

Spotlight

Brazilian Chief

Goulart Growing Into Presidency

By ROBERT BERRELEZ
Of the Associated Press

BRASILIA, Brazil (AP)—He drives a small car along with the rest of the traffic whizzing down the new wide avenues of Brasilia. He doesn't look like a millionaire. In public he doesn't act like one.

Joao "Jango" Goulart is not only a millionaire, but the president of the largest nation in Latin America. Today many Brazilians say he has begun to act like a president although military leaders last August did not want him in the job.

The men in command of the military then—they since have resigned—charged that Jango Goulart was too far left, tied too closely to Communism, to move into the presidential palace Janio Quadros left with his sudden resignation Aug. 25.

When Goulart goes to Washington Tuesday to visit President Kennedy, North Americans will not see much of the old Goulart left—the political heir of Dictator Getulio Vargas, the ex-labor minister who was accused of working with Communists to strengthen his political hand, the ex-vice president who charged foreign firms bled Brazil.

As president and leader of 70 million Brazilians, Joao (pronounced jo-own, almost rhyming with go-down) Goulart has moved into the center in the political spectrum. He is not and never was a Communist.

Under military pressure, the Brazilian congress adopted a parliamentary system of government that left Goulart as a mere figurehead president.

But Goulart apparently has outgrown the boundaries cut out for him. He seems to wield considerable influence.

"The parliamentary system is in a transitory stage," observes one deputy, Joao Mendes. "We have what still amounts to a presidential system. Goulart was elected vice president and he is now president with as much authority as the council of ministers."

This latter group is headed by Prime Minister Tancredo Neves.

Goulart looks forward to his trip to the United States, and to meeting Kennedy—"a man of my own generation, of progressive spirit."

"Relations between the United States and Brazil are progressing normally, that is, within the climate of traditional friendship and good understanding," Goulart told his reporter. "Beyond this and within the dynamics of international relations, the prospects are good for the strengthening of that friendship with real benefits to both countries and for the continent."

Kennedy and Goulart will find they have a lot in common. Both are wealthy. Both are 44 years old. Both are Roman Catholics. Both have attractive wives.

Look Carefully

Gay Prague Not So Gay Underneath

By LOYAL GOULD
Of the Associated Press

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Communists call Prague the Paris of the East Bloc. There are night clubs, strip joints, jazz spots, swank restaurants—all the things the Communists usually condemn as evidence of capitalist decay.

It's communism with a juke box, as one Englishman here put it.

A Westerner's eyes might pop, coming here after a tour of the rest of the drab Communist world.

You see people pretty well dressed. Stores seem well stocked. Restaurants serve international foods. Strip dancers peel to Cole Porter's "Love for Sale." You can order Scotch whisky, bubbling Crimean champagne and Hungarian wines.

This is a showcase for communism. Not only for Westerners, but also for visitors from the rest of the Communist world—except Albania and Red China—and from the emerging African and Asian nations the Communists want to woo.

"This is a paradise compared to East Berlin," said a touring East German.

"It's all part of a grand plan," said a West European businessman who visits often. "They want to remove from communism the symbol of a badly clothed, unshaven fellow poised with a bomb."

But communism under the regime of President Antonin Novotny exists behind the glitter of Prague. There are the secret police and many curbs on freedom of the individual.

Plain clothesmen keep long vigils outside hotels where foreigners stay.

They do their best to stop Czechs from making contact with foreigners, even with those from the rest of the Soviet bloc.

The night life seems gay to the visitor, but to the Czech it is nothing like the "Golden Prague" of the past.

"Look carefully," said an elderly Czech who knows Western life, "and you'll see that nothing is done with the lightness and the ease you find in the West. It's too forced here. There's no freedom in it."

Though they are much better off than people in most Communist countries, Czechs complain. Their biggest complaint is lack of freedom. "Hundreds of American tourists come here every year," said a Czech, "and all they can do is marvel that we are not as poor in material things as some people in the west believe."



(AP Wirephoto)

Before Taxes

Prince Rainier and his wife, Princess Grace, rulers of the principality of Monaco, were in a party mood at a New Year's celebration in Monte Carlo last year, but that was before the French suggested Monacans pay income taxes.

