

Papandreou, Margaret Chant



MARGARET CHANT PAPANDREOU autographs copies of her new book, "Nightmare In Athens" at Bican Book Shop in Elmhurst, Monday night, Mar. 1, with the assistance of shop owner John Bican. Margaret, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chant of Elmhurst and wife of Andreas Papandreou, economist, professor and now leader of a movement to restore freedom to Greece, describes the political turmoil of modern Greece in her book and the 1967 coup d'etat that put the country under a military dictatorship. (Press Publications Photo)

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Mrs. Papandreou To Give Views On TV Program

Margaret Chant Papandreou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chant of Elmhurst and daughter-in-law of the former prime minister of Greece, will discuss "Authoritarianism In Greece" on WLS-TV (Channel 7) "Perspectives" at 6:30 a.m. Monday through Wednesday, Mar. 8-10.

Mrs. Papandreou, husband of Andreas Papandreou, economist, college professor and leader of the opposition to the military dictatorship in Greece, has authored the book, "Nightmare In Athens."

Joining in the discussion of modern Greek politics will be University of Chicago political science professors Aristide Zolberg and Phillippe Schmitter.

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Biographies - Margaret Chant Papandreou



CHRISTMAS WAS happier than years before for children in Greek mountain villages. Mrs. Andreas Papandreou (holding a child) appealed to York high students for clothing last October. They responded with half a ton of wearing apparel which was sent to the Hellenic region of Greece and distributed by Mrs.

Papandreou and Santa Claus or St. Vassilios, as they know him. A York graduate, she is the former Margaret Chant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chant, 145 Clinton av., Elmhurst. Her father-in-law is the former minister of Greece.

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Papandreous Visit Elmhurst



REUNITED FOR A WHILE, Margaret Chant Papandreou, her husband, Andreas, and son, George, talk in the kitchen of Margaret's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chant, in Elmhurst. George, 15, is a

sophomore at York high school. His parents continued their tour of the U.S. this week hoping to rally support for the return of democratic government to Greece.

Margaret

Recalls Greece

'Without Soul'

by GREG MAHONEY

Uniformed men stood guard outside the Elmhurst home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chant this week. They were friendly guards, assigned to protect the special house guests of the Chants.

The visitors were exiled Greek political leader Andreas Papandreou and his wife, the former Margaret Chant of Elmhurst. The visit was a short one, for the Papandreous are on a nation-wide tour to, as Margaret put it, "present the cause of democracy for Greece."

A year ago this spring, the Papandreous and the Chants also had uniformed men outside their house, men sent to persecute and arrest, not to protect. This time, it was the Chants who were visiting the Papandreous and the setting was Athens.

It was 2:30 a.m. on a Friday, Apr. 21, 1967, Margaret recalls. She, her parents, her husband and their four children were asleep when shots on the street awoke them to a reign of terror. A group of military officers had begun their takeover of Greece and Andreas Papandreou was high on their list of "undesirables."

"They broke in wearing full battle dress, with hand grenades hooked on their belts and carrying machine guns," Margaret recalled as she spoke to an interviewer in the kitchen of the Chant home this week. "Six of them came into the house, while another 30 surrounded it.

"At first we thought it was a gang of hired terrorists sent to kill Andreas on the spot. We were held at gunpoint and when I asked by what authority they had broken into our home, one of them replied 'Because we like it, m'am.'"

Andreas and son, George, then 14, had stayed in the upper part of the house. When the officers broke in, George boosted his father up on the roof above the terrace.

Meanwhile, Margaret, her other children and her parents were held at gun and bayonet-point while the insurgents searched the house shouting "Where's Andreas . . . We want Andreas."

The officers finally found George on the upstairs terrace. They held a gun at his head and threatened to kill him if he would not tell where his father was hiding.

When Andreas, who was hiding 15 feet above them, heard this, he jumped down and surrendered. He was taken away to prison.



LONG-DISTANCE PHONE calls were commonplace at the Chant home in Elmhurst this week. Margaret Chant Papandreou takes one of the many calls she and her husband, Andreas, receive as they tour the U.S. to rally support against the military junta that has taken over Greece.

