

Yet it is this particular fact that is not to the liking of certain persons in Great Britain, which was the master of Cyprus for decades and whose military bases remain on the island.

British papers today are full of morbid prognostications. "The new Cyprus regime is facing a difficult period," says the TIMES. The DAILY TELEGRAPH is also displeased with the results of the elections on Cyprus. The paper could find nothing better than to drag out again the old obsolete method of intimidation, using the "communist menace." In the opinion of the paper, this menace emanates from the part of the working people, AKEL. "The Cypriot communists are evidently trying to develop their attacks both within the parliament and outside it," the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, unable to conceal the real reason for its anxiety, the fact that AKEL opposes the British military bases there. For this reason, the paper forecasts troubled days and disturbances for the young republic.

Such anti-Cypriot statements by British papers remind one of the similar campaign conducted by the colonizers before the proclamation of Congo's independence in their efforts to prepare the public for aggression against the Congolese. The colonizers seem to forget that it is no longer the 19th century, but the middle of the 20th. The peoples of the world will not allow the imperialists to reestablish colonial rule in the young independent states.

SEMINAR WHITEWASHES NATO AGGRESSION

Moscow, Soviet Near Eastern Service in Turkish, Aug. 2, 1960, 1800 GMT--L

(Excerpts) A seminar of students from NATO countries has opened in Istanbul. According to information broadcast by Ankara radio, political and economic problems connected with NATO's activities will allegedly be discussed at the seminar. From the initial working days of the seminar it is understood that those who arranged this intend to praise NATO say high as a so-called instrument of peace and defense.

By repeating the fabrications of U.S. propagandists, the speakers will attempt to influence the minds of the young people attending the seminar in this direction. Moreover, not one of them can refrain from grossly distorting the truth.

In fact, if the United States deploys its own bombers and various rockets--that is its weapons of attack--on NATO bases, how can one speak about the defensive character of this bloc? Since the formation of NATO, not one single base has been used at any time or anywhere for defensive aims; on the contrary, there are many examples which prove that these bases were used for purposes of aggression and provocation.

Dear listeners, such is the practical character of NATO. The sweetly worded reports included in the seminar's program cannot be expected to disguise the colonialist character of this bloc.

SOVIET JURIST DISCUSSES POWERS TRIAL

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in Russian to Europe, Aug. 3, 1960, 1219

(Text) How will Powers be tried? This was the question a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent asked Dr. B. Nikiiforov.

Powers' case will be heard in the military collegium, said B. Nikiiforov. This testifies to the importance attached by Soviet legal organs to the case. Nikiiforov stressed that the legislation in force--article 2 of the criminal law on state crimes--particularly envisages responsibility for espionage perpetrated by foreigners and stateless persons.

Asked what punishment is envisaged for espionage, Nikiiforov said that espionage is one of the most serious crimes against the external security of the state. The Soviet criminal code counts espionage among the particularly dangerous state crimes and envisages for it the death sentence or deprivation of freedom for 7-15 years, along with confiscation of property.

Nikiiforov noted further that the criminal laws of all states usually envisage severe punishment for perpetrating such a serious crime as espionage. As examples he referred to articles 76 and 77 of the French criminal code and pointed out the exceedingly broad definition of espionage in the British criminal legislation, particularly the 1911 law on information constituting state secrets.

The most extensively evolved definition of espionage, however, stressed Nikiiforov, is contained in the federal criminal laws of the United States. Thus, the definition of responsibility for the accumulation, transmission or loss of information pertaining to defense is expressed in approximately 800 words.

- BB 21 -

UNITED STATES FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Aug. 31, 1950 16

Article 704 of title 18 of the U.S. code, for example, states that those found guilty of committing acts of espionage during wartime are punished by death or 30 years imprisonment; in peacetime imprisonment cannot exceed 20 years.

Nikiforov said further that under U.S. laws air espionage is included in the general definition of espionage.

It is interesting, however, he noted, that the photographing of military installations from the air is punished under criminal law in all cases, irrespective of the motives or aims of the actions involved.

1-14 4