

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CHRONICLE

MAY 18 1973

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In a Greek Jail

Editor — . . . Between February 26 and March 4, 1973, several Greek lawyers were arrested after they had defended students who had come into conflict with the regime. These lawyers were held incommunicado and no official charges were brought against them. All of them were subjected to torture. One of them, Constantine Alavanos, was reported screaming night and day. On April 11 or 12 a well-known newspaperwoman, Virginia Tsuderous, was arrested by military police. She has been in jail at least 36 days, yet no charges have been brought against her. Another lawyer, Peponis Anastase, who was general director of the Greek radio under the government of George Papandreou, has also been arrested. When his family sought to bring him some medicine he requires for a heart condition, they were turned away. When a prisoner is held incommunicado, as Anastase is, we can safely assume that prisoner is being tortured. Eight Greek citizens, ranging in age from 21 to 53 years old, were recently referred for courtmartial. Their crime? Singing songs written by Mikis Teodorakis and reciting leftist poetry in an Athens restaurant.

Since 1953, Greece has accepted the Human Rights Convention. However, the present regime has suspended the civil and human rights provisions of the Greek constitution, claiming a state of "internal conditions dangerous to public order and national security." But the political situation in Greece does not warrant the continuance of such Gostapo-like tactics. Furthermore, such a suspension of basic human rights is contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. When Greek citizens, from the finest of public servants to simple singers of songs, are being subjected to arbitrary imprisonment and torture, it is time for all of us who are able to speak freely to express our profound outrage.

GINETTA SAGAN,
Amnesty International.

Atherton.

Press Intelligence, Inc.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

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Greek Repression

VIRGINIA TSUDEROUS, a widely known Greek journalist, daughter of a former prime minister, is one of a number of Greek citizens reported to have been arrested this spring by the Greek military regime, which is evidently turning the screws in a new phase of repression of human rights.

Miss Tsuderous has been under arrest and in jail without charges for at least 36 days, according to the international organization for protecting human rights, Amnesty International. A letter recounting her fate and that of other politically imprisoned Greeks appears today in Letters to the Editor.

The United States Government, which very heavily subsidizes and underpins the Greek military regime, is in a strong position to press a demand for elementary justice for Miss Tsuderous and the other Greek political prisoners. The least it could ask is that they be brought to trial.

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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NEW YORK, N.Y.
TIMES

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S - 1,407,549

MAY 18 1973

Ervin Panel Gets Material On Anti-McGovern Letter

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Senator George McGovern of South Dakota has turned over to the Senate committee investigating Watergate his files on an election-year letter-writing campaign said to have been aimed at discrediting him among Greek-Americans.

The material was requested by the committee and its chairman, Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina. Mr. McGovern has not asked for an investigation.

The anti-McGovern campaign was said to have consisted of the reprinting in Greek-American newspapers three weeks before the Presidential election of the text of a letter written to Mr. McGovern on Aug. 18, 1972, by Mayor John P. Rousakis of Savannah, Ga.

In the letter, Mr. Rousakis complained that the Democratic Presidential candidate had acted irresponsibly by releasing a statement of his proposed policy toward Greece's military government through a man Mr. Rousakis described as "an obscure, Greek Communist journalist."

RAPID CITY, S. D.
JOURNAL

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- 30,759
S - 30,675

McGovern has given election files to Senate Watergate committee

By LAWRENCE E. KNUTSON
WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. George McGovern has turned over to the Senate Watergate investigating committee his files on an election-eye letter writing campaign said to have been aimed at discrediting him among Greek-Americans.

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The anti-McGovern campaign was said to have consisted of the reprinting in Greek-American newspapers three weeks before the presidential election of the text of a letter written to McGovern on Aug. 18, 1972, by Mayor John P. Rousakis of Savannah, Ga.

In the letter Rousakis complained that McGovern acted irresponsibly by releasing a statement of his proposed U.S. policy toward Greece's military government through a man Rousakis described as "an obscure, Greek Communist journalist."

It has been alleged that the Rousakis letter was widely circulated by the Democrats for Nixon organization headed by former Treasury Secretary John Connally.

John Holm, an aide to McGovern, gave this description of the sequence of events:

During the Democratic convention, shortly after McGovern received the Democratic presidential nomination, he received a letter from Ervin

Demetriopoulos, an exiled on-the-time Nazis became vice president of the Greek government of Democrats for

Demetriopoulos asked for a re-examination of McGovern's policy toward Greece and released the results.

McGovern shortly thereafter received a letter of complaint from Sam Nazis, described by Holm as prominent in American organizations favorable to the pre-1947 Greek regime.

A second letter followed from Mayor Rousakis, and that letter was widely circulated in the Greek-American press at about the same time in February.

Nixon, Holm said.

According to Holm, Rousakis retracted his description of Demetriopoulos as an "obscure Greek Communist" journalist in January, two months after the campaign had ended.

"But by that time it had obviously hurt both Demetrio-

polous' reputation and the McGovern campaign among Greek-Americans," Holm said.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST-DISPATCH

E - 326,376

S - 541,868

MAY 21 1973

'Oasis' Of Despotism

The severity of the dictatorship that has tightened its grip on Greece is perhaps no better indicated than by the nature of its critics. In recent months two former premiers, both ex-chiefs of rightist governments in Athens, have denounced the present military regime headed by ex-colonels.

Panayotis Canellopoulos, premier in the cabinet that was toppled by the colonels' coup of 1967, has called for a lifting of the curtain of secrecy on the fate of arrested students, lawyers, university professors and other intellectuals held incommunicado for weeks for unknown reasons. Former Premier Constantino Caramanlis, who quit politics in 1963, has excoriated the military government as incompetent and urged it to step down in favor of democratic rule. Copies of three newspapers, which published the declaration of Mr. Caramanlis (who lives in Paris) were promptly seized by the police.

The extent to which one kind of repression has been heaped upon another is suggested by the arrest and accusation of a leading conservative lawyer who has defended those charged in political trials. George Mangakis, 67, has been told he will be court-martialed for inciting unrest after he met with visiting foreign jurists who were concerned about the reported torture of Greek lawyers who defended student protesters.

As if to confirm these signs of intolerance for even the slightest dissent, the Greek Supreme Court has now upheld the 6½-month sentence of the publisher of an English language newspaper in Athens for publishing a misleading headline on a story about the 1971 visit to Athens by Vice President Agnew, who expressed warm words for the colonels. Premier George Papadopoulos, one of the beneficiaries of Mr. Agnew's praise, responded to recent events by asserting that Greece is "a real oasis in a world plagued by sundry upheavals."