(Press Publications Photo)

Press Publications

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"WE DIDN'T know whether he was alive or dead until the next day," Margaret said, "when a note was delivered by soldiers in an armored truck asking for his clothes."

While Andreas languished in prison with the thousands of other political leaders rounded up in the coup, his wife, children and in-laws were kept under surveillance. They were allowed to walk in the streets, but, according to

Margaret, "there was always someone behind me."

Through the efforts of friends in Elmhurst and throughout the U.S. and through the Congressmen who received letters and phone calls on the oppression, Andreas was released from prison on Christmas Eve, 1967. The Chants had returned home in September, taking their grandson, George, with them and enrolling him as a sophomore at York high school. The Papandreous left Greece on Jan. 16 and moved their other three children to an apartment in Paris.

Left behind and still under surveillance is Andreas' father, George, deposed prime minister. Andreas had served as a deputy in the Greek parliament and was his country's minister of economic coordination.

Margaret met Andreas when he was a professor of economics at the University of Minnesota. They were married in 1951 and have lived "on and off" in Greece since 1959. Their other children are Gayle, 13; Nick, 11; and Andreas, 9.

The Papandreous decided to send son George to live with his grandparents and uncles and aunts so that he would have the freedom of speech, thought and education that is now denied his generation in Greece.

"GEORGE COULD not tolerate living under a regime which bans freedom of speech," his mother said. "He's very politically minded."

Politics is the "soul" of the Greek people, Margaret explained, and the military junta "has cut the soul out of the Greeks. It has stopped the joy of life for them. They've stopped talking, they've stopped going to the taverns and restaurants, they stopped reading newspapers which they realize are the propaganda voices of the government."

"They've changed the schools and have removed any courses on democracy, quite an ironic thing in a country which is the birthplace of democracy."

The junta has only minority support, Margaret said. "Andreas believes that the future is not very bright for the junta. Although they are the reactionary right, they have no support from a major political wing nor from the masses. The Greeks are freedom lovers and won't stand to be enslaved like animals."

The Papandreous believe that the junta will be overthrown and democracy resored, if not by outside diplomatic pressure from the U.S. and Western Europe, then by the Greek people themselves. Margaret and Andreas hope to stir up U.S. enthusiasm for the Greek cause, with the able assistance of another Greek expatriot, actress Melina Mercouri.

"Melina is loved by the Greek people more than ever," Margaret said, "because she's a fighter and the Greeks love a fighter."

AS FOR THE Papandreous' plans for the future, Margaret says "it's

still up in the air." They plan to return to Paris in April.

To return to Greece now would mean imprisonment again—and possibly worse—for Andreas. Even in the U.S. he has received threats on his life. The policemen who guarded the Chant house in Elmhurst made sure the threats were not carried out.

"Even if we could go back, we wouldn't," said Margaret Chant Papandreau, "not under this regime."

Margaret's Modern

Greek Tragedy

by GREG MAHONEY

The dust cover of a new book tells this about its author: "Her husband—a leader of the democratic opposition—in jail; her children in danger; an American woman describes her confrontation with the junta ruling Greece."

That woman and the author of the book, "Nightmare In Athens" (Prentice-Hall, 1970) is Margaret Chant Papandreou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chant of Elmhurst and wife of Andreas Papandreou,

economist, college professor, Greek political leader and now the head of the resistance to the military dictatorship in Greece.

Margaret Papandreou and her book will be at the Bican Book Shop, 122 S. York, Elmhurst, next Monday, Mar. 1, starting at 7:30 p.m.

Later in the month she will take the book and its message to Washington, D.C. as she and her husband continue their campaign to restore democracy to Greece.

The book, she explains in the



THE PAPANDREOUS—George, Margaret and Andreas in 1963 . . . four years before the coup.

preface, "..... Is my interpretation as an observer and participant in the events which led to the coup of the long dark night when the dictators struck Greece, of the attempt to survive morally and physically under a modern dictatorship."

"Nightmare In Athens" recounts Margaret's first meeting Andreas Papandreou in Minneapolis in 1948 when she was a public relations woman (Chant, Inc.) and he an associate professor of economics at the University of Minnesota . . . their marriage in August, 1950 . . . their settling in Greece in 1961 . . . Andreas' involvement in Greek politics and government under the prime ministry of his father, George Papandreu . . .