Tax Man at Monaco's Door

By HARVEY HUDSON
Of the Associated Press

PARIS—Monaco's status as a never-never land is in danger. The famed casino is still solid on its foundations and the roulette wheels run true. Prince Rainier and Princess Grace are cozily settled in the 120-room palace. The 65-man royal guard in chocolate soldier uniforms is ever loyal.

But the gloom among the palm trees can never be washed away by the blue Mediterranean or burned away by Monaco's brilliant sunshine.

The problem is simple: income taxes.

France has suggested that perhaps Monacans should pay income taxes.

Prince Rainier says that would be the end of the principality.

But President Charles de Gaulle has never flinched at turning French wrath on Russia, the United States or England. He apparently has no qualms about stinging France's littlest neighbor either.

Solemn negotiations on the subject are in progress between France and Monaco. When the talks are over, Monacans are likely to learn more about taxes.

Fictitious Independence

Monaco lives in a state of fictitious independence through French tolerance. Its 300 acres are surrounded by France and the sea. Its 21,000 residents—only about 2,500 of them Monacan citizens—could not live or die without France.

Visitors arrive on French trains, by French highways, or land by plane at a French air-

port. Practically everything consumed in the principality comes from or through France. Except for souvenir coins, all the money is French.

More and more plants—electronic, medical supplies, perfumes, plastics—have been moving into Monaco because there are no corporation or personal income taxes.

French competitors shrieked as products made in Monaco entered France without duty.

Mortal Blow
Then Prince Rainier fell out with Emile Pelletier, the Frenchman who was acting as minister of state—or premier—of Monaco. Rainier fired Pel-

letier after a heated exchange. Pelletier was incensed, and so was De Gaulle.

The Monacan minister of state is named by the prince from a list of three candidates nominated by France. De Gaulle held off submitting a new list of names and called for a review of the French-Monacan treaty. After some preliminary talk on minor points, France came out flatly and said it thought Monacans should be subjected to the same tax structure as Frenchmen.

"We are extremely anxious to come to an agreement with France on many problems but direct taxation would be an attack on the very roots of our sovereignty," said Prince Rainier.

The issue is not resolved. But a mortal blow has been struck at the complacency of Monacans, who thought they could live in a tax-free world as long as each ruler supplied an heir to rule the principality.

Not Deportable

NEW YORK (AP)—A U.S. District judge has ruled that Herman F. Marks, former chief executioner for Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, is a man without a country and not deportable.

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Argentina's New President Took the Job Reluctantly

BUENOS AIRES—Jose Maria Guido is the "commonest of common men," an acquaintance says. His political ambitions weren't great and he shied away from political fights.

Today he is president of Argentina, an office that meant continual conflict for the past four years.

The stocky, 5-foot-4 lawyer reached the top in the rough and tumble of politics almost by chance, without even trying.

In taking over the presidency, he succeeds his close friend Arturo Frondizi, who was overthrown in a row with the nation's military chiefs.

Guido was virtually pushed into the job and assumed it reluctantly. He had remained loyal to Frondizi to the end.

As senate president Guido was next in line—a position he had moved into in 1958 as a result of another political fight when Frondizi quarreled with Vice President Alejandro Gomez and forced Gomez out.

Born in Buenos Aires 51 years ago, Guido started his career as a lawyer in the small town of Viedman, capital of Rio Negro Province at the barren southern tip of Argentina.

As a young man he showed an interest in politics, though insisting he never really wanted to be a politician. He rose to become secretary of the Radical

Party's national committee in 1954-55 when it was the chief opposition to Dictator Juan D. Peron.

Guido's adopted province sent him to the senate in 1958 and that same year he became president of the senate with the resignation of Vice President Gomez.

When Frondizi was out of the country, he served as acting president. He got a kick out of having friends in for dinner and donning the presidential blue and white sash as a joke. Now the sash is his by his own right.

Guido is a political liberal and an able—if not dramatic—speaker.

With his wife and two children he lives in a modest two-story house in the Belgrano district of Buenos Aires.



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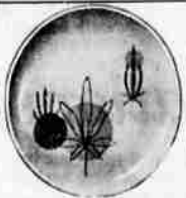
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