

For years the colonels have been plotting and preparing to seize power, in view of governing with arbitrary methods. When they discovered the appropriate opportunity to do so and thanks to the vital position which they occupied, they carried out the military coup of the 21st of April 1967.

They alleged, that a direct communist threat existed and that in view of saving the country, it had been necessary for the army to intervene.

They contended, that they had stocks of evidence at their disposal.

But they produced no evidence of a conspiracy, the detention of arms etc.

~~It is out of doubt~~

There is no doubt, that the communist threat was a pretext which the colonels advanced. What they knew that such a threat did not even exist - all the more so as the right wing party was in power at the time and the State was capable of stamping out any communist attempt, through legal procedures.

Having seized power, they completely abolished all rights.

Personal rights ceased to exist. Freedom of the Press ceased to exist. People were arrested and imprisoned and national-minded citizens deported, without any Court of procedure being respected (Aphel). Those who were arrested, were ~~substantially~~ tortured. All this is mentioned in the Report of the Human Rights Committee.

Immunity was removed. Thirty judicial officials were discharged, seven of them were members of the Supreme Court (Arens Pages)

They were discharged by an act of the Council of Ministers without

The civil services, as a whole, were ~~not~~ disenchanted with the reason that their very being depended in some way of reorganising and revitalizing them. Civil servants of numerous were discharged/dissuaded simply for refusing to become the puppets of the colonials.

In their so-called heads to reconstitute the State on a better basis, they drew up the text of a Constitution, which they submitted to a plebiscite. This was held in September 1968.

The plebiscite was held under martial-law, under severe censorship and with a total lack of freedom. The colonials declared that the Constitution was liberal and democratic.

But they reserved themselves the right to veto whenever they wished to decide to do so, the disposition concerning personal rights and the democratic form of government.

The dispositions, by which the democratic institutions had been abolished, were also kept in force. Under the new "Constitution" which the colonials proclaimed as "democratic and liberal", the Council of State annulled the acts by which the judges had been discharged, as it considered that the democratic principle of Public Law, had been violated.

The government of the colonials acted in a tyrannical fashion.

It proclaimed that the Council of State's decision was non-resistant, although their ^{own} constitution which they had ~~law~~ established that the decisions of the Council of State are compulsory for the Administration.

It also discharged the Chairman of the Council of State by procuring that it had accepted his resignation, which he had, in reality, never submitted. Simultaneously it (the Govt of the colonials) proceeded with the deportation of three of the discharged judges' attorneys.

Under the pressure of international public opinion, the government of the colonies regularly proclaims measures alleviating the

Revision of Decisions taken by Special Military Courts

Nonetheless, the ~~was~~ system in which this is applied, provides for no substantive protection ~~to persons sentenced after having been~~ convicted for political reasons.

Judiciary Control of Deportees and the creation established
of Appeal, nonetheless ~~was~~ a Committee of Judges deportation for extremely long periods of time without being able to have recourse to normal judiciary control

The severity of Censorship without the corresponding relevant dispositions of the Constitution, being ~~that such~~ rigorous

The Publication of the Press Law entailing the ~~inherent~~ "so called" liberty of the press and which has gone further than its contents are so undefined, the sentences it determines so severe and even out of proportion with the degree of its violation, that any expression of opinion or the publication of any news item are susceptible of ~~falling~~ coming under its disposition and liable of prosecution in front of a Special Military Court. The gravity of the sentences entailed get ~~greater~~ The feeling of fear is amplified by the gravity of the sentences

Furthermore the severe sentences given to the publishers of the Ethos newspaper and to former Minister Zizdis - which led to the suspension of its publication - prove, that any expression which does not meet with the approval of the column has no chance of escaping from the military judges' ~~arrest~~ even if it clearly does not constitute a violation of their own undemocratic laws.

Indeed, when the opinion was expressed that there was a need for national unity, follows the attempt to assassinate Makarim and Giorgulji's assassination)

Indeed, then, following the attempt to assassinate Makarim and Giorgulji's assassination, the opinion was expressed that there existed a need for national unity, this was considered as the propagation of disturbing news.

Time table for the Application of Disposition concerning Personal Right.

The ^{provision} It was recently announced that the disposition concerning personal right is being set into force, without though the constitutional dispositions ^{provision} concerning ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{horizontal} courts having been ~~not~~ set in vigour.

That is why special military courts are functioning. These are composed of four officers and 7 are judge. In this context a letter written by future of the discharged judges, amongst them Supreme Judges

Ant. Flores and K. Papadimitriou were published
in the Vienna newspaper on April 25th. 1970.

Although ^{courts} ~~courts~~ they constituted have habits
~~distinctly~~ ~~highly~~ ~~prominent~~ ~~heavy~~ ~~substance~~ ~~in~~ ~~various~~
distinguished personalities, who are known for their
national opinions and patriotic activities, ~~for~~ ~~having~~ ~~because~~
they violated Law 509/1967, which was published in view of
countering communism although there is no
doubt that they ~~aspire~~ desire the return of
the democratic regime.

Members were deported according to the plan
of the Minister of Public Order. Thus threat
constantly hangs over the heads of all citizens.
Recently 40 officers as well as a number of
civilians were deported, after having been
in prison for many months.

The independence of the judiciary has
not since civilians the feeling of security for
it is what the principle of immutability which
was vained and judges discharged, as mentioned
above. But to those who were discharged it
is forbidden to exercise as lawyers or even
to ~~have~~ go abroad. The ~~statement~~ ~~published~~
S. S. at ~~Flora~~ ~~published~~ ~~with~~ ~~risk~~.
statements concerning this matter in the
newspapers to Vienna of July 12. 1969 and in others
on June 14th. 1970.

Citizens are forbidden to go abroad
because they vote in favor of dictatorship

The Council did not annul the provisions
by which passports were refused, as lacking
justification, and ~~rather~~ consequently arbitrary, in
view of the commonly accepted principles of law.

But the vice-president and minister of interior
Patterson, criticized the Council d'Hort and said it
is obliged to respect decisions made in this
context by the Administration, which do not
impede personal freedom but are a national
necessity.

Something must be improved by the
principles professed by the colonies that public
order, the state security, with a interest are
all identified with the government of
the country by themselves.

Thus Jho, "as far as elections are
concerned, the colonies state contracts that "The
Revolution determined objectives and not deadlines"
and that the prime minister keeps on repeating
that "keeps on not accomplished by public".

In a recent interview, referring to the
supposed to be a representative assembly of
50 members, under 50 years of age the age of 50
Jho will be attended by bodies appointed
by themselves, when it was remarked that
this could be a part of parliament, he
said "that word sounds bad".

I do not, in this context, feel
to remember mention the institutional law
being proposed by the colonies and the code
of civil conduct of the Greek citizen

These 20 columns through her statements, artifices and devious statements to reduce international public opinion, dare talk about civil conduct!

This is a short description of the situation under which the Greek people is suffering.

The world was not aware of the dangers that this situation involves and which, some day, will provoke a volcanic explosion of public indignation which will have consequences of a more general and painful nature.