. . . The dismissal of the elder Papandreou by King Constantine in the summer of 1965 and the charges that Andreas was involved in a plot within the Greek army to oust the king, remove Greece from NATO and establish a socialist-communist regime . . . coup d'etat in April, 1967 by a military junta . . . Andreas' arrest and imprisonment for more than eight months and Margaret's attempts to free him—and Greece.

Andreas was released on Christmas Eve, 1967. He and Margaret and their four children, George, (now 18 and a student at Elmhurst college), Gayle (Sophia), Nick and Andreas, subsequently moved to Paris, to Sweden and then to Canada, where Andreas is professor of economics at the University of York in Toronto.

When Andreas was invited to address students at the University of Wisconsin earlier this month, he and Margaret managed to spend a day in the Elmhurst home of the Chants.

Unlike an earlier visit to Elmhurst, three months after Andreas' release from prison, there were no guards outside the house and the atmosphere was a little more relaxed.

"An armed rebellion to free Greece of the dictatorship is really not likely, nor would we want to see Greece torn by another civil war," Margaret told a Press Publications reporter during that visit this month. "There is, however, a tremendous amount of passive rebellion."

External protest and resistance to the junta dictatorship is centered in the Panhellenic Liberation Movement headed by Andreas.

"Andreas' chief plank," his wife explains, "is that the United States should cut all military aid to Greece to show its disapproval of the regime. But the Pentagon doesn't want to rock the boat."

Margaret Papandreu has little love or respect for the State Department and its policy toward Greece. The U.S. is more interested in keeping a stable government and strong NATO fortress in Greece than in securing democracy for its people, the Papandreous contend.

While Andreas was in prison, Margaret waged a paper war to free him, writing hundreds of letters to friends, relatives, U.S. officials and professional colleagues of Andreas. These and letters written before the coup were used by Margaret in writing "Nightmare In Athens."

"These letters, clippings from Greek and foreign newspapers and my own memory of the events were the basis of the book," she says. Writing it was really a kind of catharsis."

Margaret continues to write in behalf of her husband and his movement, including letters to

congressmen. Senators Edmund Muskie and George McGovern, likely candidates for the Democratic nomination for president, are strong supporters of Andreas' cause, she points out.

She also hopes to gain stronger commitments from Senators Charles Percy and Adlai Stevenson III. (Margaret worked in the presidential campaign of Stevenson's father).

Margaret believes her experiences in Greece before and after the junta coup could be the basis of more books ('I would like to try some fiction,' she says) and movie scripts.

"Nightmare In Athens" may be read in Greece, she says, but the book will have to come in through underground channels.

"The Greek is more of a talker than a writer," Margaret explains, "but he loves an exchange of ideas. The present regime has closed the Greek's mouth."

Maggie Denies Trying To Bend U.S. Policy

BY GEORGE WELLER
Daily News Foreign Service

ATHENS—Margaret Papandreou, daughter-in-law of former prime minister George Papandreou, denied Friday that letters she wrote to the United States were meant to influence U.S. action or policy.

Her only motive in writing the letters, including one to Lady Bird Johnson, she said, was a hope that they would "motivate politicians" to "look into the facts."

Margaret, formerly of Elmhurst, Ill., who is called "Maggie" by the Greeks, is the wife of Andreas Papandreou, son of George. Andreas was instrumental in marshaling the votes by which his father's supporters overthrew the George Athanasiadis Novas cabinet.

He also has been under military investigation because of his alleged link to Aspida, the leftist anti-NATO faction in the Greek armed forces, and Maggie was called to testify before the military tribunal investigating her husband.

IN AN interview in her home at an Athens suburb, Maggie said:

"The call to testify is a result of statements I made in my letters to friends in America. My letters reached the press, although this was not my intent."

In her letters, Margaret had lauded her father-in-law for permitting a rightist general to remain who "was a pro-royalist to boot. This was the carrot handed to the king so other changes could be made."

Margaret was questioned by the intelligence officers about her contention that in the army "under our noses the professionals had prepared a trap. Stories started leaking out that officers under inquiry had written depositions asserting that Andreas Papandreou was their true leader."

