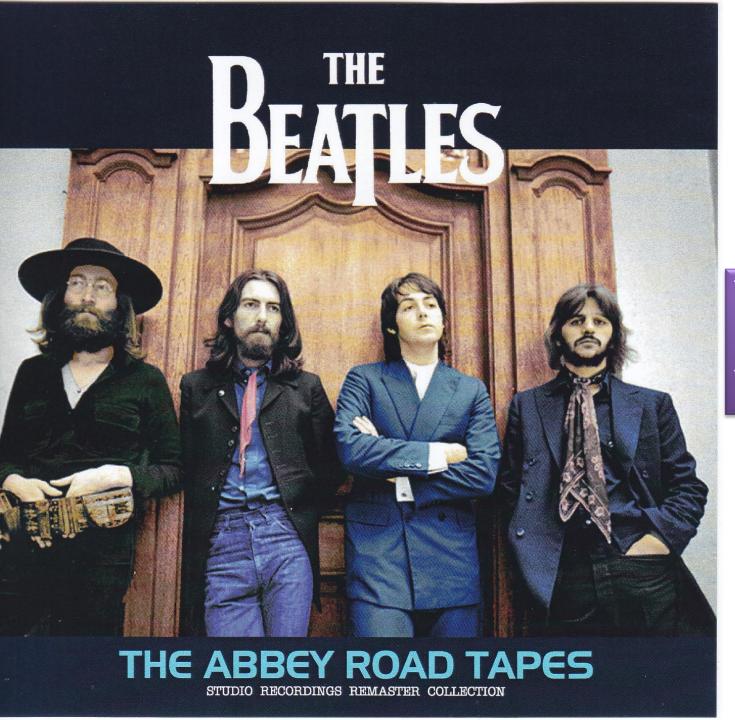


1974. Noproyania. H «Επανάσταση των Γαριφάλων» ανατρέπει τη στρατιωτιμή διυτατορία που είχε υρατήσει σχεδόν 50 χρόνια



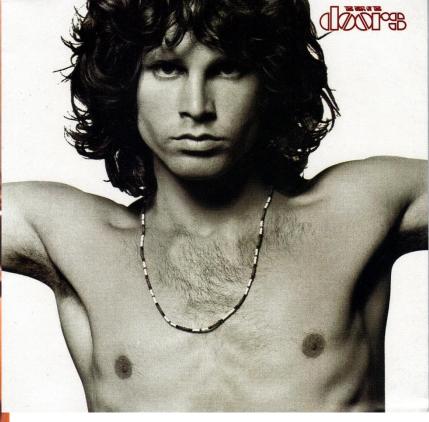






To rock uupiapxei ozn houoiun: The Beatles





To rock uuplapxei ozn houoluń: The Rolling Stones, The Doors







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TUESDAY - APRIL 18 - 8:30 PM

BERKELEY COMMUNITY THEATRE . ALL SEATS RESERVE

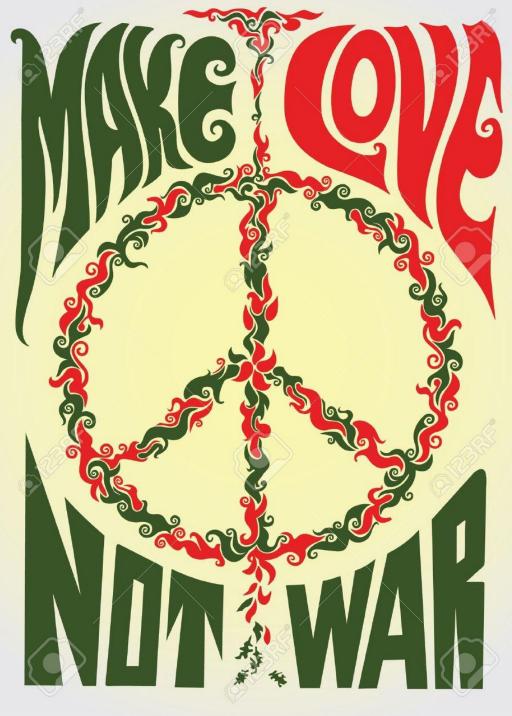
TICKETS \$4.75, 3.75, 2.75 • BERKELEY: ASUC Box Office, Campus Records, Record City

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Presented by Manuel A. Greenhill . Produced by Barry Olivier

Owvés Siafiapzupias: Bob Dylan, Joan Baez





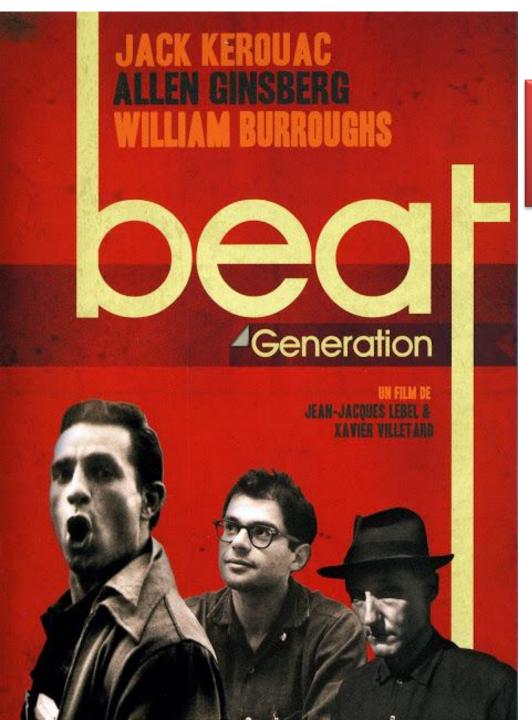
Το εφηνιστιμό μίνημα διεμδιμεί το τέπος των ποπέμων!



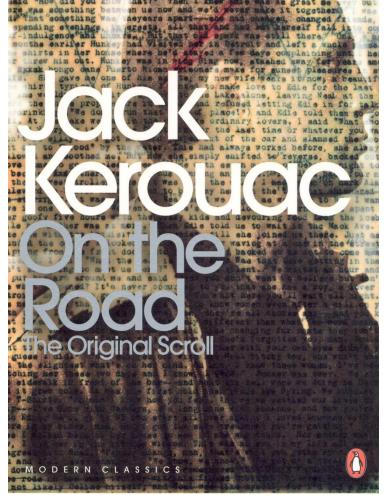








H Beat Generation συνεχίζει να σαρώνει στη λογοτεχνία. Kerouac, Ginsberg, Burroughs





ramia, 1968. O «Famuós Máns». Támos habniés hai φοιτητές οργανώνουν uarannyeis uai biahapzupies σε όπη τη Γαπία. Tous αμολουθούν εργατιμά owhateia, he yevium anepyia, όπου συμμετείχαν 10 ευατομμύρια Γάλλοι. Ταραχές ual oboliaixies nou upairnoav nepinou 2 linves, uai οδήγησαν σε πιώση την Kubépynon uau znv προυήρυξη ευλογών.





DEBUT D'UNE LUTTE PROLONGÉE