One of the cashiered officers has testified that he approached Andreas for support and got a promise, but Andreas denies that.

MAGGIE, WHO formerly had her own public relations firm in Minneapolis, explains her distribution of letters in the United States, without restricting their publication, as follows:

"I am accustomed to functioning in a democracy where a citizen is free to express his opinion and urge people to share his concern, where one can speak frankly and forthrightly and stand up for one's beliefs. It was in this spirit I wrote the letters."

Maggie, tall, slim and articulate, is no political amateur. She helped guide her novice professor husband to victory in Patras in the election in the spring of 1964.

Her experience as a Minneapolis delegate in the Minnesota Democratic campaigns for Adlai Stevenson, Orville Freeman and Hubert Humphrey made her adept and intuitive. She became famous in Patras.

the Papandreou home town for her answer to new-found "cousins" who insisted on embracing her: "Are you a family cousin or a political cousin?"

CRITICS charge that Maggie made the gulf between Constantine and the majority party worse by her bold criticism of Constantine. She wrote the White House, "The king has no right, according to the constitution, not to sign any change in his cabinet the prime minister wants to make."

The reference was to the king's having blocked George Papandreou's plan to drop from the cabinet anti-Communist Defense Minister Peter Garoufalias and take the post himself.

Constantine, ~~contradicting~~ Margaret's White House letter, wrote the elder Papandreou, "Never at any moment or in any manner have I denied that it is the right of the prime minister to replace one of his ministers. I ask myself how it is possible for you to state things that do not correspond with the actual facts."

MAGGIE, daughter of a Chicago auto parts dealer and eldest of five sisters, finds herself accused of attacking the institution of monarchy.

"That is a misinterpretation," she says. "I have respect for the institutions of this country. I made it clear that my father-in-law does not raise the issue of monarchy, yes or no, but the manner in which the king functions in this country. One of my foremost concerns was that the situation might be exploited by the far left."

Maggie says that "a contributing factor" in her intervention was the "vicious attacks on my husband in the press. I know that this is a part of political life, but I felt my husband's side had never been adequately explained."

When Maggie told her father-in-law she was appealing to the White House and her faculty friends, the ex-premier was taken aback. He wanted to know: "Did you say anything about monarchy or communism?"

Papandreou Power Play Ended

in Greece

BY SAM MODIANO

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

ATHENS, Jan. 13—Greek citizens are viewing with mixed emotions the imminent and probably final departure from this country of Andreas Papandreou. In seven years of residence in Athens and an extraordinary career in Greek politics, he has made himself one of the most controversial figures in the nation's modern history.

It is said in Athens that Papandreou has received four offers of university posts in Sweden, Canada and the United States. Among these are one at Northwestern university and another at Berkeley, Cal.

Helped Bring on Coup

Observers believe Papandreou's hair-trigger temper, his shiftiness in obtaining and discarding partners, his impatience and willingness to link himself with communist groups, were catalysts that have contributed to the present national Greek political muddle.

Papandreou's open and public campaign to dethrone King Constantine provided a major leverage that ultimately resulted in the flight of the king and his royal household to Rome last Dec. 14, it is believed.

His aggressive and reportedly vicious campaign for personal election and overwhelming parliamentary strength for his



Andreas Papandreou

Center Union party led to the military coup that ended democratic processes in the country last April, observers say.

The military junta retains its rule of Greece, altho it is considered friendly to King Constantine.

Papandreou's father, George, a veteran of Greek politics and the major builder of the Center Union organization, recently said of his son: "His friends have ruined

"His friends have ruined

[Continued from first page]

him; his toes have made him a god."

Why He Failed

Other students of the Greek political scene told me: "Papandreou failed because he was eager to gain absolute power for himself. He had no scruples in choosing his means. He failed."

Still others in the Athens political arena have said that Papandreou, with a more moderate ambition and better appreciation of the political climate of Greece, would have been able to govern a prosperous, democratic nation as successor to his father and leader of a progressive and liberal party.

Undoubtedly all these summations and statements are true. But Papandreou seemingly cut himself off from any real Greek sympathy by his participation in the infamous and now reasonably well documented Aspida [Shield] plot. This was hatched by a group of young Greek military officers, reportedly with the assistance and guidance of Papandreou.

Their intention was to overthrow the monarchy, withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty organization, open the country to the Communists [thus giving the Soviet Union its foothold on the northern shores of the Mediterranean], close out American bases, and silence Voice of America broadcasts to the middle east.

The program was so foreign to Papandreou's background of American education, political orientation, and his supposedly highly conservative economic doctorate obtained at Harvard university, that, upon its discovery in 1965, his participation was widely doubted.

Grivas Forced Inquiry

Initial accusations in connection with the Aspida plot came from Gen. George Grivas, commander of Greek Cypriot forces and a leader of the rebels who fought Britain's rule of Cyprus. Grivas' reports of suspicious activities among the young officers of units stationed in Cyprus were "played down" by George Papandreou, Andrea's father who was then premier of Greece.

Grivas gathered further evidence and presented it to King Constantine, forcing George Papandreou to institute an inquiry. This led to the arrest of 10 junior officers. Subsequent confirmations of the existence of a wide-spread, well-planned secret organization involved

some very senior commanders and Andreas Papandreou.

Andreas Papandreou was a member of parliament at the time, having been elected from his father's constituency of Patras. In this position he was untouchable by the civil courts and he did little to deny the rumors of his participation in the overthrow plotting.

Demanded Defense Post

So strong did the younger Papandreou consider his political ramparts that in July, 1966, he demanded that King Constantine turn over the defense ministry to him. When the young king refused—having heard all the reports and knowing well the implacable intention of Papandreou to end the monarchy—Papandreou resigned a ministerial portfolio.

His intention, however, was to overthrow the government of his father's party by demanding a vote of confidence, thru supporters remaining in the parliament. It was at this point, April 14, 1967, that the parliament was dissolved by royal decree and the junta—supposedly moving desperately to the king's defense—took power.

Both Papandreous were detained by the military within hours but were not immediately imprisoned. Instead they were kept for some weeks in a residential hotel outside Athens. Military officers ranging in age and rank from the most junior to some of the country's most respected, and

senior generals also were detained.

Question of Tribunal

Another sweeping and unrestricted inquiry into the Aspida affair was launched. Authorities said they had not determined whether to charge the junior Papandreou with "offenses against the state" or with outright treason. There also was the question of whether he, as a civilian, should be tried by military or civil tribunal.

During the summer of 1967, the junta, headed by Gen. Gregorios Spandidakis, war hero chief of staff of the Greek military establishment, sought means to avoid a public trial. At one point there was planning for the banishment of Papandreou. Then on Aug. 27, an Athens public prosecutor filed a indictment—civil in form—against Andreas Papandreou and 10 others, charging conspiracy to commit high treason.

A month earlier Papandreou had been placed in the Averoff prison in Athens. There physicians, examining him in routine fashion, discovered that tuberculosis, previously arrested, had recurred in virulent form.

Johnson Concerned

No trial was convened. During August and September, last year, academic groups in the United States exerted pressure on the state department and upon Greek governmental groups in behalf of Papandreou. As early as last June,

Papandreou was represented in Athens by Edmund G. Brown, formerly governor of California. Brown was governor when Papandreou was head of the economics department of the state university at Berkeley, 1961, and the two became acquainted then. Brown predicted after conferences in Athens, that his client "probably would be allowed to return to the United States."

One other facet of the Aspida arrest involved the publication of a letter from Papandreou's wife, the former Margaret Chant of Elmhurst, Ill., to American friends reportedly in Washington. The document was reprinted in full in Greek newspapers July 28, and termed editorially "a political scandal."

Warned Against Military

Mrs. Papandreou urged in her letter [which she later declared was dispatched to friends for private circulation only] that "unless a strong government is formed in Greece a military takeover will occur . . . America must support the people of Greece." She also urged: "Inform American officials of the situation."

This document was dated several days before parliament was dissolved.

Miss Chant met Papandreou while she was a student at the University of Minnesota and married him in 1957. She retained her American citizenship but her husband's was



George Papandreou poses for family picture with his daughter-in-law, the former Margaret Chant of Elmhurst, Ill., and her children, from left, George, 13; Sophie, 11; Nick, 9, and Andrico, 6.

automatically lifted by state department rules when he was elected to the Greek parliament in 1964.

Papandreou's entire career has followed a pattern of violent change. Born in Chios in 1909, he studied law in Athens university. When only 20, he left the school and Greece because his father had deserted his mother to remarry. The second wife was then one of Greece's greatest actresses.

Taught at Northwestern

The young Papandreou did not leave Europe until 1940, when Nazi armies overran Greece. He went to the United States, volunteered for the navy and obtained American citizenship in 1945. A brilliant student, he entered Harvard and obtained a doctorate in economics by 1950. He instructed at Minnesota for two years, was an assistant professor at Northwestern university for two years and then became head of the economics department at the University of California.

He returned to Greece in 1929, as a Fulbright fellow to investigate the country's economic condition. Two years later, Premier Constantine Karamanlis, founder of the right wing National Radical party and chief political opponent of the elder Papandreou, invited Andreas to come back to Greece as economic adviser to the Central bank, with a \$36,000 annual salary. This was one of the highest ever paid a civil servant.

When I asked Karamanlis why he made it, he replied: "I wanted to tame his father and make him understand that Greece like the United States and Britain should have two political parties, succeeding each other in power, without personal antagonisms that have badly damaged democratic institutions of this country."

Hated Shadow Role

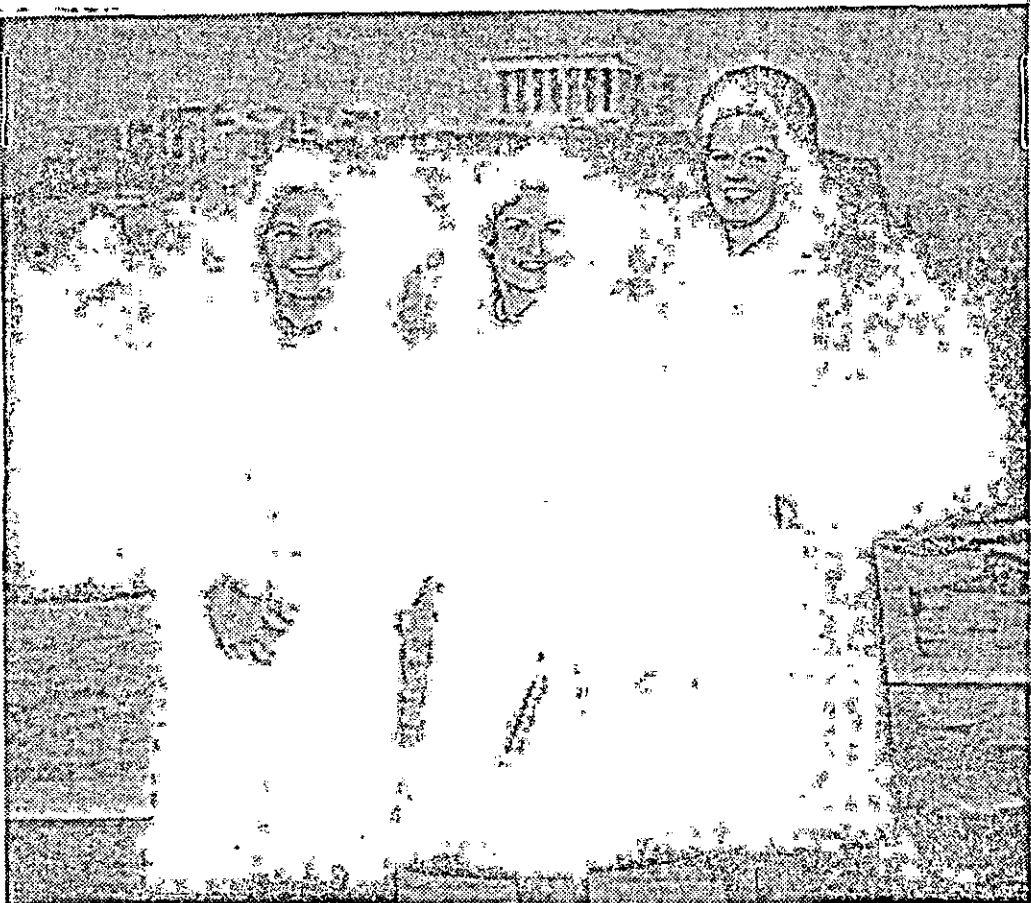
The job brought Andreas back under the influence of his father. Two years later, 1964, he was elected to parliament under his paternal patron and became "minister to the prime minister". This meant he had a portfolio in his father's office, the elder Papandreou having won a parliamentary majority and the premiership in the same election.

"It is unfortunate that his ambition was not satisfied with a role in the shadow of his powerful father," a veteran politician commented.

Last Dec. 23, Col. George Papadopoulos, acting for the junta, announced an amnesty for Papandreou and 300 other prisoners, many being officers already sentenced for their parts in the Aspida plot. Andreas left his prison cell on Christmas eve, looking 10 years older than the day he entered prison some months earlier.

Can Go Anywhere

Since then he has been informed that he may have a Greek passport and "go anywhere in the world he wishes." The United States embassy in Athens has informed Mrs. Papandreou that her husband would be granted a visa for a return to the United States. She and their two children continue to hold American passports and can travel with him at their own decision.



MRS. ANDREAS Papandreou (right), the former Margaret Chant of Elmhurst, hosted Lady Bird Johnson during the president's wife's recent visit to Athens. With them is Mrs. Henry R. Labouisse, wife of the Greek Ambassador to the U.S. In the background is the acropolis. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chant, 145 Clinton, Mrs. Papandreou is the first lady of Greece. She was graduated from York high school and the University of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Papandreou make their home in Psyhiko, a small town outside Athens. They have four children.

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Greeks Find Maggie

a Bit Too Prophetic

BY GEORGE WELLER
Daily News Foreign Service

ATHENS—America's "royal women," Wallis Warfield Simpson, Grace Kelly and Hope Cook, now have an improbable rival in Greece in a girl named Maggie from Elmhurst, Ill.

She was just plain Maggie Chant' back home and she's already "Maggie" to the millions who eat olives with bread and drink resin wine.

But Greece's new royalist cabinet insists that this educated, statuesque Maggie is an enemy of the throne. That's because she is now Maggie Papandreou, daughter-in-law and adviser of George Papandreou, the 77-year-old ex-premier fighting King Constantine.

The elder Papandreou has a

majority, but Maggie's margin looks bigger. Even Wally Simpson never succeeded in getting herself denounced by a foreign minister. But Maggie has knocked the king's men for a loop.

A bitter attack in Parliament against Maggie by Foreign Minister George Melas stopped Monday night's session in a near riot lasting 10 minutes. Maggie's supporters in the majority Center Union Party tried to maul the royalist minister, threw paper balls and newspapers at him and drove him temporarily from the platform.

MAGGIE'S defect is condoned by American men but unforgivable to Greeks: she knows too much about politics and shows it.

Melas, a withered 71-year-old diplomat with vulpine eyes

in a Mephistophelean face, condemned Maggie, who is low-voiced, tall and formidably kind-hearted, for writing what he called "ugly letters" to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Dean Rusk, Hubert Humphrey and assorted college professors.

"The dear lady is strangely concerned," he said bitterly.

What soured the veteran minister—sometimes known as "the sweetest of Greece's molasses"—was that Maggie foresaw the future too well.

Maggie can prophesy trouble coming to King Constantine with more accuracy than any seeress since the priestesses of Delphi. Yet she learned her dark arts by campaigning for the late Adlai E. Stevenson and going to journalism school at the University of Minnesota.

"This gracious lady forecast with certainty," Melas angrily told a group of 100 foreign correspondents, "not only the fact that a divergency of view would occur between king and premier, but also with great precision what events would follow this clash. All her forecasts were curiously confirmed by events."

MAGGIE'S delphic cunning, Melas revealed, was actually due simply to her being tipped off beforehand by her father-in-law.

Melas attacked Maggie, whom he called "the gracious Mrs. Papandreou," for "representing the king as acting unconstitutionally and against the will of the people. She moreover exhorts an intervention of the

U.S.A. to save democratic ideals in Greece."

Melas drew this conclusion from Maggie's White House letters, in which she said that if Constantine dumped her father-in-law, leader of the parliamentary majority, "the king will be taking an unconstitutional, undemocratic act against the will of the people and the horrible thing for me as an American is to have Americans linked up with something so against our own democratic ideals."

MAGGIE, in her first letter to Lady Bird, declared that the American embassy was divided into two camps. In one were the CIA and military attaches, who favored the king and his armed forces. In the other were Henry Labouisse (ambassador until last March) and the minis-

ter counsellor, Norbert Anschuetz, who favored her father-in-law's majority.

Maggie's letter, as read out indignantly by Melas, closed with an appeal to Mrs. Johnson:

"If America has no involvement, and I hope she hasn't, then she must indicate she stands on the side of democracy. I write this letter to you personally because of our friendship, second because you are a woman of ideals of patriotism and deep concern that your husband succeed in expressing America—the real America—throughout the world."

THE ATTACK on Maggie opened up a new front for her overworked husband, 47-year-

old Andreas Papandreou, whom she married in Nevada in 1951 after they met while he was a professor of economics at the University of Minnesota.

He has threatened Athenian newspapers with libel suits. Besides linking him with a leftist army plot, they charge that he is still collecting his professor's salary from the University of California.

The direct attack by Melas did not appear to have helped much a palace cabinet that is in its third week but still lacks any parliamentary support.

But whether the government of Premier George Athanasiadis Novas can weather the Wednesday when Parliament is storm may be determined Wednesday when Parliament is expected to take a vote of confidence.

Du Page has connection to Greece

By Tasia Kavvadias

During her visit to the United States, Margaret Papandreou, wife of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou, has scheduled university speaking engagements at Harvard and Yale and Wellesley College in the East—and the College of Du Page.

A native of Elmhurst in Du Page County, she was the guest of honor at a small gathering over the weekend at the college in Glen Ellyn, where she talked about relations between Greece and Turkey, worldwide nuclear disarmament, women in politics and having been the star of York High School's girls basketball team.

The self-described "expert tree climber of Clinton Avenue" said she was once asked if she had ever dreamed of being the wife of Greece's prime minister.

"I said 'No,' I dreamed I would grow up to be the prime minister of Greece," Margaret Papandreou, 63, said.

The former Margaret Chant met Andreas Papandreou in a Minneapolis dentist's office in 1948. She operated a small public relations firm; he was an associate professor of economics at the University of Minnesota.



Tribune photo by John Dziuban

Margaret Papandreou [right], wife of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou, talks to Jane Spigel [left] and Merlyn Lawrence at a College of Du Page reception in the Elmhurst native's honor.

An ardent feminist, her primary focus today is Women for a Meaningful Summit, an international umbrella group pressuring the two superpowers for nuclear test bans, total disarmament and a halt to the arms race in space.

"The Irancon, while an embarrassment domestically, may be the springboard for a new summit," she said. "The Gorbachev proposal to remove medium-range missiles in Europe may be a real break in the negotiations."

"World peace depends largely on women's roles in the political arena, she said. "It's the bastion of male power that is difficult to crack."

Reforms in Greek law now allow women in that country to have an abortion and purchase an automobile without a man's consent. Papandreou herself protested outside the Greek parliament during the abortion controversy last summer.

"I told my husband what I was going to do and he just shook his head and said, 'I guess you have to do what you have to do,'" she said.

The author of "Nightmare in Athens," an autobiographical account of the 1967 junta takeover in Greece, Papandreou traced her journalistic roots to the school newspaper of York High School, where she also was active in the

Girls Athletic Association. The paper carried her semi-humor-gossip column that included goings-on at the school.

Papandreou defended her country in Friday's confrontation with Turkey that almost brought the two nations to war. Turkey backed off plans to send ships into the Aegean Sea Saturday after Greece threatened to block the entry and close a U.S. Navy communications base near Athens.

"Greece is morally right on this," Papandreou said. "This is a question of continental shelf rights. Turkey has sent ships into the waters, our sovereign territory, thus creating provocation."

Inside



Tribune photo by John Dziekan

Greece-Du Page connection

Margaret Papandreu, wife of the Greek premier, recalls her years of growing up in suburban Elmhurst at a speaking engagement at College of Du Page. Page 7.